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The Gateways Project 2013

Land and Underwater Excavations
at Hare Harbor and Brador

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April 2014



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Smithsonian Institution

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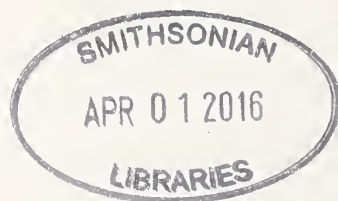


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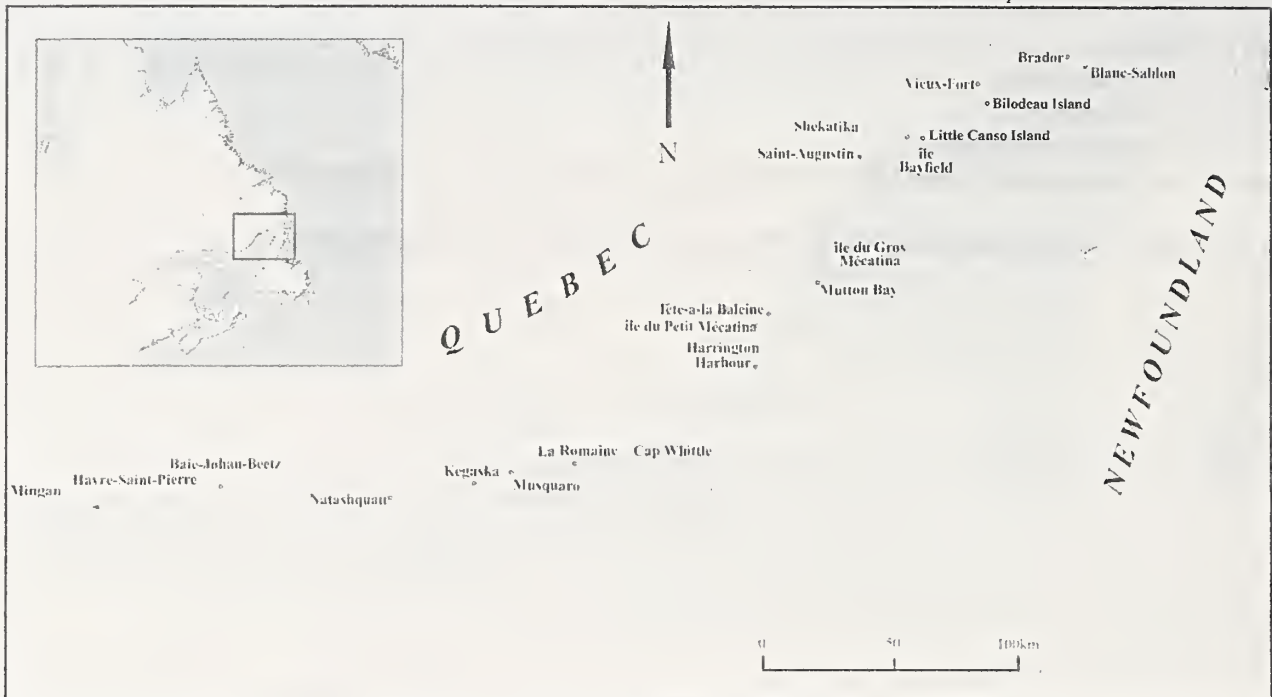


Fig 1.01: Area of Research on Quebec Lower North Shore 2001-2012

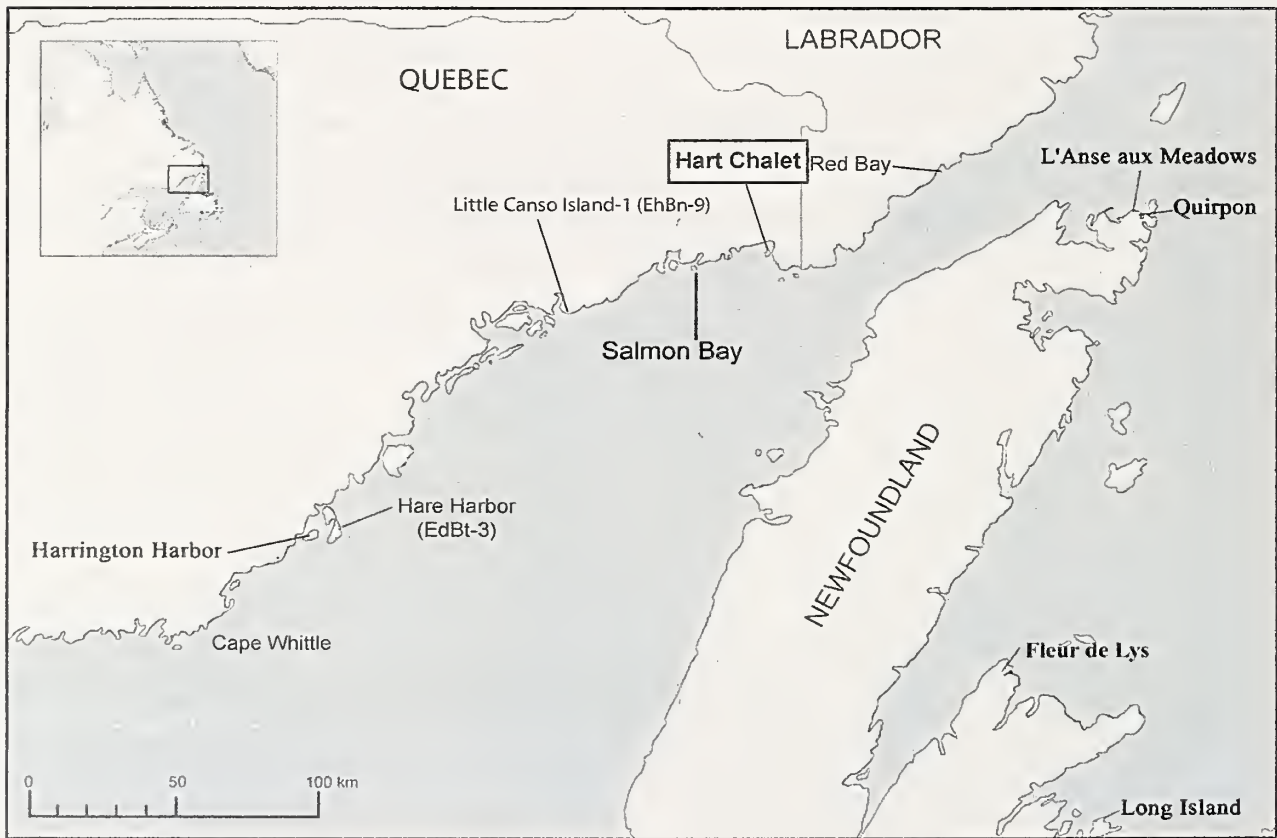


Fig 1.02: Map of sites visited during 2013 field season

1 - Project Goals 2013

General Gateways Goals: The general goals of the Gateways Project are to investigate the maritime-related prehistory and history of the Quebec Lower North Shore. During the course of surveys along this coast from Blanc Sablon to Mingan from 2001-2012 we identified sites related to the early Maritime Archaic Indian populations, Groswater and Dorset Paleoeskimos, Thule/Labrador Inuit, and Europeans (Fitzhugh 2006). Overall project goals have been (1) to clarify the culture history of the LNS; (2) determine the relationships of cultural groups between Labrador, Newfoundland, and the northeast Gulf of St. Lawrence; (3) investigate archaeological remains of early European settlement; and (4) enhance the preservation, accessibility, and use of LNS cultural heritage resources and their potential for education, tourism, and economic development.

2013 Project Goals: The Smithsonian Institution's 2013 Gateways Project was designed to complete a decade of research on the Basque-Inuit site at Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) with excavations both on land and underwater, and to conduct test excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit village site (EiBh-47) in Brador. Gateways was initially planned to explore and further refine the long-term culture history of the Quebec Lower North Shore, but in recent years focused primarily on LNS Basque and Inuit history from ca. 1550-1750, and the interactions between these two groups and with the local environment. This year's field activities at Hare Harbor included excavation of an activity area between the Inuit house (S4) and a Basque cook-house (S1) in the previously unexplored central beach area of the site, and expansion of the underwater excavations conducted in 2012. Work at the Hart Chalet Inuit village site was planned to refine its date of occupation and obtain information on its house construction and midden inventories. Details of these activities are reported below. Work was conducted by a team of eight between 30 July and 23 August.



Fig 1.03: Hare Harbor site, Area 9, view North.



Fig 1.04: Hart Chalet site, view north.

2 - Acknowledgements

As in previous years, the 2013 fieldwork was a collaboration between the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center and the University of Montreal. Brad Loewen of UM provided dredging equipment as well as financial support for dive team captain, Erik Phaneuf, and student divers Saraí Berreiro Argüelles, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, and David Légaré. The Smithsonian's Notre Dame University intern, Rebecca Mayus, assisted with land excavations, as did Wilfred Richard, in addition to serving as project photographer. Perry Colbourne served as *Pitsiulak* skipper, dive support, and safety officer. Smithsonian intern Katelyn Braymer took on the huge task of preparing field notes, maps, and illustrations and formatting this report, assisted by Austin Tumas and Laura Fleming, ASC office manager and researcher. Funding for the field project came from Smithsonian, University of Montreal, and Dwight Bilodeau. Anja Herzog processed and catalogued the collections at the Quebec Conservation Laboratory. We thank the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communications for our permit and official project support, and the Quebec Conservation Center for its prodigious services. As always, we thank the Colbournes of Lushes Bight (Long Island), Newfoundland; Wilson and Christine Evans and many others in Harrington Harbor; and Florence Hart, Clarissa Smith, Sorena Etheridge, and others in Brador—all of whom provided hospitality and friendship and contributed greatly to project success.



Fig 2.00: Florence Hart and Bill at the Hart Chalet site. Photo by W. Richard

3 ~ Strategies of Intervention

Hare Harbor (EdBt-3)

The purpose of the 2013 work at the Hare Harbor land site was to expand the Area 9 excavation tested in 2012 to see if this contained a significant activity area or structure. The 2x2 m. unit excavated in 2012 produced many artifacts in a deep deposit filled with rocks embedded in charcoal-rich soil. The deposit was similar to that found in Area 7. The 2013 work employed similar strategies of intervention as in previous years. Our methods included extending the site grid south of the 0 North line from 2 West to 14 West and south to the rock ridge that forms the southern edge of the site, clearing a dense spruce thicket that had grown out over this area and then excavating units in the most productive areas. Units were photographed, mapped for elevation, and systematically excavated. All finds, rocks, and materials were collected and plotted in three dimensions; features and units were photographed and drawn, profiles were made, and the excavations were then back-filled and re-sodded. Other areas of the land site remained untouched. Vigorous re-growth was found to have begun in the 2012 excavation area, as was the case in all other areas we had excavated in previous years. The major difficulty we encountered in 2013 was flooding. Area 9 lies in the site's main drainage, and our pits were frequently filled with running water. Some units that we had hoped to excavate could not be opened as they were always saturated. Unfortunately the wet nature was not conducive for organic preservation. No wood or bone materials were present other than a few pieces of whale bone and baleen.

Underwater excavations in the harbor adjacent to the site were conducted as they had been in previous years. 2013 excavations involved extending the underwater grid at the north end of the stone piles, adjacent to the units excavated in 2012, and conducting controlled excavations. Underwater grid units were measured with drop-lines from the surface to align them to the land site grid. All materials recovered were mapped, cleaned, photographed, and described by level. Owing to new policies established by the Quebec Conservation Center that involved cost charges, we were selective as to what organic materials we saved for the permanent collections. Duplicate materials (barrel staves, wood wedges, etc) that would involve costly conservation treatment were photographed, recorded, tagged, and returned underwater to the excavation units they came from. These excavations followed established protocols for underwater archaeology, with full photography, object plotting, excavation by troweling assisted by dredges, mapping of features, and creation of stratigraphic sections.

Excavation Procedures: When research began at Hare Harbor-1 in 2002 we established a grid based on a datum at the top of the rock ridge bounding the southern edge of the site. Secondary datums were established as needed to facilitate measurements in the vicinity of Areas 1-6. In 2010, we established a datum on the western wall of S4 for Area 7, and in 2011 and 2012 we continued to use this datum as the basis for extending the grid and leveling finds into Areas 7 and 8. The grid's northern limit ran west along the 22 North line to a large rock-fall boulder, and its southern limit ran along the 0 North line. In 2011, a trench was laid out extending south from the entrance of the S4 entry tunnel into Area 8. In 2012, a test pit in Area 9 revealed an unsuspected new activity area which became the target of 2013 excavations. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, each 2-meter square was excavated according to stratigraphic levels, and data were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. All rocks, features, flakes, tiles, artifacts, and samples were piece-plotted in three dimensions. A composite map was prepared and stratigraphic profiles were drawn for important sections. At the conclusion of the work, all excavated areas were back-filled and covered with sod.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All artifacts recovered were traced, plotted, numbered, and described in field notes, and interesting objects were photographed at the time of excavation and in lots by 2-meter units. A field catalog was prepared and everything was packaged and delivered to the Quebec Conservation Center where it was cleaned and catalogued by Anja Herzog, and materials needing conservation would be taken on by QCC. All maps, and relevant photos and illustrations are reproduced in this field report. Technical analysis of materials is on-going at the time of this report and will be published in future reports.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

The strategy for work at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Jack's Cove (Bradford) followed the same procedures as outlined above for Hare Harbor-1. Our work here was preceded by several previous visits in which small test pits were excavated to determine the nature, depth, and preservation of its cultural deposits. This year's work continued to explore the site with 50x50 cm. test pits in the middens or entryways of each of the three houses and a single 1x8 m. trench was excavated from the outer end of the entry to the rear wall of House 1. This involved trimming the lower branches of the spruce trees growing in H1, removing sod, and excavating to sterile sub-soil. All cultural materials found were recorded in the usual manner and were saved and returned to Quebec for processing, identification of faunal remains, and cataloguing.



Fig 3.00: Rebecca Mayus records rocks in Hare Harbor-1, Area 9.



Fig 3.01: Anja Herzog, Andre Bergeron and staff at Quebec Conservation Center, Spring 2013.

4 - Expedition Journal 2013

This season's work on the Quebec Lower North Shore will probably be the last work we will do at Petit Mecatina, which for the past decade has anchored the southern end of our "Greater Labrador" research program. For several years now we thought we had completed our "last" season at Petit Mécatina, but then new finds propelled us back for another season. I think that pattern is now over. But who knows what surprises will emerge this year! We plan to expand last year's productive underwater excavations, which are being conducted by Erik Phaneuf and our University of Montreal team, consisting this year of two returning students, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé and Sarai Barreiro Argüelles, and a new student, David Légaré. Vincent Delmas of UM was busy this summer finishing his PhD thesis, and Mathieu Mercier Gingras had to bow out at the last minute due to an illness in his family. In addition, the project includes, besides Perry Colbourne and myself, Rebecca Mayus, a Notre Dame University summer intern, and Wilfred Richard, who returned from a trip to Uummannaq, Greenland, just in time to join us as we passed through Blanc Sablon in late July.



Fig 4.00: (left to right) W. Fitzhugh, Rebecca Mayus, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Perry Colbourne, Erik Phaneuf, Sarai Barreiro Argüelles, and David Légaré. Photo by W. Richard

Project Background

Many archaeological surveys and excavations have been conducted on the LNS during the past forty years, beginning with Rene Levesque in the 1960-70s, Charles Martijn in the 1970s, F. Niellon, and J.-Y. Pinal from 1983-2000, among others. Most of these surveys concentrated in the eastern part of the region or were confined to village and road or hydro salvage projects. The Smithsonian Gateways Project began in 2001 and has concentrated on the outer island and coastal regions between Blanc Sablon and Cape Whittle that have seen little previous

survey and almost no systematic excavation. Our work has expanded archaeological knowledge of this portion of the LNS and has produced well-documented collections and extensive field reports and publications. The 2013 field season expands earlier priorities of the St. Lawrence Gateways Project by building on a strong base of local community support and continues our partnership with the University of Montreal diving program, the zooarchaeological and dendrochronology capabilities and students of the University of Montreal, and the Quebec Conservation Center for conservation and laboratory analysis (Anja Herzog, Andre Bergeron). In addition to student training, University of Montreal collaboration with scholars of ceramic analysis from the Basque region of Spain has added new dimensions to our research. As shown by the recent CJA publication that featured many of our finds (Loewen and Delmas 2012), our well-provenenced ceramics have stimulated strong interest among Canadian and Spanish scholars.

Our research has been directed at establishing an archaeological record that can be used both for research and education, as well as for cultural heritage, tourism, and economic development at the local community level. Increasing numbers of tourists are now reaching the Lower North Shore and expressing interesting in

learning about its history and cultural features. Our Mecatina project has been collaborating with the local Harrington Harbor Heritage Association and its new museum, and we regularly give lectures on our research and host visitors at our site. A series of 1x2m posters documenting our research has been prepared and mounted in Rowsell House, the Harrington Harbor community museum. We expect that our work this summer will result in developing similar programs in Brador, where we have had long-term association with Clifford and Florence Hart, whose cabin is located at the Hart site, and with the Quebec-Labrador Foundation's Serena Etheridge.

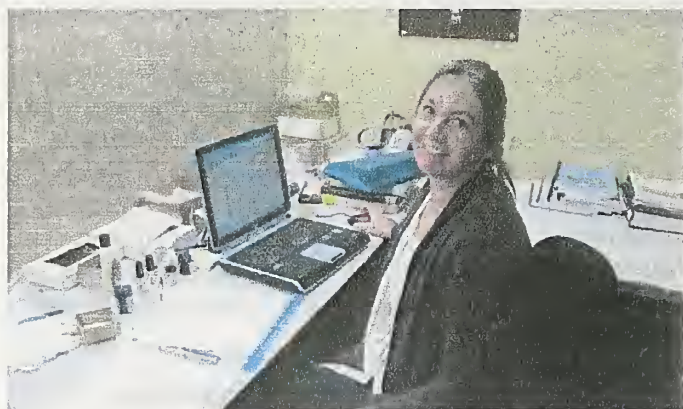


Fig 4.01: Anja Herzog working at Quebec Conservation Institute.

Center began in 2001. Following that season of regional surveys between Blanc Sablon and the Mingan Islands, our research focused on the region between Blanc Sablon and Cape Whittle. Preliminary results have been published in annual field reports and in papers that report discovery of Maritime Archaic longhouses, Groswater and Inuit sites, and Basque and other European sites. Initially the goal was to track cultural connections between LNS cultures and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Discovery in 2001 of a 16-17th C. Basque whaling and fishing station at Hare Harbor, Petit Mecatina, prompted multi-year excavations of its land and underwater features. To date, these include a cookhouse (excavated in 2002-3, 2008), a blacksmith site (2006-8), middens (2006, 2012), and underwater components (2007-2012). The latter include ballast dumps and stratified deposits containing wood-working debitage, processed fish, bird, and mammal remains, whale bones, and artifacts. Hare Harbor is unusual in that it combines land and underwater components at a single site, as occurred also at Red Bay (Grenier *et al.* 2008), and for the presence of the southernmost Inuit settlement known in eastern Canada.

In 2008, while completing the excavation of Structure 2, we discovered a burned wooden floor paved with Basque barrel staves beneath the stone floor of a blacksmith shop. Upon this floor we found diagnostic Inuit artifacts, including toy soapstone lamps, wick-trimmers, and bow fragments, as well as remains of a sub-surface Inuit-style entrance passage. In 2009-10, we found two other Inuit structures at the west end of the site, and in 2011-12, we excavated a midden associated with one of these dwellings (Structure 4). The 2013 season at Hare Harbor was planned to continue the recovery of Basque and Inuit land midden materials and to expand the underwater pits that produced an extraordinary number of fine Basque artifacts in 2012 as well as large samples of fish and animal bones, wood debitage, and ballast rock—all providing information on economy, environmental conditions, and climate history. The 2012 remains are currently being analyzed by experts in Quebec and Montreal. Our field report (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2013) describes these latest findings.



Fig 4.02: Andre Bergeron, Chief of Quebec Conservation Institute, amidst our still-to-be-processed collections.

While our Lower North Shore work initially was to develop a better understanding of its culture history and relationship of its aboriginal cultures with neighboring regions, the land excavations at Hare Harbor explored the region's 16-17th c. Inuit settlement and Inuit-European relations. This again was a focus of the 2013 project. We are particularly interested in learning how and when Inuit first settled permanently on the LNS and how they interacted with Basque and other European groups. Further, we needed to know about the Inuit economy and whether their expansion into the LNS was influenced by the Little Ice Age climate that may have extended southward Arctic resources (whales, walrus, ring and harp seals) that provided the economic basis for their engagement with European and trade interactions with Inuit residing in central Labrador. Hare Harbor has become an important site for its diverse ceramic collections and has stimulated considerable research on Basque and European ceramic types, provenance, and dating.

A second 2013 objective was excavation of one of the Inuit winter houses at the Hart Chalet site in Brador. This site is of particular interest because of its well-preserved midden containing Inuit food bone and ivory artifacts. The preservation and conservation of these materials are important for scientific studies of climate as well as for museum display, tourism, heritage, and economic development.

Reports and publications: Yearly archaeological reports, including a report of the 2012 season, have been supplied to the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication and are also available on the Arctic Studies Center website. These reports provide a narrative of the field projects, an archaeological report, detailed field notes and maps; photographs of excavations and artifacts; maps and results of analytical reports, references, and other data.

A report on progress up to 2005 was published in 2006 (Fitzhugh 2006), and several other reports on Paleoeskimo (CAA paper 5/2007) and Neoeskimo (Copenhagen Thule symposium Oct. 2006) materials have been published. A major multi-authored report (Fitzhugh *et al.*) appeared in 2011. A website was published in 2006 and was up-dated in May 2013. A series of museum display posters was prepared and is presented in the Harrington Harbor Rowsell House Museum. A summary of our publications follows:

1992 *The Gateways Project 2001: Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Mingan to Blanc Sablon.* 90 pp. 2001 Permit Report to the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Washington D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution.

1993a *The Gateways Project 2002: Surveys and Excavations from Petit Mecatina to Belles Amours.* 174 pp. 2002 Permit Report to the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Washington D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution. (with Matthew Gallon).

1993b *The Gateways Project 2003: Surveys and Excavations from Hare Harbor to Jacques Cartier Bay.* 196 pp. 2003 Permit Report to the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Washington D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution. (with Helena Sharp)

2004 St. Lawrence Gateways Project: 2001-2004 Voyages. Website and CD: www.mhn.si.edu/arctic. Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. (co-authored with Will Richard).

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Prelude

This summer, the approach to the field was different than in recent years because Will Richard had been in Greenland, so we did not drive north with him from Maine. Rather, Lynne Fitzhugh drove me to Montreal and I flew to Deer Lake, meeting Rebecca Mayus, who arrived there from Washington a few hours earlier. I was lucky to make it, as my Montreal-Toronto flight was delayed and I would have missed my Deer Lake connection had I not been able to snag the last seat on an earlier Montreal-Toronto flight. Rebecca and I had arranged rooms in the new Holiday Inn Express at Deer Lake and Perry met us there in the morning and drove us to Lushes Bight, after a stop in Springdale to exchange money and pay *Pitsiulak's* diesel fuel bill. This year, the Springdale Bank of Montreal was located in a trailer across the street from its normal location because its original building had burned down; "no loss of funds," I learned from one of the tellers, who recognized me and quickly converted my US funds to an almost equivalent amount in Canadian dollars (thank goodness). At the Long Island ferry landing we discovered the "new regime" occasioned by schedule changes and the new policy that does not allow the ferry to "clean up" traffic for Long Island if more than a ferry load turns up. We were two cars short of getting on the 3:30 ferry and had to wait almost three hours for the ferry to return from Little Bay Islands and get us across to Long Island, only a couple hundred meters across the tickle. More changes are in the works, because the settlement of LBI is scheduled to be abandoned over the next couple of years and each of its 35-some households are being offered \$270,000 relocation compensation from the Newfoundland government. Whether or not this will ease the strain on the Long Island crowd remains to be seen. While waiting for the ferry, Perry pointed out an old gentleman by the name of Reginald Wise who was waiting in the LBI ferry line-up. To my surprise I learned he was "the man who built *Pitsiulak*" at the Twillingate shipyard back in the early '70s. I had only a few minutes to speak to him because it was time to get aboard the ferry, but I got a snapshot and promised to phone him up (709-273-2727, 709-626-4252) this fall and get an interview about his recollections. He said there were some good stories to tell; he remembered Tony Morse.

We spent three days at Perry's getting gear together. Perry had done his usual fine job preparing the boat, but this year left the interior and blue sides alone as the paint job—that tough fiberglass paint—is holding up. All gear is working well and the new radar-plotter is a great improvement, allowing charts and the radar image to be displayed side-by-side; there is even an underwater feature in the new digital charts that shows the bottom contours as you pass over them, based on the plotted chart soundings. Rebecca and I got settled in the boat and that evening spent a hour kibitzing with the Colbourne brothers (Dennis, Melvin, Perry, and Peter (here for holidays from Toronto with his family) and Uncle Jim Rice while they worked at cod fish they had caught earlier that day. It was clear that the fish are coming back stronger than ever after decades of scarcity. These fish were robust and some were as large as any they had seen in 'the good ol' days'. Most were being filleted for the freezer, but a few they split for drying. Rebecca, Louise, and I had a great time seeing fish parts flying into the bucket and hearing the crew toss stories and jokes back and forth. Louise is looking well after her year's cancer treatment, which involved many trips to Springdale and Grand Falls.

On Tuesday (23 July) Perry, Rebecca, and I drove to Gander to pick up the air compressor, dive tanks, and weights from Robert and Kelly Linfield. The drive gave Rebecca a chance to see lots of northern Newfoundland country, including a moose and calf feeding in a bog and another moose—this one dead beside the highway—killed by a vehicle. The pick-up was delayed that afternoon because Robert discovered the choke on the gas engine had rusted off. So he went out and bought a new engine and was installing it when we arrived. They continue to run their small dive business—part equipment supply and part dive training—while juggling fishing and sea urchin harvesting and finishing off their new home in Twillingate. We were pleased to hear that the accidental addition of a bit of liquid soap to the engine's oil reservoir last summer did no harm. The problem was caused when a bottle labeled 'compressor oil' got reused for detergent! While waiting for Robert's installation we

had the worst Thai meal of our lives at a small non-Thai-staffed restaurant. Before returning to Lushes Bight, we picked up small stores and food at shops in Gander and Grand Falls.

The next day Perry and Rebecca loaded gear on the boat while I drove Perry's truck to Triton to pay Budgell's Sports for boat gear and supplies, the hardware store, and dropped by to find Jerry Jackson, boss of the diamond drill operation based at what used to be the Triton marine center. I was hoping to see where he had found the Maritime Archaic gouge or celt he showed me last year, but he was away for the week in Seattle. I returned on the 12:30 ferry and spent the rest of the day with chores and email. That night, Rebecca, Louise, and I dropped in at Maurice and Barbara's 'shed' for an hour of socializing, also getting the low-down on the giant "sea serpent" Maurice and a friend had created out of a driftwood log. Barb's blog has all the details. Grandma Colbourne dropped by for a visit while Louise was preparing dinner; she is as lively and spry as ever! The big social event of the week at Lushes Bight was the build-up toward the wedding of one of the Bromley girls. Parties went through much of the week and the wedding was to be on the weekend.

Thursday and Friday, 24-25 July: Lushes Bight to St. Anthony

Thursday was a day of rain and easterly wind, but Friday was a fine day, and we left about 6am, planning to get as far as possible before running into predicted strong SW winds. We had a pretty uneventful departure from Green Bay and proceeded to Fleur de Lys, thinking we would tie up there if the wind was building up. But it did not, and so we struck out towards Englee and found only a light SW breeze, so continued on to St. Anthony, arriving about 8pm. The most interesting feature of our crossing was the many encounters with humpbacks and white-sided dolphins. You could hardly scan the horizon without seeing another company of porpoises approaching the boat to play in the bow wave for a minute or two, or see whales spouting. I've never seen so much marine activity here. Perhaps this is coupled with the rising capelin and cod stocks. At the St. Anthony town wharf we discovered the fresh water had been turned off, but Perry was able to get water from the neighboring fish pier, and a shower as well.

Friday, 26 July: St. Anthony to Quirpon

We got an early start and found the conditions pretty calm, arriving about 10am at the Quirpon dock. I had forgotten to bring my satellite phone from DC, but we got a lift from a neighbor of Boyce Roberts who appeared at the dock, telling us that Boyce had just left for St. John's, where he was starting a two-month treatment for prostate cancer. Bummer! But his house was open and his neighbor gave us a lift to L'Anse aux Meadows, where we visited the Parks Canada Viking museum and site and then went for lunch at the Norseman Restaurant. Here we found Gina and Adrian Nordof, and Jamie, Boyce's daughter, who has been working at the restaurant for years. She graciously offered her van for as long as we needed. It happened that we arrived in the middle of a two-week-long Leif Erikson festival put on by the community, Parks, and Norstead. The event was built around the installation of a large bronze statue of Leif Erikson, a replica of the one erected in Seattle in 1997 (also in Brattahlid, Greenland, and in Trondheim), arranged through the efforts of the Leif Erikson International Foundation (LEIF!) based in Seattle. About fifty people had come for the event, which included lectures and tours of the site by Parks official Lorraine Decker, granddaughter of George Decker, who led Helge Ingstad to the site in 1960. Many of the visitors were



Fig 4.03: LAM site reconstruction view.

from Seattle and some had met Elisabeth Ward when she applied for directorship of the Nordic Museum there several years ago. They were delighted to hear she was being considered for an opening at Pacific Lutheran. At the LAM Visitors Center I met Kimberlee Trainor, site manager for LAM, and later Trudy Taylor-Walsh and Fred Sheppard, Parks Canada officials for visitor experience and outreach, respectively, for western Newfoundland. All were eager to include the Smithsonian in future programs, and invited us to take part in the festival activities, which included a lecture by an eminent professor of history at Trondheim University. For me the highlight of the day was meeting up again with Benedicte Ingstad, who had just arrived in St. Anthony by plane and was having lunch at the Norseman, where we were entertained by Wade Hillier, a regular at this fine restaurant, with his fare of Newfoundland and other songs. After a few hours of email at Boyce's house, we returned for dinner to the



Fig 4.04: Rebecca Mayus and Viking boat at L'Anse aux Meadows site.

Norseman and ate with Benedicte, Lorraine, and Benedicte's traveling companion from Oslo, a spirited woman having her first experience with Newfoundland culture and hospitality. At dinner I told Benedicte about my disappointment at not being able to visit the LAM excavations in 1963, when Elmer Harp's crew spent a couple days there as a break from diggings at Port au Choix. I had to leave for my Navy NROTC cruise just before the crew left for LAM, and I told her of the anticipation that the impending visit had created among the Dartmouth men when Elmer described the beautiful young blond Norwegian they would soon meet! We also had a nice discussion about the search and supposed "rivalry" between Helge Ingstad and Jørgen Meldgaard to find "Vinland." She was aware that Meldgaard was not the source of the international brouhaha that got fanned up by the press and promoted by Aage Roussell at the Danish National Museum, who tried to claim Meldgaard had found the site first! Nonsense! Roussell should have

paid more attention to making better archaeological excavations at Norse sites in Greenland than to inciting nationalistic controversy! Later Benedicte suggested she should accompany us to Quebec—a joke of course, since she was due to leave for Norway soon. But maybe sometime in the future? She would love to revisit the Labrador coast that she and her father cruised while searching for Vinland sites in 1961.

Saturday, 27 July: Quirpon

Today was a true foul-weather day. The reports on Boyce's television predicted 'dangerous rain' and it did indeed pour like hell for much of the day. One consequence was that our speedboat took on a couple of barrels of rainwater, and when I came to pump it I found the outboard battery barely up to the task. We decided the battery had crapped out and spent an hour in a St. Lunaire service station trying to buy a new one, but they could never get the owner (on the other end of the phone, at home) to give a price. So we quit, and later Perry pried off the battery caps and found a couple of the cells were dry or low. After charging it started our engine and seems fine now. So much for maintenance-free batteries. We took a break from email to visit Benedicte's

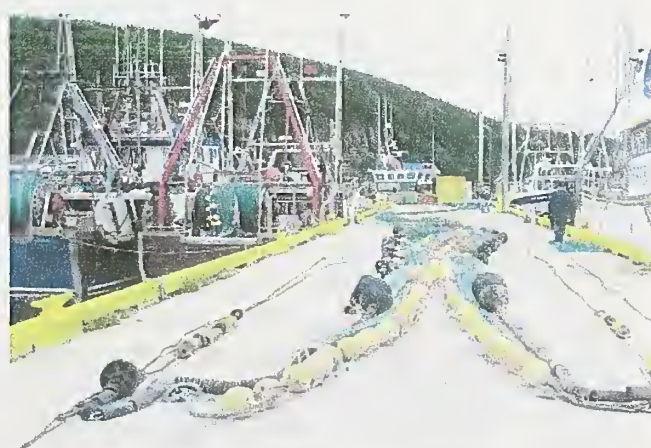


Fig 4.05: Fishing Boats at St. Lunaire.

book-signing at LAM and heard the tail-end of the Norwegian history professor's talk. He has been allied with the LEIF Foundation and was responsible for getting a replica of the Seattle statue of Leif erected in Trondheim. Another was mounted on the hill above Erik the Red's farm in Brattahlid, Greenland. After the talk, Lorraine led the hardiest members of LEIF for a tour of the site in the pouring rain. Paul, one of the re-enactors, said the reconstructed sod huts were being flooded out during the tour! Kimberlee and Trudie had invited us to the gala from 7-10pm. This turned out to be a wonderful affair, with several of the best restaurants in LAM-St. Lunaire area providing the fare and a great program of entertainment and music by Lindy Vopnfjörð, a fine singer-songwriter from Toronto and a rendition of a saga by one of the Parks LAM re-enactors. A fine ice sculpture of ship's dragon heads had been created by an artist who showered his audience with ice crystals as he carved two-foot high ice-block creations. At the event I discovered Randy Letto, the economic development expert whom I had met at the Rigolet Heritage conference in June.

Sunday, 28 July: Quirpon

Sunday was a better day with the sun out and a strong clearing wind from the east. Not a good day for us to venture across the Strait, however, so we stuck around and went to the unveiling of the Leif statue at 1pm, next to a charming 'amphitheater' of rock outcrops where the landing dock meets the shore in front of the Norseman Restaurant. All tourists coming in from the ships will be greeted by Leif, larger than life and facing east—perhaps longing for his homeland? But shouldn't he face west, towards his new-found land? The ceremony was graced by a four-person Norwegian group singing old Norwegian songs. The LEIF officials spoke, as did a local district politician and Lorraine Williams, leader of the Newfoundland's New Democratic Party (who recalled her Near Eastern roots and her own western discovery story!). The statue is a bit old-fashioned stylistically, with Leif the Lucky standing, helmeted (no horns!) with out-jutting jaw, heroic stance, sword and axe at his side. We learned that the craftsman who did the cast slipped a peace symbol into his clenched left hand ("something to try and look for," we were told). The casting job is quite beautiful. Next to Leif stands a meter-high piece of Icelandic columnar basalt which was supposed to carry two plaques honoring those who donated to the project. However the plaques turned out to be larger than the stone, so a larger stone is being sought. Stay tuned!

Back at the boat we straightened things up and found that our battery repair had worked; our engine started promptly and bilge was pumped without problems. Very glad we did not force the purchase issue of 'the battery from hell' last night. While onboard, I was accosted by an interesting fellow named Angus Simpson, whose brother had been drifting off with motor troubles a couple days ago. Apparently the Simpsons own (?manage?) Quirpon Lighthouse Hotel, and according to Perry they own another similar property in NE Newfoundland. Angus is helping his brother out now because he was recently let go after years of work with Parks Canada, managing



Fig 4.06: Leif under cover; before unveiling the Leif Erikson statue at L'Anse aux Meadows.

various aspects of their relationship with the Nunatsiuvik Government, including raising funds and building the new base camp at St. John's Harbor in Saglek. He's lived in Nain for eight years and got to know Stephen Loring well on the trip to Ramah Bay a couple years ago. The base camp has living facilities for 15 or so people and lab and cooking spaces. Transportation from the airstrip to camp can be difficult or impossible in heavy seas as the boat landing at the airstrip gets pounded by surf. Angus says the US built a road partway to St. John Harbor, where VIPs and officers were to live, but it ended at an impassible cliff. Good US military planning. The Washington brass told the local construction chief, "Never mind the cliff, build it anyway!" Toward the end of the afternoon, Rebecca and I went for a hike in the hills west of Quirpon harbor, following a path to a hilltop gazebo overlooking the country. We foraged a bit further to the south, following RTV trails across a bog, inspected a couple of small rock cairns, and experimented bush-whacking through some alders (to give Rebecca a sense of the impossible). Fortunately, no bugs were out at all. For dinner we went to Northern Delight restaurant, a bit north of Griquet. Wonderful fish and chips! Best I've ever had! For the past three days we've been driving around, we have not seen a single moose. They seem to have completely vanished. Many must have been gunned down as they had a very high quota here, but it's strange not to see any at all after years when you'd see several in the short drive from Quirpon to LAM. Back at Boyce's, we showered, washed clothes and did email, returning to the boat about 10 for a short night's rest after leaving a thank you note to Jamie and Daryll for the use of their van and Boyce's home. I tried to call Boyce in St. John's, but again could only leave a message for him and Michelle on his cell phone.

Monday, 29 July: Quirpon to Brador

Finally a break in the weather! We woke at 4:45 to find only a light breeze and got underway by 5:15. It seemed we might have a southwest wind developing as we passed Cape Norman, but once in the Strait the breeze died to a whisper from the south and we made a very easy passage, sighting a Coast Guard vessel briefly at the Cape and then only a few fishing boats along the Labrador shore. As we approached Blanc Sablon, the Apollo ferry from St. Barbe, Nfld, crossed ahead of us and docked. We passed on further west and tied up at the Brador pier, where we found men \are fishing for herring, cod, and lobster. We bought five lobsters from a couple of men who



Fig 4.07: House 1 at the Hart Chalet site before excavation.

were tending a lobster cage at the pier. There was no cell phone service so Rebecca and I walked up to Florence's, where we found Marijo and Sarai had arrived only a bit earlier. David and Eric will fly direct to Harrington. The principal news from Brador was evident from the moment we tied up: black flies! Everyone agrees that the flies are the worst they have seen in many years, a consequence, probably, of a wet spring. After getting the ladies settled, we launched the inflatable and drove over to the Hart Chalet site to check out the Inuit houses. The grass was knee-high and lots of new trees were taking root, crowding the clearing around the house. Crawling around on our hands and knees, we traced the outlines of the three houses, all of which have been grown over. I had arranged with Florence to visit the site tomorrow morning to decide which house we might excavate. It would be quite a chore to clear the trees from just one of them, and with the small crew we will have when we return from Mecatina, we will only be able to explore a part of one or more houses. At Florence's, we met her daughter Sandy, who has come to visit for a few weeks to see her dad

and recover from an operation. Clifford is in much the same situation as last year—mostly unresponsive. There is certainly no hope of recovery, but Florence still keeps his truck and all his gear as he left it—a matter of faith. The girls made a pasta, carrot, and red pepper salad to go with the lobsters. We had the usual discussion about changing our watches to Quebec time, one hour and a half later than Newfoundland's. This made it dark at 8 rather than at 9:30, and light at 4am. Who wants to be getting up that early! But if not, we lose the day and get hit early by the Hare Harbor cliff shadow. One very nice development came with the girls' arrival. They brought four new sets of fittings for the dredge hoses we had not been able to obtain in Newfoundland. Excellent work Mathieu!

Tuesday, 30 July: Brador to Cumberland Harbor

The bright pier lights shined through the boat windows all night, making it difficult to tell when the sun was up, but by 6am I'd had enough sleep. Sarai was already up and about and we all soon were gathering for breakfast, Perry emerging last. We changed our watches and had to adjust our bodies. The black flies had no apparent issues with the clock and were plastered against the windows salivating on us as we ate oatmeal and bagels. A couple of hours later, Florence showed up in her fly-proof gear to take us to the chalet site. The dirt road was pretty pot-holed for her small car carrying six, but we made it to her place, which was looking well-kept up, with a nice paint job and really nicely furnished interior. Downstairs living room, kitchen and bathroom, and upstairs living room. Two bedrooms, and a veranda over the porch with big windows looking south over the bay, but now mostly blocked by tree growth. The only problem was no running water for sink and bathroom. We made the rounds outside, looking over the Inuit houses and decided which to test and clear, recognizing that we would not have enough people and time to open a single house completely. Florence does not want the trees cut as they help cut the wind during the winter storms; I think we can get enough access by clearing some of the lower branches. The flies were plenty, but not horrendous as long as you used a bug net. Perry thinks he can anchor the Pits in the shelter of the small islands offshore, so we will probably live on the boat and use the house for lunch, writing notes, and a respite from the flies. After this visit, Florence took us to town to buy a new speedboat engine battery and some groceries. We returned to her house for a nice lunch, some showers, and relaxation while we awaited Will's arrival on the St. Barbe ferry. He got in about 3pm and by 4 we were underway for Cumberland Harbor across a nearly glassy Gulf. While passing Old Fort, we happened on a pod of killer whales, but could not get close enough for good pictures. I guess they were feeding on fish, as they were spread out in small dispersed groups. We only had one sighting of one group of five or six together but there may have been more. Will spent quite a while regaling me with his recent trip with Lindsay to Uummannaq, Greenland, where they put on a 250th anniversary of the founding of the town. Among the many visitors was one of the Adventure Canada cruise vessels, and one of the guides and zodiac-drivers was Jane Thomson, whom I had seen with Callum and their kids in DC in the spring. It sounds like the Uummannaq Polar Center under Ann Andreassen's leadership is getting to be a busy place, with several research and cultural fellows, including Will.

Wednesday, July 31: Cumberland Harbor to Hare Harbor

Morning came with a light SW wind, fog, and heavy mist. At 6am we could see all the hills, and Perry decided he could navigate through the inner channels of the St. Augustine Rigoulette without any trouble using the new radar and plotter, so we hoisted the anchor and proceeded through the beautiful foggy runs. I tried to raise Nick Shattler (call-sign: Fred Boland's Cove) but had no success. By 8am Channel 10 was alive with chatter, but we were then far from his place at Cumberland Harbor. No one else was on the go, and since there seem to be few bakeapples this year, the outer islands may be kind of quiet during August. The fog lifted as we approached La Tabatière, but by then the wind was up in the southwest and we had to slog our way across the sound to Hare harbor, which we reached about 1pm. A few lobster traps were still in the water, but they will be pulled in a day or so since the season ends tomorrow. After a quick lunch, we piled into the speedboat and went ashore to set

up the site and begin cutting the grass and clearing some of the spruce thicket from the south outcrop, where we will concentrate our work this year. We had tested this area, down slope from the cookhouse, at the end of the season last year and plan to open that area up as we found lots of Basque materials in a deposit that was 40-50cm deep and full of charcoal and cultural material. Setting the off-haul anchor in a strong on-shore wind was a bit of a challenge, but it sufficed for today. Will and Marijo mastered the whipper-snappers and did a great job clearing the grass and meadow vegetation from the lower part of the site. Some toads, a harp seal bone, and roof tiles turned up in the process. The rest of us dove into the spruce thicket along the south ridge and managed to push it back a couple of meters in a few places, but we will need the chain saw to make real progress in this 'tuckamore.' The only good thing to mention is that we did not encounter a single mosquito or black fly. Of course, the wind was pretty strong, so we'll have to wait for a calm day for a final fly verdict. While we were



Fig 4.08: Hare Harbor - 1 Area 9 excavations, view SW.

ashore, Perry installed some led lights around the cabin to cut down on energy consumption. The girls prepared a nice dinner combining Perry's moose meat, boiled potatoes, and rice. A bottle of wine from Will's case gave the meal a bit of zest. By 10pm, everyone was asleep or reading in bed, and the wind seemed to be dropping. I had tried to reach Wilson and Christine Evans but again got only a recording, so they are probably on vacation somewhere (Mutton Bay, it turned out). We need to get into Harrington to meet Erik and David tomorrow and would rather not have a bumpy ride. I called Lynne around lunchtime to let her know we had arrived. She's had a nice time with a visit from her sister Kris, niece Jennifer, and her two kids in Fairlee, and this week she will be working with a team of volunteers on signage for the Fairlee forest trails.

Thursday, 1 August: Hare Harbor to Harrington

A misty, partly foggy morning, but the wind is down and a huge school of herring is being chased around the harbor by mackerel or some other fish. A grampus whale also appeared, taking part in the feast. The herring surface in a mad dash to avoid the swipes of their predators through the schools, leaping partly out of the water and creating a swishing sound when hundreds of fish break the surface at once. Several gulls are floating in the middle of the carnage, unperturbed. Last evening Perry spotted a bearded seal in the harbor, but there were no seals around this morning. After breakfast we left for Harrington, finding the passage 'rolly' from swells left over from yesterday's wind, but otherwise gentle. Lots of gannets on the go this year; we saw several flocks while passing the tip of Petit Mécatina. Just as we approached Harrington, Will fell down with a huge crash as the back stairs collapsed when one of the fastenings gave way. Fortunately he and his computer were not hurt. Arriving in Harrington, we discovered the new coastal boat *Belles Deganiers* at the pier, dwarfing everything in town. It must be six stories above the waterline and has a huge crane on the stern for loading vehicles and containers. She was built in Croatia until the yard went broke and then was finished in Italy and sailed across the Atlantic this spring, encountering a huge storm en route that gave her a tough sea trail, which she passed with flying colors. But then on a maiden run in the Gulf there were electrical problems and docking mishaps. Her powerful propulsion systems and huge wind surface may prove to a problem for some of the docks she will be tying up to along this coast, if her thrusters start undermining the flimsier piers. Also at the pier was the *S.V. Hillary* from

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Steven Swanson and Sandra Eberle on board, both having worked in DC, he I think in the oil business and she in a federal agency. I met them here last year. They're on their way to Battle Harbor now and have friends in Little Bay Islands, the town slated for closure near Perry's home.

Our friends in Harrington were all fine and reported no big news or events of note, other than a central water service that is supposed to be installed this year, supplied by reservoir water. Tests for artesian wells failed to find water a couple years ago. The winter was very mild once again, and it was only possible to use the ice bridge to the mainland for ten days. On the other hand there seem to have been many adult harp seals on the ice in December, but few hunters went after them. I have not yet heard about the pupping situation. We provisioned at the store, finding Paul, Cynthia, and Mark in good spirits. Keith Rowsell said the Heritage Center had lost some core government funding but was getting by; Monica is still in charge and this summer is being assisted by Sarah Vatcher-Evans, who is quite a young lady now and will finish high school in Chevery next year. Christine and Wilson just returned from a visit to Mutton Bay, where Christine's parents are fine. Alexandra is in Montreal attending art school, having a blast and getting lots of small art contracts. Sounds like Christine's parents (Vatchers) will move to Montreal for a year to be near some of their grandchildren. Our crew had showers and did laundry at the Evans', and Christine had us for lunch and a fine codfish dinner, topped off with strawberry-rhubarb pie. Wilson has bought another boat—this one for duck hunting—and is building a garage and garden house. He presented me with a new shovel to replace the one he dropped overboard when he was repairing the handle during our end-of-season party at Hare Harbor last year.

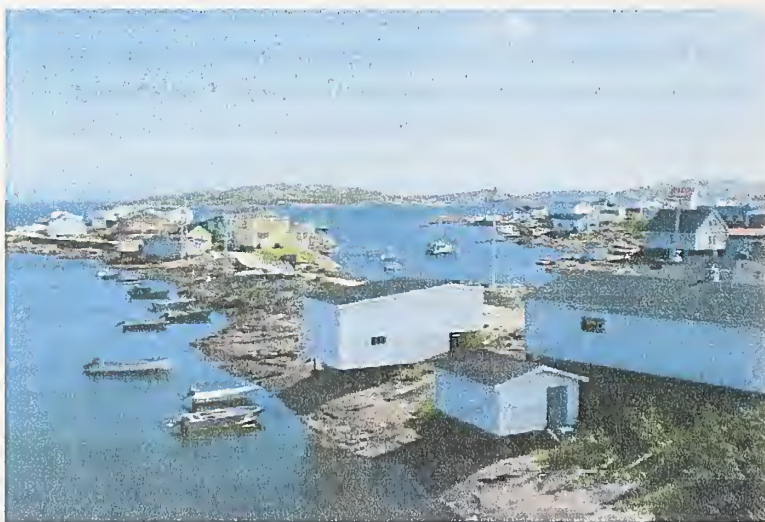


Fig 4.10: The boardwalk at Harrington: Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.09: Dinner at Harrington with Christine and Wilson Evans. Photo by W. Richard

He also loaned Marijo an air hose for her dry suit. Another bit of provisioning was securing an emergency oxygen tank from the hospital. Word had spread about our return after Wilson got my phone messages from last week, but we still had lots of explaining about why we were returning after saying we wouldn't last year. Weather stayed beautiful all day, and the wind shifted to the north overnight.

Friday, 2 August: Harrington to Hare Harbor
By 5:30 it was no longer possible to sleep because mosquitoes found an open pilothouse window. My berth on the pilothouse floor was their first port of call; the night before it was the buzzing alarm, now the bugs. But the weather was fine and by 7:30 we were underway for Hare Harbor in a

light SW wind. After arriving, we had breakfast and prepared for the first day of real archaeology. The dive team organized their dredge gear and the land team—Will, Rebecca and me—went ashore with the chain saw to do some damage to the tuckamore forest that had grown up along the south ledge below the cookhouse. Will carved away at the big trunks with the saw while Rebecca and I hacked at the branches and small stuff with pruning saws. We eventually pushed back the bush about 4-6 meters. The dive team got their gear on the bottom by noon, and we all returned to the boat for a lunch of soup and sandwiches. I tried to call Anja Herzog to see whether she would join us, but could not get through. The afternoon produced some real archaeology for the first time since leaving Washington. The dive team got in two dives with two divers each, working on an extension of the 22-foot-deep squares at the top of the stone piles that were so productive last year. The new pits, C3-3 and C3-4, abutt C3-5. They were able to grid them out and begin excavation. On land we opened new squares, 0S 8W and 4S 8W, in Area 9, north and south of Will's pit of last year, 2S 8W. The north wall of 0S 8W falls on a 10-25 cm high ledge that runs downslope south of the site's major drainage. When we cleared the sod we found this low wall was composed of crushed roof tiles, probably to keep water out of the area to the east. The rest of the upper level of the square seems to be a dump, having lots of tiles, charcoal-stained soil, a few nails, flint fire-starter chips, and the odd ceramic and glass piece. Will's square had fewer tiles and more ceramics and black earth. The function of this area remains unknown, but its deep deposits of tile, charcoal, metal and ceramics is what drew us back for investigation this year. Hopefully we will find a structure. Best guess is that it is a charcoal-production facility like the areas on the northern side of the site; but the difference is the presence of lots of earthenware and finished tools like metal and a whetstone found in Will's pit last year. The only wildlife we saw on land was a toad. No sign of peregrines yet. Dinner was codfish, rice, and a great salad, prepared by Erik and Sarai, and washed down with a bottle of Will's Reisling. Dessert was chocolate cupcakes Sarah made for us yesterday. She is headed for baking school in Montreal and has inherited her mother's gift for cooking.

Saturday, 3 August 2013: Hare Harbor

The weather reports were ominous for today, calling for southeasterly wind increasing to 40k/hr in afternoon and evening, but at least for the morning the wind was down and conditions okay for diving and digging. Will had garnered all the ingredients for his famous pancakes, this time with raspberries fresh from the steamer. The divers were running two teams, each doing a dive in the morning and afternoon, four dives every day, which will maximize manpower/time on the bottom. Today they began proper excavations and turned up some large ceramic fragments, one perhaps the bottom of a large bowl and other ceramics, a walnut (?) shell, a lump of pitch for caulking boats, and lead shot. Marijo spent much of her afternoon dive moving ballast rocks out of her square. Lots of artifacts and interesting materials are found between the rocks, which indicates dumping episodes from multiple voyages. They noticed that last year's dredging at the north end of the stone piles had deposited back-dirt onto the upper parts of the stone piles, filling the cracks between the rocks—woe to the lobsters within! While they were working, one of the Harrington fishermen came by to pull the lobster trap that was set amidst the ballast piles—the trap Erik had said had a 3-pound lobster inside. Now that the lobster season was over, I don't know how much longer that lobster would have stayed in that trap if the fisherman had not shown up.

On land we opened two new squares—4S 8W, south of Will's test square last year, and 2S 10W, next west from the 2012 square. We decided to excavate only the turf and upper black earth, leaving the tile level intact for an overall photograph. 4S 8W was quite muddy, but Will found several pieces of earthenware and nails, and a 30 cm long piece of baleen. 2S 10W produced several nails, a fragment of a grindstone, and a few pieces of EW. 0S 8W, whose upper levels Rebecca and I excavated on Friday, had a linear mound of roof tiles making a low wall along the north side of the square, and this wall extends several meters more down-slope to the west. The feature seems to be designed to keep run-off channeled down the middle of the site, keeping it out of the area we are now working. That square produced a few nails and a piece of pumice, the second one found at the site. Erik roasted

chicken for dinner, which we ate with salad and rice. The storm that had been predicted seems to have fizzled; at least it did not reach us, although swells from the southeast suggested some heavy winds in the southern part of the Gulf. I reached Anja in the evening by sat phone and found she had decided not to come due to the high travel cost and limited time available.

Sunday, 4 August: Hare Harbor

It poured rain during the night and waterfalls were cascading down the cliff onto the site. We took advantage of the weather to sleep until 7:30, when I started a French toast breakfast. The divers were off to work first, and the land crew set out about 10:30 after the rain stopped. Rebecca and I excavated 6S and 8S/10W, in the rock pile under the former spruce thicket while Will began excavating 0S/10W, which had a continuation of the rock and tile barrier along the west side of the square; no doubt, the site occupants were trying to keep water out of their work area. We found 4S/8W totally flooded, and other squares nearly so, and had to cut drainage channels to let the water out. This was only partly successful and we could not work on several squares for the rest of the day. During the afternoon we photographed all the squares to get an overview of the upper level tile distribution; tiles were almost everywhere, just beneath the sod, but were densest on the barrier along the 0 South line and around what we have determined to be a large hearth mound in 2S/10W with various soil types, including charcoal, brown hearth earth, burned tiles, small areas of burned bone, and mixtures of the above. Toward the end of the day we found a hearth soil level that started to yield artifacts, but so far only small fragments of white glazed earthenware and nails. Will found the same white glazed ware in 0S/10W. By the end of the day the weather had never really cleared and fog rolled in for a couple of hours. We arrived back at the boat to discover what might have been a killer for the underwater project. While filling dive tanks the compressor purge screw dropped and fell to the main deck. Miraculously, it rolled into the scupper hole and came to rest on the rubbing strip outside the hull, less than an inch from going overboard. We've got to be careful about overdoing our good fortune! (But see Brador below!) Will made a spaghetti dinner with his trumpet mushrooms and produced a couple of bottles of Charles Shaw red wine. After dinner there was lots of discussion about differences between Canada and the US, Quebec and Canada, private vs. public schools, and arctic exploration. Perry planned a bakeapple foray, but time ran out and the excursion was postponed.

Monday, 5 August—Hare Harbor

Today was a fair day all around—not a sunny gorgeous day, but a day good for work. During breakfast, a wildlife official came zipping around the harbor, checking to be sure all the lobster traps were pulled up. The divers spent the entire morning taking coordinates for the underwater grid units and a small series from each of the major excavation areas on land. When Erik plotted them out on his computer, at least all the underwater and land points plotted at sea and on land—a good start, but his GPS is only good for 3 m resolution. During the afternoon, the two teams dove and recovered more nut shells, lead shot, the bottom of an earthenware vessel, large pieces of a lusterware bowl, a leather shoe, a small wooden barrel pin, and bird bones. We are already talking about what are duplicates and what could be abandoned to save conservation costs: shoes



Fig 4.11: HH-1, Working on flooded squares.

and rope, for starters.

On land we continued working on 1S/10W (WF and RM) and 2S/10W (WR), mucking our way down in the waterlogged soil. Will found black earth with charcoal and tiles continued right down in between the beach cobbles to a depth of 35 cm. 15-20 pieces of an earthenware vessel came from a meter area—almost certainly a single vessel, and a couple pieces of yellow-glazed EW. Nothing else except some nails and spikes. We did not excavate beneath of tile barrier mound at the north side of the dig area. A small bit of tan hearth earth was present in the SE corner of the unit, and below that, black charcoal-filled soil with tiles. Most of the rest of the square was a homogeneous deposit of black earth mixed with tiles. Several large rocks had been placed in the southern end of the unit; they may have been part of the hearth in 2S/10W. Nails, tile, and charcoal were present in the black earth from the turf to the crevices between the beach rocks. Here there was no sterile peat layer between the cultural level and the beach rocks.



Fig 4.12: Rebecca Mayus and Erik Phaneuf enjoying lunch on the Pits.

2S/10W presented a much more complicated picture. Fortunately most of the hearth that dominates this unit is contained within this unit, although its eastern portion reached into 2S/8W, excavated last year. Inside the hearth, tan hearth soil—a silty-sandy-clayey mix—appeared just beneath the turf and dominated the upper portion of the hearth to a depth of 15-20cm. This layer contained a few nails, small pieces of crazed white glaze EW (also found in 02/10W), and a few pieces of plain EW. The hearth was mounded up 15cm higher than the surrounding terrain and was defined by a rough circle of roundish rocks. Outside the hearth was black earth filled with tile fragments, forming a ring around the hearth. In this deposit we found nails but little else. In the southern part of the hearth a patch of tan soil with charcoal produced a concentration of EW sherds, some with yellow glaze, nails, calcined bone, and other material. As we excavated further, the base of the hearth was found to be paved with flat slabs of mica schist and other rock types, forming a solid pavement. We photographed both of these squares and Rebecca drew the rock distributions.



Fig 4.13: HH-1, Area 9 expanded excavations with flooding. View SW.

0S/8W Meanwhile Will and I returned to 0S/8W which we had abandoned several days ago, and removed all the tiles we had exposed and began digging the black earth layer, which, in the southwestern part of the square was packed with tiles—apparently as a dump or fill, with tiles often lying at angles or even vertical. The SE part of the unit had few tiles and the black earth was largely distributed between small rocks.

Dinner was spaghetti with white sauce flavored with bacon, green beans with mushrooms, and a kind of raspberry tart Marijo baked in the oven. David passed around his large bottle of scotch (which he nursed along for nearly ten days, always sharing) and we discussed the problems of dating the Hare Harbor site. The wind remained nil or calm all day, and yet there were no mosquitoes or black flies. For a while blue sky appeared, advancing from the west; but then it was replaced again by clouds. We heard some falcon-like squalls from the cliff today, and a raven came calling, alighting on the south ridge to peer at us for a minute. Perry and Erik explored for bakeapples at the cabin site south of Hare Harbor but were only able to collect a small pail. Erik has been trying for mackerel for a few days and today caught one, which he iced down hoping for to catch more for a full meal. In the end the meal plan failed and his lonely mackerel was returned to nature.

Tuesday 6 August—Hare Harbor

By two or three o'clock a northeast wind had risen, forcing me to get up and close the screen window and plug up the gurgling sink drain. Morning brought a dismal view to the east, followed by rain until 11 o'clock. Will absorbed the extra time with a bakeapple pancake breakfast. The divers went out and cleared a field of small fist-size beach cobbles from their squares. We've never seen such small ballast stones before and wonder what they signify. Some flint is among them, and Marijo collected broken flint cobbles. Is this ballast for shalloops, or large vessels (why is it found here only in one small place? perhaps contained in barrels or bags? A basement for a ship-board tryworks?). Fish bone, a lead-tin (?) strap with drilled holes, worked wood, and more pieces of the chaffing bowls found last year also appeared. We have hopes we will be able assemble at least one complete chaffing vessel with these new pieces. Over the past couple of days there has been a personnel shift in the diving teams, formerly of mixed gender. Now that the ladies are staying underwater longer than the men, we are maximizing bottom times by having female and a male dive teams.



Fig 4.14: HH-1, A9, 2S/10W hearth, view East.

Will, Rebecca, and I busied ourselves with paperwork until the sun came out at noon and then went ashore. We had a productive afternoon until a large black cloud advanced over us and we returned to the Pits in case it should bring strong wind. I feared the anchor might have been fouled by the chain during the many wind shifts of the past few days, so we pulled it to check and found it clear. Nothing much came of the storm but more rain. By sundown more waterfalls were gushing from the cliffs. The site is going to be a mess again tomorrow.

I continued work on the hearth square, 2S/10W, clearing tiles from around the western hearth periphery where



Fig 4.15: HH-1, Broken European flint cobbles from underwater ballast dump. Photo by W. Richard

one interesting EW rim sherd. However, the SW quadrant produced lots of earthenware, some plain and some yellow-glazed, flint, nails, and a small, thin, round wafer-like disc of lead with no markings or other signs of use or function; it may be sprue left over from bullet-making. There is lots of evidence of lead shot underwater. All of this material, as in 0S/10W came from the deepest black earth deposit, only a few cms above sterile ground, or in crevices between beach rocks. Once again this seems to indicate that the ground cover was removed from the site by fire or stripping, allowing artifacts to accumulate directly on sterile ground without any intervening peat layer. However in 2S/10W I did find sterile peat west of the hearth.

Erik prepared a dinner of Perry's moose meat, peas, and scalloped potatoes. Rain continued into the evening, ensuring a drowned site in the morning. We tentatively plan to run to Harrington tomorrow evening to be on hand for the fresh supplies from the ferry on Thursday morning. With so much working with computers, electronic cameras, etc., the generator has been on all day. So far very little natural history to report after the episode with leaping herring. Only the scattered mackerel, the lobsters, toads, and a falcon screaming on the cliff, but no young ones seen yet. Maybe during the coming week.

Wednesday 7 August: Hare Harbor to Harrington

Nice and clear this morning with fluky breezes until mid-afternoon when a consistent SW breeze settled in, and it was sunny all day for a change. When we got to the site we found our squares all full of water and water streaming down through the site area. Clearly water must have been a major problem for the original occupants

they seem to have been used as a kind of fire buffer. The brown sand is only found inside the hearth ring, and outside the hearth one finds only black charcoal- and carbon-rich soil filled with tile fragments and the occasional nail. In the lower black earth, heavily enriched with charcoal, tiles disappear and pottery, nails, and strike-a-light flakes appear. This layer grades into sterile undisturbed peat. One interesting find was the rim of a yellow-glazed dish, reminding me of the one from the blacksmith shop, supposedly one of the earliest pieces of ceramic on the site. In this hearth square it is at the base of the deposit.

Will and Rebecca continued work on 0S/8W, with its ledge and tile barricade. Very little was found in the eastern side of the unit except large beach boulders and



Fig 4.16: Piece of chaffing bowl from underwater side. Photo by W. Richard.

and helps explain the profusion of tiles found especially in the wet areas, laid down for “exterior flooring”. However only in the blacksmith shop area did they actually prepare a raised pathway of broken tiles. We tried to bail the squares, but too much water was flowing in, so Will and Rebecca started new squares in drier areas. Will’s was a one-meter square (4S/6.5W) between the large boulders between A9 and the cookhouse A1. This turned out just as wet as the other squares, but it soon began to produce interesting ceramics, including fragments of a porringer with very soft paste and all but a few patches of its glaze spalled off. Sherds of a couple other ceramic types also appeared. In the afternoon we decided to expand this to a 2x2 m square.



Fig 4.17: Will photographing Area 9 grid.

Rebecca was working on a unit at the terrace front, 8S 14W, that seemed to have an unusual cluster of large boulders. Initial work produced a couple of seal ear bones, some mammal longbone fragments, and a large nail. Under the turf a 5-10cm layer of black earth is present with tiles fragments and charcoal, and below that, sterile peat and beach rocks. Other than drainage problems, this was the nicest day we’ve had for work on shore.

The divers were wet anyway, so the rain only made the upper ten feet of water in the harbor murky red from tanic water and grass washed from the land. However, they had other problems in the ‘bad luck’ category. Toward the end of his dive, Erik discovered his G11 Canon case half filled with seawater, caused by his having caught part of a strap in the rubber seal. He rinsed it in fresh water and dried it out, to no avail. (My G11, doused in rainwater in Vermont, still functions but drains its battery and has a fatally-scratched lens.) Then Marijo got beamed on the head by a ballast rock that rolled off the pile into her excavation pit. She decided not to dive during the afternoon as a result. One of the interesting finds of the day was an ivory bead. We confirmed that the small fist-sized cobbles are ballast and not beach rock.



Fig4.18: Gang outside Paul Rowsell’s Shop in Harington. Photo by W. Richard

Toward the end of the afternoon I set out to explore the cliff break-down area to see if I could learn more about tryworks or other structures and the timing of the cliff rock-fall. The vegetation growth is thick—alder, dwarf birch, fireweed, ferns and other species—so I could not see much of the ground. I looked under the huge blocks but did not see much of interest. However, about ten meters north (upslope) of the shore where we first found tiles eroding, I was able to dig a test pit and found tiles in the black soil. Below a heavy growth of firn roots was a brownish soil with some tile fragments, and below that, a grey marine clay, also with tiles and a piece of worked

quartz. Excavating into the beach boundaries I found more tiles, some wedged between beach rocks and mixed with clay. Many of the boulders have air spaces between them. This and the presence of clay suggest these rocks were dislodged from glacial marine deposits during a rockfall event. If this clay was an in situ marine deposit there could be no air spaces and no way for tiles to become incorporated. There are also tiles in the black soil above the boulders, perhaps indicating continued use of the site after the rockfall. We broke camp and headed for Harrington at about 5:30 and had a smooth passage. In Harrington we bought hamburger meat and Maryjo made spaghetti. The dock is almost empty, but tomorrow the ferry will arrive. We have clothes and bodies to wash, and fresh food to buy.

Thursday, 8 August: Harrington to Hare Harbor

I woke to Paul Rowsell's voice concerning the arrival in a couple hours of the *Bella Desgagnés*. By 7am we were up and doing chores—watering the boat, getting diesel fuel and gas for the pumps, fish from the plant, and after the new food brought by the ferry appeared on the CMR Sales shelves, buying groceries. Showers and laundry topped the list of personals, and making some home calls and catching up on email—something I never got a chance to do before we left. Three kayakers from Montreal got off the ferry and sat on the dock organizing their gear for a trip through the islands to St. Augustine. The day was beautiful and it should do much to dry out our soggy site squares, but the prognosis for the next few days is not encouraging, with southern wind and showers tomorrow and strong SW winds on Saturday. Christine threw a nice lunch for us, including some of her old friends who arrived on the ferry—Sally Chislett and her husband (Steve?). Steve grew up in Blanc Sablon and Sally is from Harrington area. They live in Sutton, Eastern Townships now, but for years were in Quartaq, where they knew Paul Jararuse. They were interested to hear about our new Lucien Turner publication on the mammals of Ungava, by Scott Heye and Kris Helgen. I had a nice conversation with Lynne in Vt and learned that our dog, Mikki, might be in the early stage of kidney failure. Lynne's been working on her talks for the Adventure Canada cruise next month and is having Nicole in DC scan some slides for her. Paul Rowsell and Wilson Evans are getting ready for a contract job in Kegashga, moving some huge concrete blocks for a pier foundation. Sounds dangerous because they will use air bags in big canvas sacks to lift the blocks, which Wilson has to deal with underwater, but they are taking it as an interesting challenge and something of a "guys lark" according to Christine.

We left Harrington in mid-afternoon and found the breeze light, from the northwest, and arrived at Hare Harbor about 4:30—too late for archaeology but ideal for a couple hours of gamboling ashore. Perry went for bakeapples (few and mostly not quite ripe) while the others climbed the hills along the south shore and repaired the missing head from the inuksuk they built a couple years ago. Will started reading Anne Stine Ingstad's book on L'Anse aux Meadows, and I finished editing a chapter on Itelmen and Kamchadal canoes. I made a baked codfish and potato casserole for dinner. We're hoping for a good day tomorrow. Only six days left before Erik and David leave, and six more before Marijo and Sarai leave from Blanc Sablon. A very quiet night outside. Lots of phosphorescence in the water. We've had no more sign of herring,



Fig 4.19: Bella Desgagnés and fishing boats in Harrington.

seals, peregrines, or whales.

Friday, 9 August 2013—Hare Harbor

The weather reports for the next week sound bad-to-poor for land archaeology: showers and fog predicted for today, southerly gale for tomorrow, and high chance of showers almost every day for the coming week. By Wednesday we have to finish up and get Erik and David to Harrington for the flight out on the 15th. This morning broke ominous with low clouds and misty rain, but by noon it was drying up, the wind slowly rising from the southwest. Will made some bakeapple pancakes, and by about 8:30 we got to the site.

I started where I left off Wednesday afternoon, scrounging among the rockfall for possible tryworks or pier foundations. There were more tiles along the shore and in the landwash west of our boat shore-fast, but when I went upslope looking in the crawl spaces beneath the huge rockfall blocks I found no tiles. I still need to look further west, north of the ballast piles. We've never checked this area, which would be the logical spot for people to get ashore from anchored boats. Small boat transfer would be cumbersome, so piers would have been an advantage, but despite looking, I found no traces. Marijo reported thick clay deposits at the base of the cultural deposits in her pit, resting on sterile sand. That clay might be the same I found mixed with tiles and beach cobbles yesterday.

Rebecca spent the morning on 8S/14W, finding only tiles in the humic/black earth soil, resting on beach cobbles. Most of the rocks are in situ beach sets—no chance for an interesting feature here. During the afternoon she shifted to 0N/8W, making a rock map and excavating the remaining lower deposits. In a small pocket between a couple beach cobbles she found calcined small bird bones mixed with brown hearth soil, probably a small dump from the nearby hearth. Some bones are identifiable. It seems likely that these deposits, including our big hearth, are part of the early Basque component on the site.

I picked up work on Will's first square, 4S/8W, abandoned a few days ago when it flooded. This unit began to produce ceramics immediately, mostly varieties of tan earthenware. In one location I found a cluster of marmite sherds, two fitting pieces with check-stamp decorative bands. Most of these sherds came from the lower part of the black earth, below the tile concentration and therefore from the early stage of occupation before tiles were spread about to deal with the soggy soil. At the end of the day I uncovered a smashed cup, upside-down. Photos should help reassemble it, but we ran out of time for detailed in situ recording; several fragments were buried and are not in the photo. There were very few nails and only earthenware. Small eroded fragments of a glazed porringer were also recovered, but with no glaze intact.

Will continued at 4S/4W between the large boulders. The 1x1 he excavated earlier was so productive we expanded it to a full 2x2. Almost immediately he found an iron adze at the top of the culture layer and soon after, numbers of sherds and other materials, including rim and shoulder fragments of a strap-handled jar, marmite parts, grey

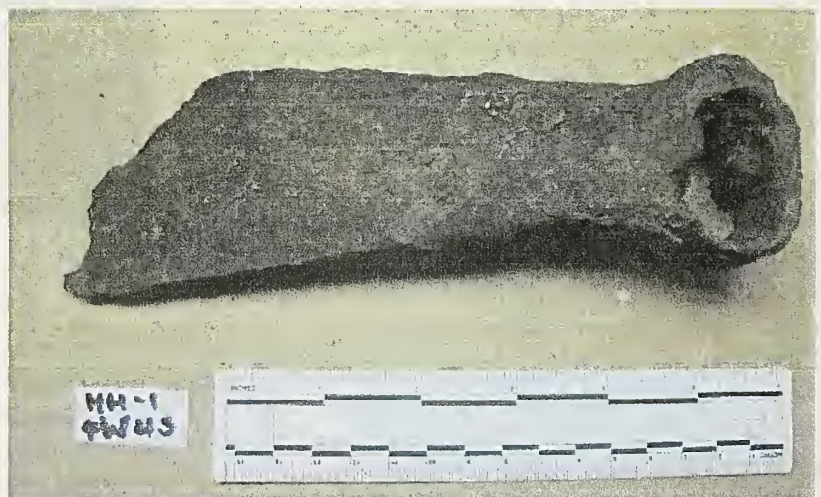


Fig 4.20: Iron adze from A10.

stoneware, more parts of the EW porringer found here yesterday, a sandstone whetstone, spikes, and the side wall of an Inuit soapstone pot with mending holes. The stoneware and soapstone link this material to the cookhouse, only a few meters upslope, making this probably the S1 midden. Perry's intuition was correct about this being a good place to excavate! We will consider opening more squares on the bank between here and the cookhouse.

Fearing the gale and rain coming tomorrow would fill our squares, we worked until dark and then returned to the Pits, where Erik had prepared a meal of pork chops and salad. The wind remained calm, the barometer is still steady, it's cloudy, and a few showers passed by during the evening. We had a problem with the spark plugs for one of the pumps and don't have replacements. Fingers crossed. My G11 Canon is occasionally giving me a blank picture screen. Can't figure out why, but after awhile, the picture appears. Erik will try it in his waterproof casing tomorrow, replacing his G11 that got zapped by saltwater, so he can continue his underwater recording. The salt water also zapped his data chip. Fortunately my camera worked fine.

Saturday 10 August: Hare Harbor

A bad weather day, all day. It started with hard rain much of the night and blowing mist and rain throughout the day, clearing only in late evening, but with a strong SW wind continuing through the night. Erik and David dove to take pictures and extend the grid, but by the time they came up the rain was pelting down and Perry's survival suit was starting to soak through, so we cancelled all work for the rest of the day and hunkered down in the *Pits*. I edited some chapters of the boat mss. In the early afternoon we had some excitement when Perry suddenly exclaimed, "We're dragging out the bay!" And pretty fast too. Had we not noticed we would have landed on the rocks along the north side of the harbor entrance. Engine on! Small boats secured! Man the anchor winch! In a few minutes we had the anchor up and found it clear, not fouled; so we have no explanation for why we dragged. We set it again and it held well, through the night and into a much windier Sunday, with gusts to 30-40 knots. I made a supper of the rest of the codfish and Rebecca and I made a cabbage cole slaw. Marijo prepared bakeapple crisp. The evening stayed relatively calm, wind in the SW 15-20 knots but manageable enough so I did not feel compelled to get up and check our position. We have only four days left for work.

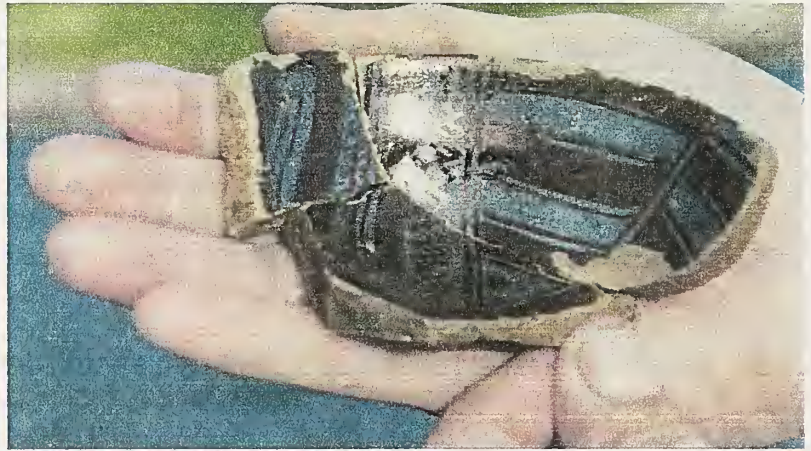
The divers have been coming up with great stuff, shoes (most to be returned to the deep because of the Quebec conservation charges we would incur if we collect them), parts of porringers, bird and fish bones, and large and small whale vertebrae. Their big surprise was the small-stone ballast in addition to large ballast stone that they have had to remove from to get at the lower deposits. This slowed the project down and may cost us the chance of doing a couple more units.

Sunday 11 August, Hare Harbor



Fig 4.21: Serai, David, and Marijo relaxing in Pitsiulak galley.

Very windy, but clear, this morning. The barometer is still down four points from where it was (29.5 inches) when the storm started Friday night, so it's going to take some strong wind to blow it up again. So far, as of mid-afternoon, Sunday it is still sitting at 29.1 even after a day of blowing. Nevertheless, the wind was not so strong this morning and we decided to dive and work ashore. The divers got two dives in and worked on profiles and cleaning up their units. A few more pieces of the blue faience bowl appeared, so now we have a good idea of its shape and decoration. On shore we found our pits still about half full after a day with no rain. I was able to finish the south side of 4S 8W before having to quit because of new flooding. Finds included more earthenware cooking pots, a piece of white starter flint, and a nail. One of the basal pieces of EW had a remnant green-yellow glaze. Rebecca finished work on 8S/14W, finding only a few tiles and a nail, and no ceramics or other artifacts. A few large rocks were placed on the surface, but all other rocks are in the beach deposit; no midden here. Will completed 4S/4W, recovering several fitting rim and handle pieces of a cooking pot, a short piece of baleen, and a nail. I spent much of the morning recording finds from his square and 6S/8W, left over from Friday afternoon. Before leaving for lunch I weed-whacked the bank between A9 and S1 and laid out a couple of new squares between the S1 Cookhouse and Will's 4S/4W, which hopefully will hold lots of S1 midden material. Miraculously, the grids from S1 and A10 match within 10cms. This is hard to believe considering all the datum movements we have had since 2002. On board, Marijo found an illustration of a jar in an article on Basque ceramics that had colorful flower decoration like a unique piece Will found in 4S/4W, so this is a good sign of its being contemporary with the occupation.



*Fig 4.22: Pieces of a lusterware porringer.
Photo by W. Richard.*



Fig 4.23: Will and Rebecca excavate S-1 midden in Area 10. View North

Surf was up at the landing site when we returned for lunch (Erik's "Brazilian beef" soup and David's sandwiches) but when we were ready to return to the site the wind had risen and whitecaps were starting to lose their tops, ca. 25-30 knot gusts, so we called off work and waited for the wind to drop. Will photographed some of the underwater artifacts and the divers worked on profiles and plans.

About 4:30 pm the wind suddenly died. There was no time to organize a dive, and

Will was busy photographing the underwater finds with Erik. Rebecca and I returned to the site to record her 8S/14W square and turf two new A10 squares, 2S/2W and 4S/2W. These units are only one meter west of the S1 excavation of 2002/3. If we are lucky we may be able to connect these two excavations, ten years apart. While turfing 4S/2W I found a large oval white bead with blue stripes, an earthenware bowl rim with a collar like ones we've seen on grey stoneware, a sherd of grey stoneware, and some nails. Rebecca found a couple of nails. We returned about 6:30 when the wind became gusty again, this time from the north. Will had prepared a spaghetti dinner with his home-grown black trumpet mushrooms. During dinner he pressed us to consider a second bottle of Charles Shaw burgundy, and in the discussion that followed, when we asked about his birthday, which we thought was still a couple days away, we discovered it was today. Checking last year's diary we found that on 11 August, 2012, Will made a spaghetti dinner, and Marijo cooked a chocolate birthday cake. Egg on our faces all around this year. I had reserved some lobsters at the fish plant for Will's birthday when we return to Harrington, mistakenly thinking the date was around the 14th, so we'll make a second try then. Wind's down to something manageable from the west now. We need a good day tomorrow.

Monday 12 August: Hare Harbor

For once the sun is shining at breakfast time! Wind light in the southwest but building and by mid-day it would be 30 knots or more. But it was sunny—small wonders! Today was the last of the oatmeal; tomorrow we improvise. By 8:30 we were at the site and spent a full day with only a break for lunch—canned salmon sandwiches and soup made from Will's left-over spaghetti sauce—but good!

The divers put in two dives per team and came up with a caribou antler, a ceramic vessel bottom, and a piece of the blue-painted porringer that joins enough to really see what the final piece looked like. A fine bird skull turned up—perhaps a cormorant. Lobsters have been visiting the excavation pits, sometimes assisted by prankster Erik. The divers are now beginning their stratigraphy drawings.

On land we concentrated on the two new squares, 2S/2W and 4S/2W, and found them less interesting than Will's 4S/4W between the boulders. Rebecca and I worked on the northern one and found nothing much but nails and deep deposits of charcoal-filled black earth with large numbers of tiles at all angles of rest. Clearly these two units were dumps from the cookhouse. Maybe this material was the cleared remains of the hearth pit, mixed with tiles. There were very few artifacts other than nails, although a single vessel bottom (porringer?) turned up in the basal deposit along the north wall of 2S/2W, along with many nails. Quite a few large rocks stuck up in this square above the general level of the beach stones. They seem to be in situ beach rocks, but perhaps they limited the use of this bank area for other than dumping.

4S/2W, alongside the south ledge, was a different story. While turfing I found a blue-striped white bead and a rim fragment of a large bowl. The intermediate BE levels were mostly charcoal-earth and tiles, with some nails and a couple of grey stoneware fragments. No earthenware at all. In the western side of the unit, beside the large boulder, Will found a clay pipe with fluted bowl decoration, and on the south side of the unit, at the bottom of the BW just above beach cobbles, a small hearth appeared with stone slabs and baleen strips around its western



Fig 4.24: Glazed faience ceramic from Area 10.

side. The earth around this hearth was a densely packed peat-charcoal mix that had seen use as a floor. This hearth resembles the small hearths we found east of the cookhouse, except those hearths had lots of EW sherds in them. The other major find was a large piece of an Inuit soapstone cooking vessel with several drilled holes from repairing mends. This, the glass bead, clay pipes, and the Normandy stoneware, link to the cookhouse finds, so we can be confident that these squares and probably 4S/4W also—i.e. our Area 10—are dumps associated with the upper level of the cookhouse occupation. The small hearth in 4S/2W links with the earlier occupation east of the cookhouse, found at the bottom of the tile dump.

The weather was very windy and it was

difficult to do a good job recording finds with note paper flying around. We had to establish a new A10 datum triangle because the land was too high for the A9 datum. The new A10 datum is set 115 cm above the A9 level. Boat landings and returns from the site were difficult with the strong onshore wind, but Will and Rebecca proved an excellent crew and we managed without a hitch. Perry spent more than four hours in the speedboat tending the dredge pumps for the divers and took the full brunt of the wind. For the divers the only problem was the temperature of the water, which has dropped to 43 degrees F. from the low 50s before these strong SW winds. This wind drives out the warm surface water in the harbor and brings in cold Labrador water to replace it. We heard a couple of bird cries from the cliff yesterday and today. Perhaps the peregrine chicks are about to fly. Because we forgot Will's birthday yesterday, Marijo made a chocolate cake for dinner today with "Happy Birthday" spelled out in chocolate drops! Will remarked that, unlike other summers, this year we have not had a single visitor to the site. Last night I saw lights at Providence for the first time. Perhaps someone will call if the weather calms down. Only two days of digging left now!

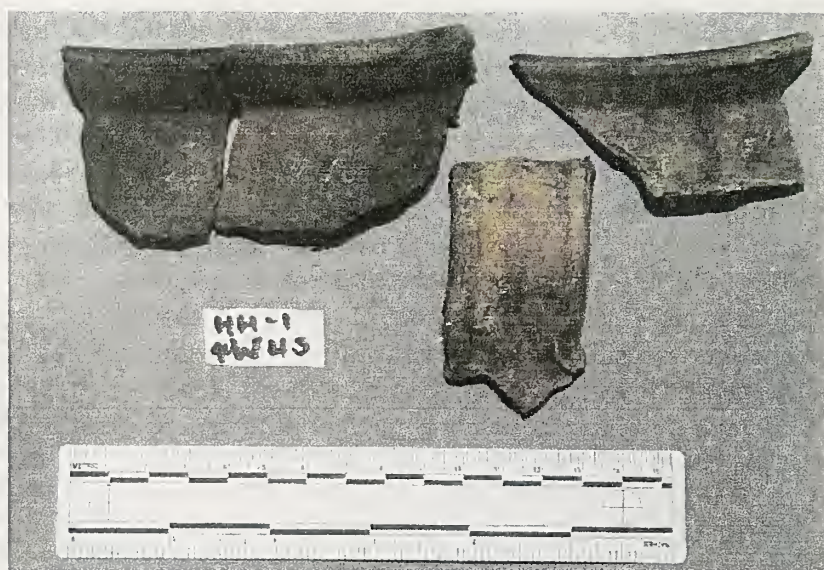


Fig 4.25: Earthenware from HH-1 4S/4W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.26: Pipe fragments, glass stemware base, seed bead, and striped glass bead from Area 10. Photo by W. Richard

Tuesday, 13 August: Hare Harbor

Last night, we think, was the beginning of the Persid meteor shower; but while it was clear, we only saw a few streaks. The day dawned bright and stayed sunny much of the morning and then was partly cloudy the rest of the day. A cold wind blew up in the afternoon, keeping us inside our floater jackets. During the morning Rebecca and I cleaned up the unexcavated sections of 6S/8W but found only muck and tiles and a couple of pieces of baleen in the lowest level of the black earth. Hardly any nails, and only a couple of smashed EW vessels with



Fig 4.27: Lower level 4S/2W hearth with baleen and Early Basque occupation

with a small amount of charcoal and a few tiles. This is the material associated with the small baleen hearth. The tile concentration was in the upper levels where most of the artifact finds were made, and these, with the soapstone, are associated with the cookhouse. One other thing I noticed was that some of the tiles in the lower deposits are thicker than the normal tiles—perhaps there are differences between 16th and 17/18th C. tiles? I collected a few samples. During the afternoon Will expanded his 4S/4W unit to the edge of the rock boulder to the south, but the finds were meager and were included into the collection from the main unit. Rebecca and I drew east-west profiles at 8W and 10W and through the north edge of the hearth at 2S from 12W to 8W.

The divers spent their day cleaning up and drawing profiles. No special new finds, except that David brought up a boulder from the ballast pile with strange markings on its surface. At first glance they appear to so regular and linear that they must have been carved, but there are no tool marks, and the marks have resulted from iron-rich micro-structure, mineralized material in the rock that have eroded out in regularized patterns. None of the markings are recognizable symbols. In the afternoon the divers went scouting for berries north along the shore from Hare Harbor, but the few berries they saw were past ripe. The lack of berries may be one reason we have seen no visitors; very few people are on the go if there are no berries. This evening's Persid-watchers have just now come inside, bringing a trail of mosquitoes and word that a few meteors are on the go.

Wednesday, 14 August: Hare Harbor to Harrington

I went ashore before breakfast to finish the profiles for Area 10, which took only an hour. Back aboard, Will produced a raft of pancakes served with partridge berry jam. On our last trip to the site, the divers made a final

many of their parts present. This area from, 4S to 7S, is in the drainage path for the southern part of the site and most of the activity here can be attributable to dumping tile to dry up the mucky ground. At the bottom of the black earth we found quite a bit of charcoal, but the transition from charcoal/tile cultural deposits to sterile ground was often to peat, not beach rocks, with tile at the interface. There seemed to be no purpose to the rock distribution except for a single heavy slab present in the SE corner. The few small slabs present were tossed in, like tiles, to dry up the ground.

Will and I finished up 2W/4S and found a blue seed bead, a couple pieces of glass, a grey stoneware sherd, and a few nails. Much of the lower cultural deposits here were peat fill, mixed

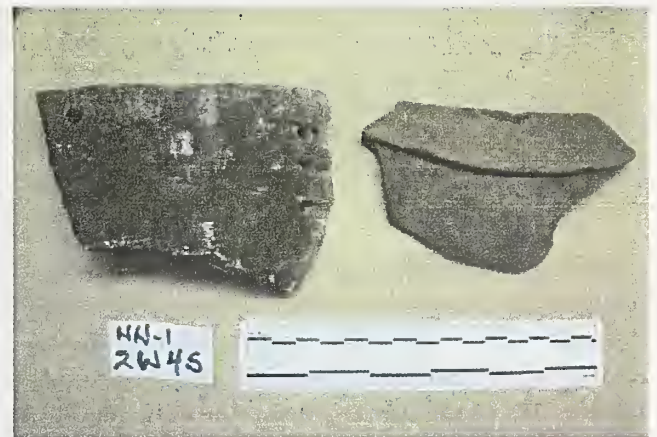


Fig 4.28: Inuit soapstone cooking vessel and stoneware rim sherd from 4S/2W.

dive to secure the underwater site and collect their gear, Will and I photographed the squares we've excavated and took overall shots, and began backfilling. About 11am the dive team and Perry came ashore to help back-fill and sod the excavations. We loaded gear on the Pits, hoisted the zodiac aboard, had a lunch of tomato soup, and raised anchor. Goodbye (again)! This time I think we can certainly say, for the last time. There is not much more I can imagine doing on land, although more could be done underwater, as we have not tested several of the stone piles. The trip to Harrington was a bit rough, as a SE wind was building up, supposedly to become a major storm, but it never really materialized here, and in Harrington the rest of the day remained quite fair.

We arrived in Harrington about 3pm and rushed to fill our water tanks, take showers, wash clothes, buy groceries, and get the lobsters before the fish plant closed at 5pm. Soon after we arrived, Wilson Evans and Paul Rowsell roared into the harbor in



Fig 4.29: HH-1. Area 9 and 10 excavations. View to SE.



Fig 4.30: Area 9 view to S.

Wilson's boat, did a "pirouette" turn to come alongside the pier and caught a pair of waders Wilson had forgotten at home in the rush to get off. They are headed for Kegaska and a repair job on the pier. At 6pm we assembled at Christine's for dinner and had another sumptuous feast—lobster shells flying—with wine, and potato and green salads. Christine had cooked bakeapple and apple pies for dessert. It was a wonderful last gathering, doubling serving as Will's birthday and Erik's departure in the morning. As we gathered for dinner I noticed a large gathering around the pond and thought some event was happening in the community hall. Instead, people were gawking at a young

beaver that had taken up residence in the pond, scaring off the 20-30 ducks that usually 'own' the premises. The ducks were more or less oblivious to people and showed only modest avoidance of the dogs that occasionally lunged at them. For some reason, submarine beavers were more dangerous. The beaver had probably been driven off by its mother, perhaps from the larger town reservoir. Its tenure here is likely to be short, as there is no food in this pond, and its forays into the neighboring house yards where it has been chewing junks of firewood, have raised alarm. I called Lynne and found everything fine in Vermont; Mickey seems more lively with some new medicine and Lynne has had an x-ray of her injured thumb, finding a torn ligament, and is considering next steps.

Christine told us some stories of skidoo travel along the coast to visit and attend hockey games. As many as 50 machines would head out in a company, stopping every hour or so at a warm-up shed. She described some of the views en route as ecstatic, with the low light on the hills, the single file of travelers in a magnificent landscape, especially the highlands between Mutton Bay and La Tabatière. These were times that are not being repeated now that warm winters have come, making it difficult for Harrington people even to get off the island. Last winter the

ice bridge only lasted for 12 days.

**Thursday,
15 August:
Harrington
Harbor**

Today was predicted to be a foul day, with showers and strong SW wind, but it dawned sunny and relatively calm. We were all up and breakfasted by 8am and about to

drop Erik and David on the pier, awaiting their water taxi and ferry connections home; but as we gathered for goodbyes we could see the wind building and seas crashing on the shoals outside the harbor and dark clouds approaching from the west. Gale force winds were being called for the Newfoundland west coast. We immediately recalculated and declared a shore-day. By 10am the wind was too strong for Bryce to operate water taxi service to Chevery, and when this happens, they send the helicopter, which appeared about 11am. We ran from Wilson's and Christine's and just managed to wave goodbye to Erik as the chopper lifted off the pad, with Erik grinning in the co-pilot seat. David was set to leave on the ferry,



Fig 4.33: Freshly-showered crew at dinner with Christine, lobsters, and wine. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.31: Boulder with peculiar (natural) markings from undercover excavation. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.32: Boulder with natural vertical markings. Photo by W. Richard

which will arrive on Sunday. He has been offered lodging at C&W Evans until then. Christine starts work in Chevery on Monday and is looking forward to it; she finds administrative work with the Chevery school exciting and may end up with a position that will require her to live there during the week, which would be wonderful for Sarah, who is in her last year at the C. high school, so they could live together and travel home for weekends. The current arrangement has Christine commuting from Harrington every day by chopper, which is quite a tiring affair. If warm winters continue, it seems likely more people will be shifting from Harrington to Chevery for jobs, since there is little winter employment in Harrington.



Fig 4.34: Wilson Evans' boat with Paul Rowsell.

For the rest of the morning we settled down at Christine's for a 'study hall'. I had anticipated catching upon email, but my computer would not hook up with Wilson's system. After a great chowder lunch Will and I spent a couple hours visiting Sharon and Jim Ransom. They had guests—the Anglican minister who has been present here for the past three years, originally from the Hamilton, Ontario, with her husband, who used to be a cameraman for CBC and other media outfits. Their daughter was visiting in Harrington for a few weeks. There seems to be an amicable arrangement now for the Anglican and United Churches to share the Anglican Church building, after the United Church burned some years ago. That event is now commemorated by the church's bell, which has been mounted on the

former site. Sharon showed us her recently-completed history of the combined churches, a text with many photographs, nicely mounted in a decorative wooden presentation box made by Jim. After the guests left, we had a great discussion about town history, the early arrival of Buckles and Jones, about Samuel Robertson who created the great seal, salmon, and cod fishery at La Tabatière, and many other subjects, including the prospects for Harrington to capitalize on its interesting history, artifact collections, and geography. They were particularly appreciative of our work to build local history and make it available at Rowsell House. Their own house is a veritable museum of old artifacts and knick-knacks, including a plaster architectural sculpture of the busts of an Indian man and woman Jim salvaged from an old building being demolished in St. John's; this piece may go back to the time of the Beothuk demise. In those two hours we covered everything from how to preserve old houses in Harrington to the quality of lobsters and Will's and my "Maine to Greenland book." After return we took leave of Christine and Sarah about 6pm and returned for supper on the boat, and had a final goodbye with David. We were grateful for this 'free' day in Harrington as it gave us time to really say goodbye to our many friends here, especially Wilson and Christine who have been such generous hosts, advisors, and friends for the past 12 years. I do think this is the last research visit to this area, but I certainly hope to return with Will when our book is out and I have the final Mecatina report done.

Friday 16 August: Harrington to Brador

I thought we would never have another one of these days, but we did. Simply said, we lost our speedboat—for a second time in two years: this time out in the Gulf off Belles Amours Point, and still, two days later, have not recovered it. What a disaster! In retrospect it's hard to see how we let this happen, but as usual, the wind crept up on us until we could do nothing about it. We



Fig 4.35: Wilson, Christine and Sarah Evans.



Fig 4.36: Crew shot in Harrington at season's end: Will, Rebecca, Sarai, David, Marijo, Erik, Bill, and Perry. Photo by W. Richard

left Harrington at sunrise with a weather report for light wind, initially from the northwest and then southwest. At La Tabatière, Perry decided to make a straight run to Brador rather than take the usual inside Rigoulette passage via St. Augustine. The choice seemed fine at first, and I didn't question it because the day was shaping up like the forecast predicted. However, during my turn at the wheel, when we were far offshore and Perry was resting, the breeze turned into a stiff southwest wind and we were slewing around in a following sea. We had brought the speedboat up earlier and she seemed to be doing fine, even though there were strong jerks as she careened from side to side on her short leash. By three o'clock the wind must have built to 25-30 knots and the seas were 1.5-2.0 meters. Once again, we heard that loud "bang" which we knew was the tow rope snapping. And there we were, again, stuck in a heavy sea with our speedboat bobbing amidst the whitecaps and we in the Pits almost helpless to secure her. After the Cape Norman episode two years ago, we tried to prevent this at all costs. Perry had rigged a couple of extra tow ropes in the bow of the speedboat with loops on the ends that might get caught with a boathook or grapple. So, maneuvering to come alongside in the seas, we first tried to hook the speedboat cutty by throwing the small grapnel. This yielded almost immediate success and we were able to retrieve the nylon towline whose loop end had got tangled in the hooks; miraculously, it did not come loose as I drew it in and secured it. We towed at a slow speed for about a half-hour and all seemed well. Meanwhile, I made many attempts to hook the green towline so we could tow with two lines, one from each stern quarter, to keep the boat from careening, but each time the grapnel caught, it bounced out again when the line went slack and then tightened with a jerk. Then, when we were allowing ourselves some degree of hope with the nylon towline and Perry was heading to the closest harbor in Belles Amours, once



Fig 4.37: Young businesswoman selling ice tea in Harrington. Photo by W. Richard

again came that gunshot-like ‘bang’ as that line parted. This time the snapped backlash caught Will nearly in the face; he had been taking photographs and the line shattered his camera lens hood and hit his left index finger. For a moment we were in shock—this was so unexpected—but soon the moment passed, leaving Will with his hand numb and finger inoperable. Will retired to the cabin and we consulted Perry on options, which weren’t many. In the next pass by the Pits I managed to catch the old green rope that had worked so well at Cape Norman—with the boathook. Another secure towline! But soon this one snapped also. The only option left was to try to hook the boat with the heavy ship’s grapnel. I rigged it, and Will—despite his damaged finger—and I managed, with Perry’s superb ship-handling, to land that monster into the speedboat’s bow. We did this three or four times, but each



Fig 4.39: Jim Ransom. Photo by W. Richard

time the anchor pulled out, and then we had a 60-pound anchor hanging straight down in the water that took two of us to haul up. It was clear this would not work,

and besides, we were getting tired. There was always the possibility of getting your foot into a loop in the anchor line as we threw it and then raced back to the stern to try and secure the line. The only other option was to try and jump into the boat to secure a line by hand. Later an “old salt” on the Brador pier asked why we did not try this simple option first—to which I answered, the only candidates for this operation were 70 years old. It would have been my task, and with my gimp leg I was not going to chance it. I’d almost certainly have been able to jump into the boat, would certainly slip and fall in the process and perhaps get injured, and I could have tied on a line, but getting back aboard would have been dicey with the way the speedboat lurched to and fro in the seas. And if that I failed—then what? Driving the speedboat ashore might have been an option, but the huge whitecaps could have sunk us. So, we departed, marking the spot and hoping she would find

a way inshore without getting destroyed on the rocks. In the midst of all the chaos, as we were throwing anchors, a school of herring after minnows surfaced around us and we found ourselves in the midst of a flock of feeding gulls!

After tying up at the Brador pier we explained the situation to the fishermen, who immediately alerted the local rescue network. One drove Will to Florence’s to get his car, and in the meantime Florence appeared at the dock, checking to see where we might be, since we were to call her when we arrived. When everything settled down, we secured the Pits and went to her place for dinner. We had a lot of discussion with the fishermen about where the boat might go, depending on the tide, since the wind died back in the evening, probably before she could have been blown ashore. The general thought was she would probably drift



Fig 4.38: Sharon Ransom. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.40: Crowd in Harrington. Photo by W. Richard

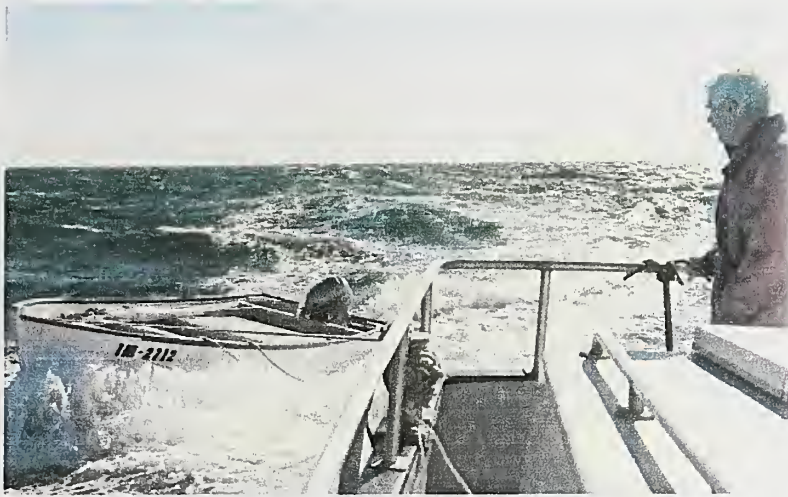


Fig 4.41: Trying to corral the careening speedboat. Photo by W. Richard

towline caught in the Pits' propeller—shutting the boat down completely—and scores of anxious moments. I guess this speedboat was just too big and heavy and required travel only under ideal conditions. If we don't get her back, Perry will be relieved; no skipper likes to hassle a tow, especially a heavy one. Maybe this is the end of an era.

Saturday, 17 August: Brador

Saturday began calm but the SW wind picked up again after noon, although not to give us any trouble reaching or getting back from the Hart Chalet site. After breakfast we went over to Florence's and called the Canadian Coast Guard so they could announce the loss and ask mariners to keep a watch out for the boat. Later we heard it announced on St. Anthony CG radio. Then Will and I drove to the Blanc Sablon hospital where Will got immediate triage for his injured finger. Because he had to wait for the radiologist to arrive at 10am (result: two small fractures, first two fingers were bound together and should be immobilized for four weeks), I took the Volvo and picked up our crew and gear and drove to the turnoff from Rt. 138, where we left the car to avoid banging it up on the dirt road. The first order of business was to knock down the grass with the weed-whacker and cut out the underbrush and lower branches of the three trees that had invaded House 1, which we decided would be our prime target. Bushing out H2, 3 would have been much more work, and we already had a small collection from House 1. For lunch we returned to Florence's and then returned to the site for the afternoon, this time using the zodiac. The cove where Florence and Clifford have their chalet is called Jack's Cove; it's one of several coves west of the Brador River, the outermost being Mosquito Cove, but that name could equally well describe any of those places, as far as bugs are concerned. We started a trench up from the entry of H1 to its rear wall and immediately began

toward Middle Bay or Old Fort. Florence gave us a nice dinner and shortly after, we collapsed, totally tired. The girls, who had to deal with the tension of watching the events from inside the heavily rolling Pits, trying to keep stuff in the cabin from coming loose everywhere, were in a similar state. At the dock there was a strong surge, but over the night it died out.

I've been towing speedboats since the mid-1970s, and we've never lost a boat until that last two years, and the last time, off Cape Norman, we were lucky to retrieve it. Since acquiring this 21-foot fiberglass boat, which is perfect for getting crews ashore and for supporting diving operations, we've had one close call and many, many trials and concerns with managing to tow it: once losing and retrieving, once getting the



Fig 4.42: Temporary victory over the speedboat. Photo by W. Richard

finding nails, bone, and pottery. Test pits where Clifford had dug a sewer line from the mid-point of the house's east wall showed no midden left, confirming that he had removed most of it (he had thrown 'buckets of nails into the woods,' according to Florence). Later Florence showed us a few bags of materials that had come from their chalet property, including artifacts ranging from late Maritime Archaic to recent Indian; I did not see Groswater Paleoeskimo, but I found some chert near the road that might be from that culture. The MA gouge and axe pieces are supposed to have come from a location a bit farther down the road from their house, on the south side of the road, perhaps disturbed during road construction. There may be an MA site or cemetery in the vicinity!

We returned and made a spaghetti dinner at Florence's, who gave us the run of her house. She spends much of her time at the hospital in the afternoons and evenings taking care of Clifford, who seems unchanged from two years ago when we last saw him. We had showers and cleaned up and returned to the boat about 9:30. Florence seemed more relaxed than when we were here last, but her difficulties remain severe, emotionally and economically, because according to Quebec law she does not control the family assets while Clifford still lives. There is a court proceeding to attempt to resolve this, but it complicates all her troubles and ties her hands on real estate and even on submitting taxes.

Sunday 18 August: Brador

The second day of our work went pretty smoothly, beginning with a boat transit to the site carrying gear and a lunch. The weather was overcast with a SW wind, but not enough to keep down the blackflies, which took a toll on our necks and wrists, despite out net shirts. When we arrived, a large German shepherd from the next cottage to the east checked us out at a distance and an hour later showed up at the site, initially being a loveable observer, but within minutes requiring play and attention that escalated to playful aggression. He took a fancy to raping me at one point. Every so often he would answer his owner's call and

return home, but soon returned more rambunctious than ever. Finally, we got the owner to tie him up. Site work proceeded well, but without spectacular finds. We worked our way down to the house floor, where we found not a single pavement slab, only a greasy surface with scattered nails, charcoal, an occasional bone and a few pieces of earthenware and stoneware. It seems like the floor was paved with logs or planks—probably the latter. A fair number of large round beach cobbles were present on the floor, mostly likely roof rocks; but in Unit 4, at the south end of our 1x8 meter trench, we found a small cobble hearth associated with flint chips below the entry floor level; and in the center of the house, another hearth feature, this one on the floor. A 20 cm rise between Units 1 and 2 marked the transition between the main floor and the sleeping platform. Like the house floor, the sleeping platform was not paved and was probably made of wood, as several nails were found at floor level here, as well as a couple larger spikes that probably were roof timber fastenings. The rear wall was about 60 cm wide and slightly higher than outside ground level; side and front walls were wider and thicker. Surface inspection showed rock piles in each of the front corners of the house—probably hearth platforms. No soapstone sherds were found anywhere on the site. The interior of the house had been excavated, removing the peat and upper grey and red sand levels, so that the floor lay directly on B/C zone gravelly sand. The upper levels removed from the pit had been piled up on the walls, producing inverted stratigraphy over an intact ground surface that we had



Fig 4.43: Mapping the Hart Chalet Site. House 1. View North

found in tests several years ago and again this year in our Test Pit 4 and TP4 extension. It's here that the most interesting H1 artifacts were found, then and now. I excavated small test pits in the middens south of H2 (seal and caribou bones) and H3 (caribou bone, nail, and tile), and I chopped out the undergrowth from the interior of H2, finding a small square hole in the middle of its floor. Florence says this was Clifford's test pit. Other than several robust spruce trees, this house would be easy to dig because there is no turf, only forest duff. My probes with the rod did not reveal evidence of a paved floor, and this was confirmed later in the test pits in the H2 entry. After a brief lunch, we worked until about 6:00pm and returned to the Pits in a bit of a sea chop before cleaning up and walking to Florence's, where we found Will and Perry acting as couch potatoes. No sign or knowledge from the fishermen about our missing boat. They reported mackerel running now, which they are catching in net traps along the shore.

Florence has a very interesting photograph of the chalet site area that Rene took and sent her while he and Clifford were exploring the area before the chalet was built. It shows a circle of grassy ground ringed by a low growth of spruce, only a few feet high, and to the north, open tundra. What a difference today with a 10-20 foot high forest. The grassy clearing conforms to the location of the three Inuit houses and their middens. Levesque had designated the site EiBh-205.



Fig 4.44: 1968 photo of Chalet site area by R. Levesque. Florence Hart collection.

Monday 19 August: Brador

Another rather raw day with showers and SW wind, although little of this breeze reached Brador Bay, which seems magically protected from this dominant summer wind direction, and which creates such havoc outside the Brador Islands and around Blanc Sablon. The trees around the Hart chalet cut the wind further, making it a great place for black flies. We took the zodiac again this morning and finished up the H1 trench and started

working on test pits along its west wall (TP 4 and 4a), TP5 (Will's, at the south end of H2), TP 6 (WF's, 5 m south of TP5, 15 cm of bone midden), TP7 (Marijo's, a meter north of Christie Leece's "needlecase" TP in the entry passage of H2), TP8 (WF's, in the midden outside the entry passage of H3), TP9, (WF's, 4 m south of the chalet porch steps), and TP10 (WF's, 8 m south of the chalet porch steps). Perry, Will, and Florence came by with lunch materials and helped out with the digging during the midday hours. Despite doctor's order's, Will could not resist digging TP5, but as he got into it discouragement followed when it turned unproductive. The afternoon's excitement was confined mostly to Sarai's TP4 which produced some stoneware and a nice bone barbed harpoon-like implement. We returned to the Pits about 5:30 and found a smart NE breeze blowing off the land,



Fig 4.45: Hart Chalet House 1 and datum. View South.



Fig 4.46: Hart Chalet Inuit House 1 trench. View North.

seas and winds underway, especially when she broke loose and was a hazard to people and the Pits; and for me, because I was the official custodian on the speedboat, responsible for its towing and docking arrangements, and for bird-dogging it all the time while underway, adjusting its towline, watching for danger signals in heavy seas, and keeping it ship-shape, gassed, and operating it on shore parties. I had been trying to decide how to deal with the loss; how to report it to the SI; whether to try and find \$20K for replacing it and the 50HP engine; and how to operate in the future without a large sturdy boat for shore parties, diving support, and in extremis, as the Pits' primary lifeboat. I did not find any easy solutions.

Tuesday 20 August: Brador

There was a commotion on the pier when I woke at 6:30. Perry was talking with Fred, the elderly, well-informed, fisherman who had been coaching us on the matter of lost speedboats. I poked my head outside and saw them pointing to a white patch on one of the low islands about a mile across the bay. "Your boat is back!" he said with a smile. "That HAS to be your boat!" It certainly looked like it to me, and to Perry, who with the binocs, thought everything about its shape and size was correct, except he could not see the motor.

She was tucked up on shore and had been left there by the falling tide. Fishermen tending their mackerel nets yesterday evening had found it onshore and put a line on it so it wouldn't drift off again at high tide. They tried to get word to us last night, but we were not aboard. Perry and I

and walked to Florence's for supper, where we heard the radio announcement of the talk I was to give tomorrow night sponsored by the Quebec-Labrador Foundation. QLF's Sorena Etheridge gave the interview and did a nice job promoting it. Florence returned home about 10pm, but we had got tired earlier and were already back aboard for a fairly unpleasant night's sleep; the wind and waves were buffeting the Pits against the dock, and the current was creating a hissing sound as it sucked along the dock pilings.

By this time we were used to the absence of the speedboat and had become reluctantly accustomed to life with only the zodiac. In many ways this simplified life for Perry and me: Perry because maneuvering the boat on landings and departures could be hazardous and was a headache in strong



Fig. 4.47: Red Bay. Photo by W. Richard

hopped into the zodiac and found her resting comfortably in a depression on a smooth rocky ledge on the east side of one of the maze of islands in this area. Her sides, bow, and transom were scratched and scuffed up, but otherwise she was in perfect shape and everything was aboard, and not a drop of water inside. The motor was fine too, without a scratch. After waiting for the high tide to raise her stern, we levered her off with boards and timbers. The motor started immediately, and just as we were leaving the fishermen who had found her came by on their way to their nets, so we gave them a very hearty 'thank you' and our little squadron re-crossed the bay to the dock. The smiles and high-fives from the fishermen there, too, were a wonderful sight. The boat must have drifted into the islands and shoals during the previous day and banged around a bit. Had she not been caught in a cul-de-sac she might have drifted right into Jack's Cove and the Hart chalet! The northwest wind of the late afternoon must have sent her off again and got her fetched up on the shallow ledge where she grounded and was left high and dry, where she was first seen by the fishermen. Who says miracles can't happen?!! Seems like she was intent on finding her way back to the Pits just like a trusty hound dog! The next morning we went off and bought a super-strong new towline, and in the meantime we moved her to the inner portion of the dock where the other small boats tie up.



Fig 4.48: Test pit 6 at Hart Chalet Inuit village House 2 midden. View North.

The rest of the day seemed anticlimactic after the events of the morning, but produced good data. The TPs in H1 and 2 continued to be productive, and Rebecca shifted out of the H1 trench to TP4a which was producing better material. At the very end of the day she recovered a nice iron arrowhead made from a nail. I spent much of my time mapping and taking notes on the various TP finds. Rain showers slowed us down during the afternoon, but by evening we were ready to complete our work. Will and Florence came by for a couple hours and carried off most of the heavy gear in her car. Around 5pm we returned to the Pits and then to Florence's to clean up before the lecture.



Fig 4.49: Hart Chalet H2 entry test pit 7. View North.

The talk was in the Brador Community Hall, down the street from Florence's. Sorena had arrived with food and sodas and was setting up the projector when we walked in. By 7pm, about 30 people had shown up, including Anthony Dumais, the Blanc Sablon regional mayor and owner of the Lourdes motel where our divers stayed last year. One couple had come from L'Anse au Chair, and Lorrene LaVallee, who heads up the Middle Bay Interpretation Center, was our westernmost attendee. Many others, like Jerry Landry, were from closer to home. I showed slides of our Mecatina project, and Will showed pictures and talked about tourism development. His picture of Florence and



Fig 4.50: The speedboat returns home, aground on an island shoal a kilometer from Pitsiulak. Photo by W. Richard

Clifford was a big hit. We had a great discussion about archaeology and tourism afterwards, much of it dominated by Anthony, who has had to negotiate development issues with the Quebec government and regional bodies. Much of the potential is linked to the completion of Rt. 138 and attracting clientele, especially because of the recent notoriety of Red Bay, which receives something like 8000 visitors each year and will increase next year due to its World Heritage designation. Very few of these travelers turn west when they emerge from the Newfoundland ferry. Creation of a couple provincial parks was a step in the right direction, but the issue failed because some towns were in opposition (Tête à la Baleine) and because the LNS's "summer warriors"—the younger folks who have left for work on the mainland and return to the coast for 4-6

weeks in summer to hunt and fish (often poaching) and don't want any new regulations, even though the villages in their homelands are drying up. These people are holding the entire coast hostage, making it difficult or impossible to implement changes that could help the region survive, if not prosper. Without parks, 138, and culture, archaeology, and heritage, hiking and kayaking, etc. the coast is doomed to wither, as the numbers now clearly indicate: virtually all its young people leave for jobs elsewhere.

At the meeting, we met many influential people interested in these things. From St. Paul River came Garland Nadeau, who was keen to show me possible Inuit sites in his area. He was bearing two surprises: a bag of bakeapples, and a letter from Dwight

Bilodeau explaining last summer's financial difficulties and enclosing a personal check for \$1000. Surprise indeed! Thanks Dwight! Everyone left the meeting charged up and hopeful that archaeology can play a big role in the future. Two particular targets are high on the list: the Courtemanche site and the Eastern Point (Belles Amour Peninsula) stone houses Clifford Hart had shown me some years ago. Negotiations with the Lettos, who own the property the fort is on, nearly succeeded a few years ago, but broke down when one of the senior members of the family died. Perhaps they can be re-started. The Belles Amour stone houses would be ideal because they are already visible on the surface, but they need more mapping and excavation than Levesque did in the 1960s. The Hart Chalet Inuit houses could be another key target. At the meeting, we also met Clarissa Smith, a cousin of Florence's and author of "Broken Wings," which tells her personal story, and other books. She will be writing a story for the local newsletter about our project and is full of enthusiasm and energy. She alerted us to some excellent site areas in the vicinity of "Five Leagues," a series of small coves east of Middle Bay. There must



Fig 4.51: The renegade boat is back in hand. Photo by W. Richard

be an Inuit winter site in the Middle Bay area because a piece of an Inuit soapstone pot is in the MB Interpretation Center.

Wednesday 21 August: Brador

Today began raw and overcast, with a SW wind that was predicted to build to a gale in the Northeast Gulf and around Belle Isle Bank. Not a good day for boating, so we planned a trip to Red Bay. But before that, Anthony Dumas, the 'mayor' of Blanc Sablon and a strong proponent of heritage development, had asked me to take a look at some stone rings he was curious about. So we drove off in his heavy duty vehicle toward the west, through some beautiful high country granite hills toward Middle Bay. We turned off the road at Belles Amours Peninsula, and I realized he was taking us to a boulder field site that Clifford Hart had shown me along the east shore of the peninsula nearly a decade ago. As he cradled a cup of coffee, we walked along the crest of the exposed boulder field and inspected about a dozen stone structures, some small cache pits, others being round or oval boulder house pits, including one that was nearly rectangular, measuring about 4x8 m with a central boulder divider or feature. The latter reminds me of similar structures found at ca. 17th C. Inuit dwellings in Cartwright and Nain. However, I think there are a variety of cultural periods represented and that beach elevation is not the sole criteria for settlement; rather it was the presence of exposed boulders that could be easily excavated, even during the winter- or spring-time. Anthony had noticed the features while he was stringing up an electric line to the cottage of Dr. Camile Marcoux, the founder of the Blanc Sablon Hospital. I recalled that Rene Levesque had written a report about his field work around Blanc Sablon in 1968 and had described and sketched these features. Clifford had noted that Levesque and he had found stone tools in some of these structures, but only a few of them seem to me to have been disturbed, as can easily be seen by the lack of lichen cover. Anthony was interested in the potential of this site for tourism, and I agree it would be an excellent prospect because the features are easily visible and accessible to the road. I reminded him that there are also two Inuit winter dwellings only a few minutes away on the west side of the peninsula. I can check the Levesque manuscript to see if he describes the site more, and any finds. On the way back, Anthony showed us the place by the side of the road in Brador, where he found a two-foot thick bed of seal bones when he was installing electric poles just



*Fig 4.52: Replacing the broken towline with a monster rope.
Photo by W. Richard*



Fig 4.53: Brador Bay Dock. Photo by W. Richard

north of the Hobb's welding and repair business and near the Courtemanche fort. This must be the site of a seal or whale factory for skins and oil.

After returning to the boat and moving the speedboat inside for better protection, we piled into Will's car with Florence and drove off to Red Bay. En route, we stopped at the Blanc Sablon Interpretation Center, where we met Vicky Driscoll, working for CEDEC, a government tourist development group. She and Florence have worked together on heritage issues. The Center has inherited the two cases of archaeological material that used to be on display at the airport, probably prepared by Jean Yves Pinal. The drive to Red Bay was uneventful—almost no traffic—and when we got there we went for lunch to the Whaler's Restaurant. In the gift shop we met a lady who lives in Fox Cove, near the Point Amour Lighthouse, in the summer, and in St. John's in the winter. We sat and talked for awhile with her and her husband, Burford Ploughman, who for years has been a proponent of the Straits tunnel, which, he says, is gaining momentum again now in connection with completion of Route 138. The new push is related to federal interest in completing a northern trans-Canada highway due to the increasing economic importance of the North and rising population in these regions. All feasibility studies for both projects have given green lights. He could not give us details, but he said with a twinkle in his eye, "It's going to happen."

After lunch we toured the Parks Canada museum and met its interpreters, Phillip Bride, who worked with Tuck on the original excavations, Kirby, and a woman whose name I did not catch. We met Cindy Gibbons at the upper museum. Phillip has been at the museum for years and remembered our earlier visits. Once again we noted that much of what we have found at Hare Harbor is similar to what has been found at Red Bay, except for the wood treasures of a nautical wreck. Everyone there is excited by the UNESCO World Heritage designation. They had an official ceremony last month but are withholding the public event until next year when word can spread for better attendance. An interesting new piece of information is the presence of a star monogram on one of the engraved planks from the *San Juan*, a mark we have on the chafing bowls we found last year. But the meaning of this mark still eludes us. Perhaps Grenier's monograph discusses it.



Fig 4.54: Anthony Dumas, Bill Fitzhugh, and Rebecca Mayus inspecting rock structures at Belles Amours. Photo by W. Richard

The weather was quite foul by the time we returned to Brador. We stopped at the hospital for a half hour to visit Cliff. He looked great—very fit and handsome. I was able to elicit a smile from him one time, and he seemed to register my report that we had recovered our speedboat. But overall, there was no noticeable improvement in his Alzheimer condition. Returning to the dock we found the Pits riding OK and brought all of Will's and Rebecca's gear over to Florence's, where we planned to spend the night so they could get off to the ferry without difficulty

early in the morning.

Thursday 22 August: Brador

It felt strange sleeping on a bed after more than a month, but not unpleasant! We rose at 6:30 and had a breakfast of fried eggs and toast prepared by Rebecca, who rose to the challenge after we had ribbed her mercilessly for weeks about taking on cooking duty; other than assisting me several times, she evaded capture until this morning. Will and Rebecca departed on schedule, leaving Perry and me with Florence. A small crew now! After some discussion with Clarissa Smith, a neighbor and cousin of Florence, author of “Broken Wings” and other books, we had a lunch of roast chicken and drove to Middle Bay to visit their Interpretation Center. I had never been further west on the road than Belles Amour Peninsula, so it was a treat to see the marvelous sculptured granite topography and myriad lakes, extremely high raised beaches, ridge-top erratics and other geographic wonders. It is easy to imagine this landscape at the close of the Ice Age 10,000 years ago, and I itched to tramp the highest beaches for cultural features. This would be a great area to hunt for Dennis Stanford’s maritime Paleoindians! When Route 138 gets built I bet there will be some surprising discoveries.

Surf was pounding on the big sandy beach at Middle Bay and we easily guessed this was a pretty marginal spot for a major Basque operation, having only one mediocre semi-protected landing spot, now occupied by a run-down fish plant and small fishermen’s store sheds. The Basque operation, which is well-interpreted by signs, is located on a small rocky peninsula at the south end of the current fishing operations. But we saw few tiles and a single tryworks. Nevertheless, Francoise Niellon was able to recover a good range of cultural materials, marmites, small pitchers, nails, etc. These and many other things are on display in a fine small interpretation center developed by The Quebec-Labrador Foundation’s local employee, Sorena Etheridge, with assistance from J-I Pintal and Selma Barkham in an exhibition called “Five Cultures”—with other presentations on the Inuit, Innu, French and English. The center also displays recent fishing and domestic gear, a bit of natural history, sells some knitted crafts, and has a small restaurant. We had a nice discussion with Lorrene LaVallee and her colleagues. They got about 350 car-traveling tourists last year, and a bit less this year. How to attract tourists to a dead-end road is a major problem, so R.138 is the key. Unfortunately, the LNS ferry does not stop here. This part of the coast desperately needs an archaeological program; hopefully we can find a student to take this on and work with tourist development people.

Lorrene LaVallee told us about Françoise Niellon and Allison McGain, who worked on the Basque sites here, and about a possible Inuit site they had found where the bridge crosses the Salmon Bay River a few miles west of Middle Bay. They knew little about the finds or a publication. We decided to look for it and found it exactly where they described, in a clearing in the spruce forest a few hundred yards south of the east end of the bridge and 50 meters from the riverbank. The site consists of two rectangular stone or brick wall foundations about 30cm wide standing 30-40cm above ground. Each structure has a 1x1 m pit excavated one meter deep in the center of the building and a large hearth or fireplace platform in the rear. No entry passage or other features suggest Inuit construction. Probing with my fingers in the turf on the wall of the northern structure



Fig 4.55: Red Bay Museum Basque harpoon.

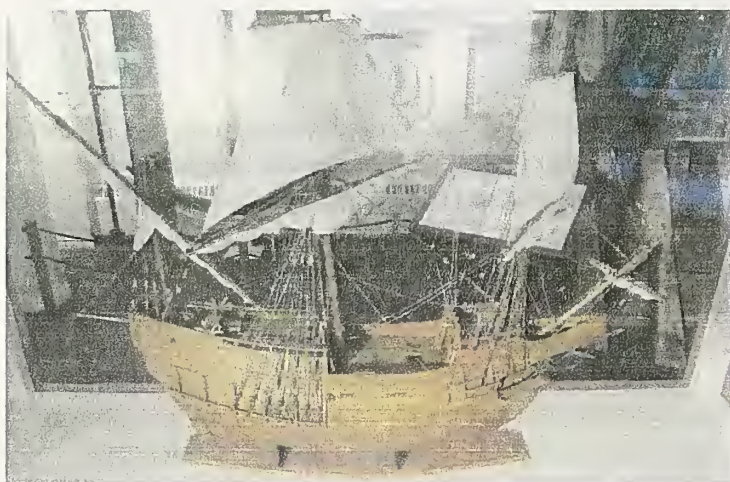


Fig 4.56: 16th century Basque model ship. Red Bay Museum.

produced a fragment of a 19th century transfer print blue glaze ceramic and several fragments of brick. I guess this is a 19th C. European fishing or trading post. Here the river ends and its course widens into a shallow bay; this would be a great salmon fishing spot. Returning to Florence's, we spent the evening writing and watching TV while Florence went to be with Clifford at the hospital. Earlier in the day, I had a conversation with Igor Krupnik and Nicole—no special news from the SI, and it seems I am not to be crucified for neglecting (until now) to get a picture of the SI property tag on this computer sent to our IT staff for their yearly inventory report. The wind is down but there is still a big swell on. We'll see how this works out tomorrow. I have the new heavy-duty towline hooked up on the speedboat, so we're ready to go!

Friday 23 August: Brador to St. Anthony

Perry and I slept at Florence's and she offered to drive us to the boat. We rose at dawn, still hearing the roar of surf far off down the shore, but the wind was light and predictions were for variable winds through the day. We had waited a day to let the high SW swells diminish. We said goodbye to Florence, took leave from the fishermen who were already out in force at 5:15am, and chugged away with the speedboat sporting its new bright white



Fig 4.57: Map of Courtmanche settlement at Baie Philypeaux (Bradore), from Leveques papers. Courtesy of Florence Hart.

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch braided nylon towline. We had nearly a week of work with Florence and we all got to know each other well. It was hard to leave her, and I think she felt the same about us, because we brought some energy back into her life through our mutual interests in carrying on Clifford's work in archaeology. Yesterday morning, Florence brought out all her papers and notes on the Courtemanche and chalet sites, including photos of the excavations of the fort Rene had sent them along with a book of xeroxed archival records on Brador and Courtemanche, a map of the layout of the fort site with a drawing of the fort, and other materials crucial for further work there. There was even a letter from the CMC's David Keenlyside responding to a note Clifford and Florence sent mentioning their archaeological finds and Maritime Archaic cache. He responded with a copy of a CMC publication on a prehistoric site on the Upper North Shore that illustrated many of the stone tools from the northern Gulf. All these thoughts were with us as we sailed off.

At first, the going was rough. Florence had said the shore around Lourdes, where the hospital is located, was completely "whoite" with surf, and the fishermen said these were some of the biggest seas they had ever seen from a summer wind storm. Even two days later, the swells were still piling up around the entrance to Brador Bay. At first we had to steam south, into the seas, but as we got away from land and shoal water, the swells eased off, and we were able to head northeast to intersect the Newfoundland coast. The wind and swells dropped and eventually a NE breeze with rain settled in and lasted all day until

we reached St. Anthony, with the wind never more than 15-20 knots. The speedboat likes its new, robust towline and behaved very nicely. Around 11am we passed Cape Norman, and by three, entered Quirpon Harbor. Lo and behold! there at the dock was *Alcai I*, Walter Adey's light blue three-master. We tied up briefly to say hello, learned he had a great research trip down the Labrador as far as Nain, had sent his crew home, and he and Karen were leaving for Port Saunders early tomorrow. They will put their boat up there this year. I told him to look up Bill and Aileen Lowe. Then we cast off again and went on to St. Anthony to take advantage of good conditions and cut the trip time tomorrow. We arrived at St. Anthony at 4pm Quebec time, making it an eleven hour steam, then set our watches back 1.5 hours to Newfoundland time. Dinner was at Mary

Brown's Chicken place in the local mall. Captain Jim Penny, owner of the fish buying operation next to the town pier, drove us to MB's and told us how he and his son had just caught 3500 pounds of cod from a single haul of two 60-fathom gill nets near St. Anthony a few days ago! Only one other time in his life had he seen the like: in Black Tickle, Labrador, three decades ago, before the cod fish crash and the moratorium. It seemed a bit odd to be sitting in a mall eating Mary Brown when our bodies were still swaying from the swells. Weather reports for tomorrow sound ok for travel, a bit breezy in the morning but tapering off in afternoon. Back at the Pits, Perry told me about his fishing trips down the Labrador with his father. When one of the crew died, Perry got recruited to the task of 'splitter'—the one of a four-man team processing cod fish who splits open the fish and extracts the thoracic vertebrae—a crucial operation that requires skill and super efficiency (only two or three swipes with the knife allowed), Perry got recruited. His father could split in two swipes: one cut left to right along the backbone from head to tail, and a second, right to left, removing the thoracic vertebrae from the split-open fish. Perry does it in three cuts. Splitting allows the fish to be dried by air or salt.



Fig 4.58: Middle Bay Museum displays.



Fig 4.59: Salmon Bay site. View Southwest.

One summer there were so many cod fish his father had to split every one they caught, heading the processing crew while the rest of the team delivered fish from the traps and gill nets. Today this commercial work is done by mechanical splitters that aren't as efficient as an old-time splitter, but can handle fish in bulk faster than people can. I suppose at various times there have been Newfoundland versions of "John Henry"-type contests between human and mechanical splitters!

Saturday 24 August: St. Anthony to Lushes Bight

This morning dawned clear, with a light northwest breeze, exactly as predicted—a perfect offshore wind for heading south along the northeast Newfoundland coast. We left soon after first light, and as the day unfolded, conditions grew better and better, until from the Horse Islands to Lushes Bight we had a nearly waveless sea and bright sun. Unlike our northern passage here in July, we saw almost no wildlife—only a single group of porpoises and no whales at all. A few puffins clowned about but little else was stirring. When we arrived at Lushes Bight we heard that a few people had visited the Grey Islands looking for bakeapples, but few were found this year. The Pits performed beautifully, and our speedboat behaved well on her new heavy towline. Why we did not shift to

a heavy gauge towline years ago is a mystery—we just believed those nylon lines were nearly unbreakable. When we arrived at Lushes Bight about 7pm after a 12-hour steam, we found no one to greet us, and Perry had to call his mother to roust Louise out from Barbara and Maurice’s “Shed”—a bit of a Saturday evening socializing. Will was nowhere in sight, so I left a message at Greg Wood’s and got a call back from Will an hour later saying they had been down around Stephenville meeting with some International Appalachian Trail colleagues. Will said he would drive to meet us tomorrow.



Fig 4.60: Salmon Bay site house foundation.

25-30 August: Project Winding Down

After our arrival the weather continued fair for the next few days, allowing us to process the artifact collections, wash and

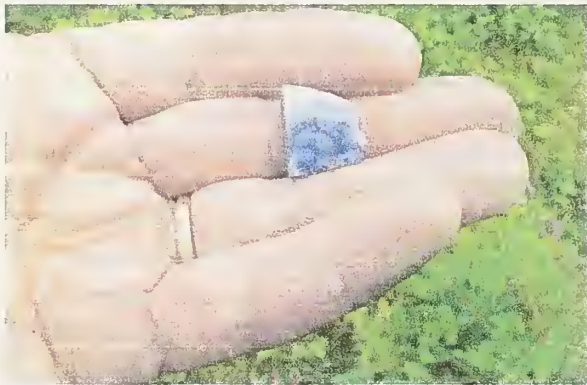


Fig 4.61: Salmon Bay transfer print ceramic.

dry the faunal materials, and pack them for shipment to Anja Herzog, who had agreed to catalog them. We transcribed the field note lists into an excel file and I sent that to Anja along with a picture of the interesting floral pattern sherd Will found in 4S/4W. Everything was pretty quiet around the Colbourne compound, as the men were all off working or driving kids to college in St. Johns. Nan was a frequent visitor to Perry and Louise’s, often coming for dinner or having dinner brought to her place. Over these three days, Perry and Louise prepared some wonderful meals—both lunches and dinners: grilled steak one night, Asian stir-fry another time, and for our last meal, a turkey with all the fixin’s, to which many relatives were invited. After we got the artifacts cleaned and packed in new white plastic buckets (one of Hare Harbor underwater material, one of HH-1 and Hart Chalet site artifacts, and two buckets of Hart

Chalet faunal collections), we cleaned up the pumps and dredge gear. Since we were done with Hare Harbor and did not have any immediate prospects for more underwater work, Brad Loewen decided we should send the gear back to Montreal. It was shipped out from Budgell’s later in the week for about \$500, about twice what it cost to ship to Newfoundland in the first place. Brad is going to need to refit the hoses with the new fittings Mathieu purchased and sent out to us, but which we did not use, finding the old fitting still useable for the shallow depth work we had to do this year.

By Wednesday, we had the Pitsiulak cleaned up and ready to take to the marine center in Triton. Perry’s daughter Jane drove the truck down with the timber frames to hold her upright on the storage lot and Will, Perry, and I took to boat down and got her set for hauling, which happened quickly after we had lunch at Fudge’s Restaurant. In between, Will and I visited Jerry Jones, the owner of the marine center, now repurposed as a diamond drill rig production outfit. They make portable (sort of!) rigs on skids that can be pulled around the country or dropped in by helicopter. Much of his business recently has been in South Africa, but during the recent mining slump (due to over-production, he says) he has been branching out to other markets; for instance, building mobile camps that can be dragged around by four-wheelers, hoping to break into the hunter’s market. He wanted me to check out some archaeological finds he showed me last year—a pretty nice, small Maritime Archaic ground slate gouge—found on a beach below his fancy new house. We inspected the beach area it came from but found

no other signs, and nothing of red paint to indicate it had been in a burial. Probably that beach had had an MA site that got washed away recently. He had shown the piece to Jerry Penny in St. Johns and got a similar identification.



Fig 4.62: Maurice with his “log snake” at Lushes Bight. Photo by W. Richard

While inspecting the area, we found a couple of possible hearths in situ in the woods near his house. Next year we might look more closely at these as possible sites. There is one other important MA clue to follow up: Chad Caravan’s father, Vince?, who lives in Miles Cove, found a bunch of MA tools in his yard some years ago. These materials are now displayed in the Roberts Arm town library/town center building. I tried to get in to see them this summer, but the place was always closed when I passed by. Sounds like Miles Cove needs to be checked out!

On Thursday, Will and I left after we had dropped off the dredge gear at Budgell’s for shipment to Montreal, and drove down to Port aux Basques. We had a bit of extra time and made a side-trip to Stephenville and the big, sandy Port au Port Peninsula that juts out into the Gulf from SW Newfoundland. There is supposed to be some high-quality chert available here. We stopped briefly to look at the unusual limestone or chaulk pillars at Kippens at the mouth of the Romaine River, but could not get close enough to check for chert. The ferry left Port aux Basques on schedule at about 11:30pm and we had a smooth crossing to North Sydney, N.S., arriving Friday morning about 6am. The rest of the day was a pleasant drive through NS, New Brunswick, and Maine to Will’s house, which we reached about 9pm Friday evening, stopping only for meals and a couple of boxes of Ganong’s chocolates in St. Stephen. Now that the highway is finished, the new route bypasses the old Indian blueberry store, so we don’t come sailing through US Customs with the aroma of muffins and big flats of berries in Will’s Volvo. This year, our passage through Customs was enlivened by an official who had studied archaeology at the University of Maine and had Alaric Faulkner as his favorite instructor. Sadly, Alaric died a couple of years ago at a quite young age. It was nice to see a Customs official with an interest in archaeology; he’s clearly a special breed. When we arrived in Georgetown, Will’s wife, Lindsay, put on a nice spread of wine and cheese. We were too tired to have a real supper and this was a great way to re-emerge from fieldwork. We slept the night and Will drove me down to Portsmouth Circle where I rendezvoused with Lynne, who drove over from Vermont and picked me up. A casualty of the driving trip was the loss of my G11 camera battery and my green flash drive with Edward Nelson and Harri Luukkanen files. I lost them somewhere along the way, out of my front pocket.

Project Summary

The 2013 field program provided an important conclusion to our explorations of Basque activities at the Hare Harbor-1 site and contributed to a better definition of the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore by further testing the Hart Chalet Inuit winter in Brador. At Hare Harbor, our excavations in Areas 9 and 10 refined our understanding of Basque and Inuit activities on the land site. In Area 9 we excavated a hearth surrounded by a border of roof tiles that produced only Basque/European materials—principally nails and earthenware ceramics and nothing that related to the finds from the S-5 Inuit house and A8 midden—i.e. no soapstone vessels, glass beads, clay pipes, reworked lead, chipped glass, or other Inuit-modified European objects. Area 9



Fig 4.63: Jerry Jones and Bill inspecting Maritime Archaic finds. Photo by W. Richard

2 beneath the tile midden. The A10 baleen hearth was at the bottom of the midden deposit and was overlain by materials similar to the S-1 cookhouse, i.e. grey stoneware, glass beads, and soapstone. The several soapstone pieces suggest that the cookhouse was staffed in part by Inuit women.

The underwater research expanded previous excavations and produced similar results from other pits excavated at the top of the central ballast piles in 2012. Among the notable finds were many fragments of a glazed, decorated porringer, pieces of EW cooking ware, remains of shoes, rope, fish and animal bones, wooden pins, lead shot, and a small amount of glass. To save on conservation costs, some recovered materials that were similar to what we have collected previously were photographed and documented and then returned to the pits from which they came. The stratigraphy encountered in these pits was the same as found during the past several years. However, in our 2013 units, the stratigraphy was complicated by the presence of buried ballast stones that had to be excavated and removed, making it difficult to see the layer interfaces. On the other hand, we learned that the midden accumulated 'of a piece' with the ballast stone deposits, suggesting many discrete episodes of ballast dumping alternating with midden deposition. This is what one would expect from repeated voyages during which vessels returned to the anchorage, dumped ballast, and then proceeded to accumulate midden material.

Finally, investigations along the shore adjacent to the anchorage produced no evidence of tryworks, or burned rocks of tiles. Test pits in the bank showed roof tiles wedged between large boulders and mixed with marine clay, supporting the view that a large rock-fall event occurred sometime during the Basque occupation.

seems to have been a pure Basque component that may have been part of the earliest Basque/European components at the site, comparable perhaps to the sub-tile midden hearths north of the S-1 cookhouse. We shall await the verdict on the age of the A9 material from ceramic analysis, but the presence of yellow glazed platterware suggests an early, perhaps 16th century, date, and a time when there were no Inuit present at the site. The A9 units south of the hearth seem to have been used primarily as a place to dump tiles and broken ceramics to help dry up this perpetually wet terrain. Other than the hearth, no notable features were found, and the boulder accumulations here seem to have arrived during the process of clearing the site.

Area 10, around and between the large boulders immediately west of the S-1 cookhouse, seems to have been used as a dump for the S-1 cookhouse, and, earlier, as the site of one of the small baleen hearths of which several were found in Area



Fig 4.64: Jerry Jones' house and beach. Photo by W. Richard

Our data from Hare Harbor-1 continue to suggest a brief occupation by late 16th century Basque whale-hunters who built small hearth, often with baleen paving, followed, decades later—toward the end of the 17th C.—by Basques or other fishermen who used grey stoneware as well as marmite cooking vessels, clay pipes, and who erected a cookhouse and blacksmith shop. During this latter occupation, the Europeans seems to have been joined by Inuit who established winter quarters and had access to the same European materials found in the cookhouse and blacksmith shop. These Inuit built a winter house of sod, stone, whalebone, and charcoal and their activities created a large midden in Area 8. The precise nature of the relationship between the Europeans and the Inuit is difficult to decipher, but the large amount of European materials found in the Inuit sites suggests direct access to finished products rather than from scavenging from abandoned Basque occupations.



Fig 4.65: Hare Harbor - 1 Areas 9 and 10 at the end of excavation. Photo by W. Richard

Our work at the Hart site refined our knowledge of this large three-house village. A photo of the site taken by René Levesque in 1968 shows most of this area in tundra or grass vegetation, ringed by a small clump of spruce. Today the houses are buried in spruce forest. We excavated a 1x8 m trench up the entry passage and through the middle of House 1, to its rear wall. No pavement stones were found, and the only feature noted was a small hearth ring in the center of the floor and a raised platform at the rear (north) end of the house. Raised areas with buried rocks suggest hearth platforms are present in the unexcavated SW and SE corners of

the dwelling. Before construction the house pit had been excavated into the sterile gravel which we found immediately beneath the blackened soil of the house floor. Bone preservation was poor inside the house and only a few pieces of tile, nails, and ceramics were found. However, in midden deposits outside the west wall, a number of interesting ceramic finds were made as well as excellent samples of food remains. Stoneware suggests that these dwellings probably date to the 17th rather than the 16th century, as we suspected from previous tests. The absence of paved stone floors and entry passages also suggests a relatively late date for the occupation, because the interior of these dwellings were floored with wood planking rather than stone slabs. This non-traditional Inuit architecture suggests availability of European technology, like sawn planks, as well as nails, iron axes, and saws. Tests in Houses 2 and 3 indicate similar architectural patterns as House 1, with wood floors and bone middens. Further work needs to be done here and at the two Belles Amours Inuit winter houses to clarify their ages and relationships with Europeans. Our excavations at Hare Harbor, Little Canso Island, Belles Amour, and the Brador River Hart Chalet make it clear that for at least several decades, if not longer, in the 17th century, Inuit had a substantial year-round presence on the Quebec Lower North Shore from Blanc Sablon to Petit Mécatina.

During our work at Brador we had a chance to visit Belles Amour and Middle Bay. The large number of boulder pithouses at Belles Amour would be an excellent target for future archaeological work and tourism development. These structures probably date to the last 3,000 years (no Maritime Archaic longhouses are present, quite likely

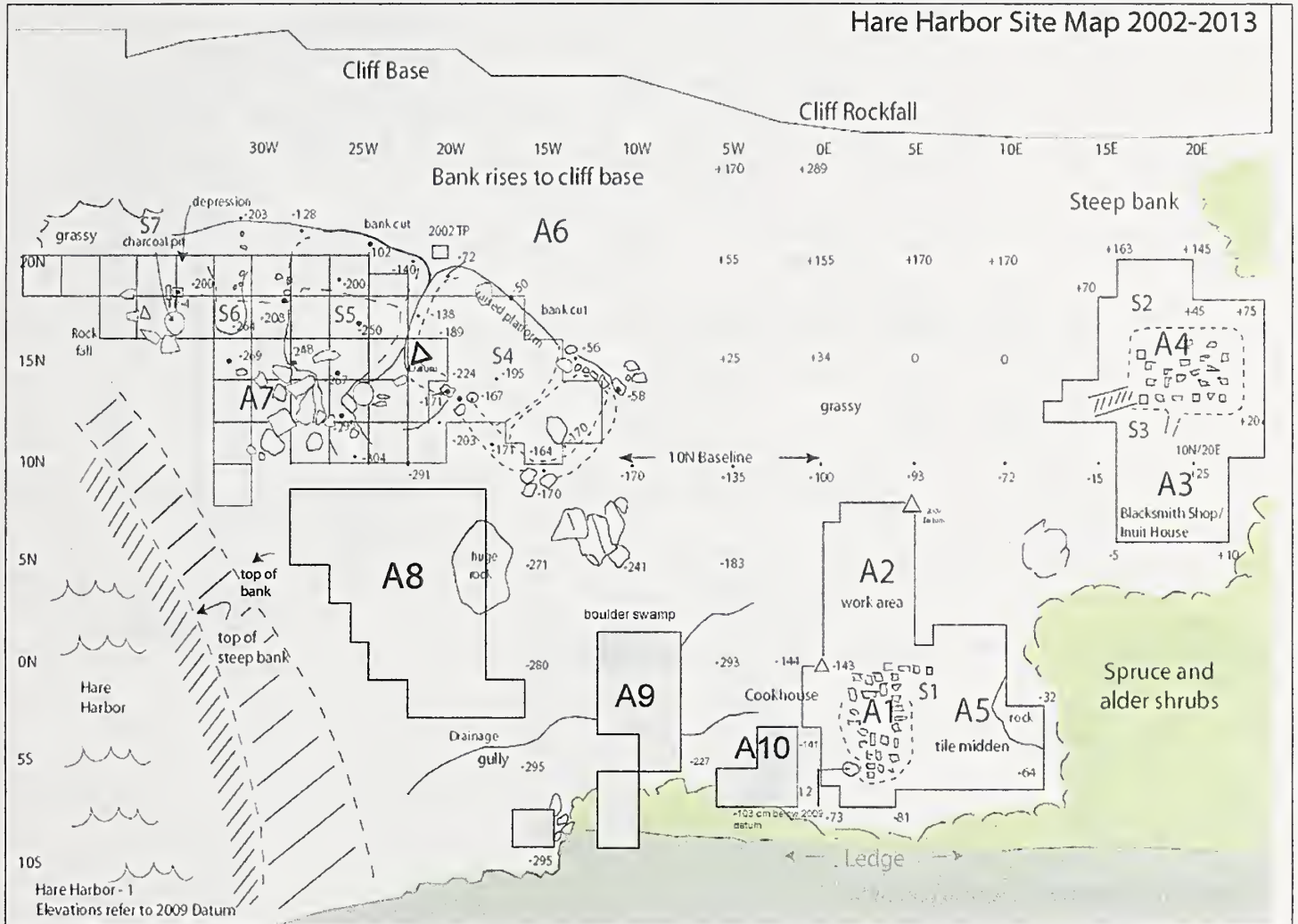
because these beaches are too low for the MA sea levels). They are mostly intact and could easily be excavated and mapped. Some appear to be of Indian origin, while at least one large rectangular structure may be Inuit. Clarissa Smith recommended we check out the landscape, called locally 'Five Leagues,' just east of Middle Bay. The topography would make this area an excellent location for Inuit, Basque, and prehistoric sites. The region is on a hiking trail that offers scenic views and opportunities for developing a historical panorama of potential value for the regional tourism industry.



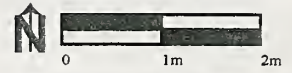
Fig. 4.66: Will, Perry, Nan, Louise, and Bill saying goodbyes at season's end.

5 - Hare Harbor - 1 (EbBt - 3)

Maps and Profiles

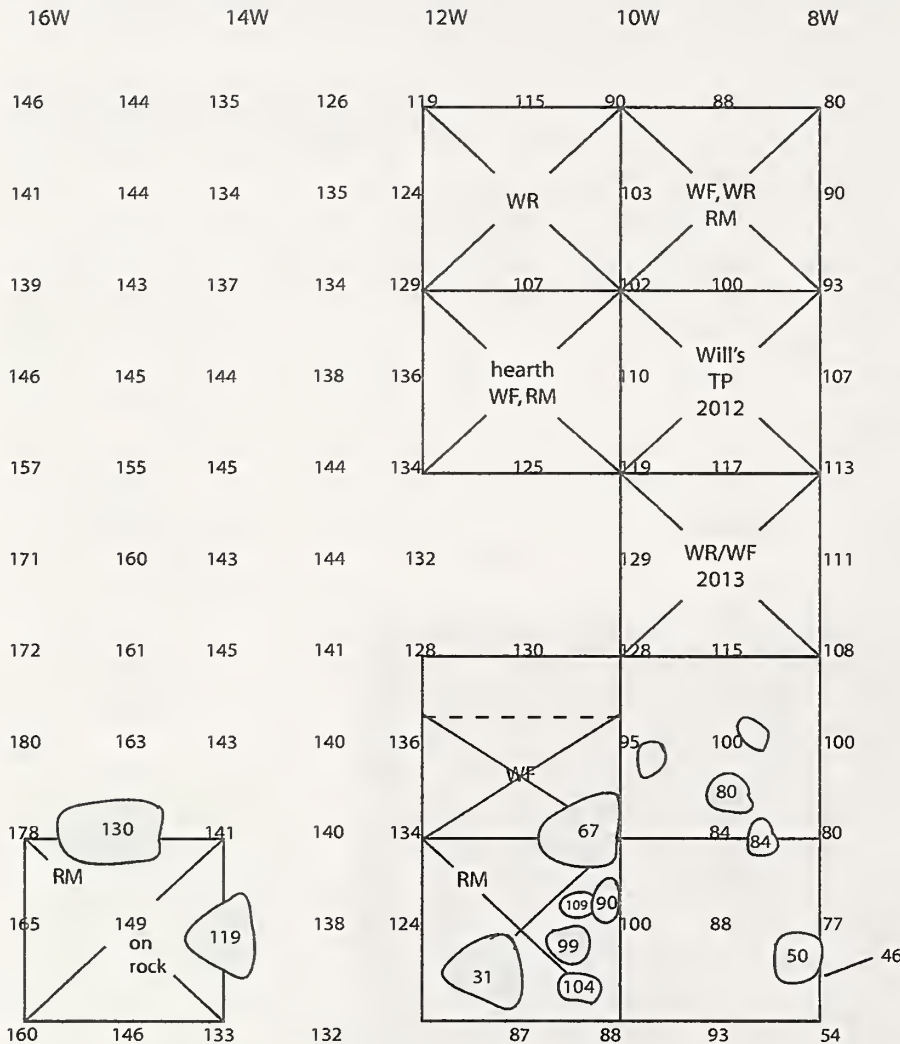


Hare Harbor-1 A9



Elevation Map

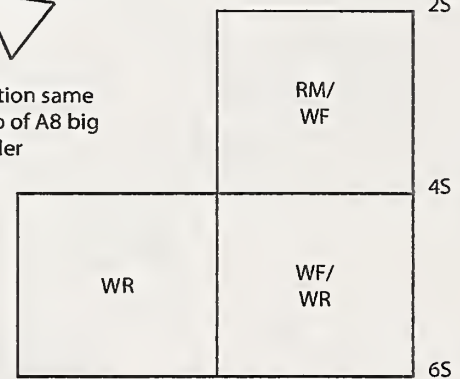
All elev. are in cm below A9 datum



A9 Δ is the same elevation as top of A8 big boulder



Elevation same as top of A8 big boulder

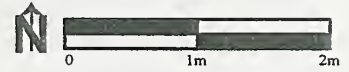


AREA 10

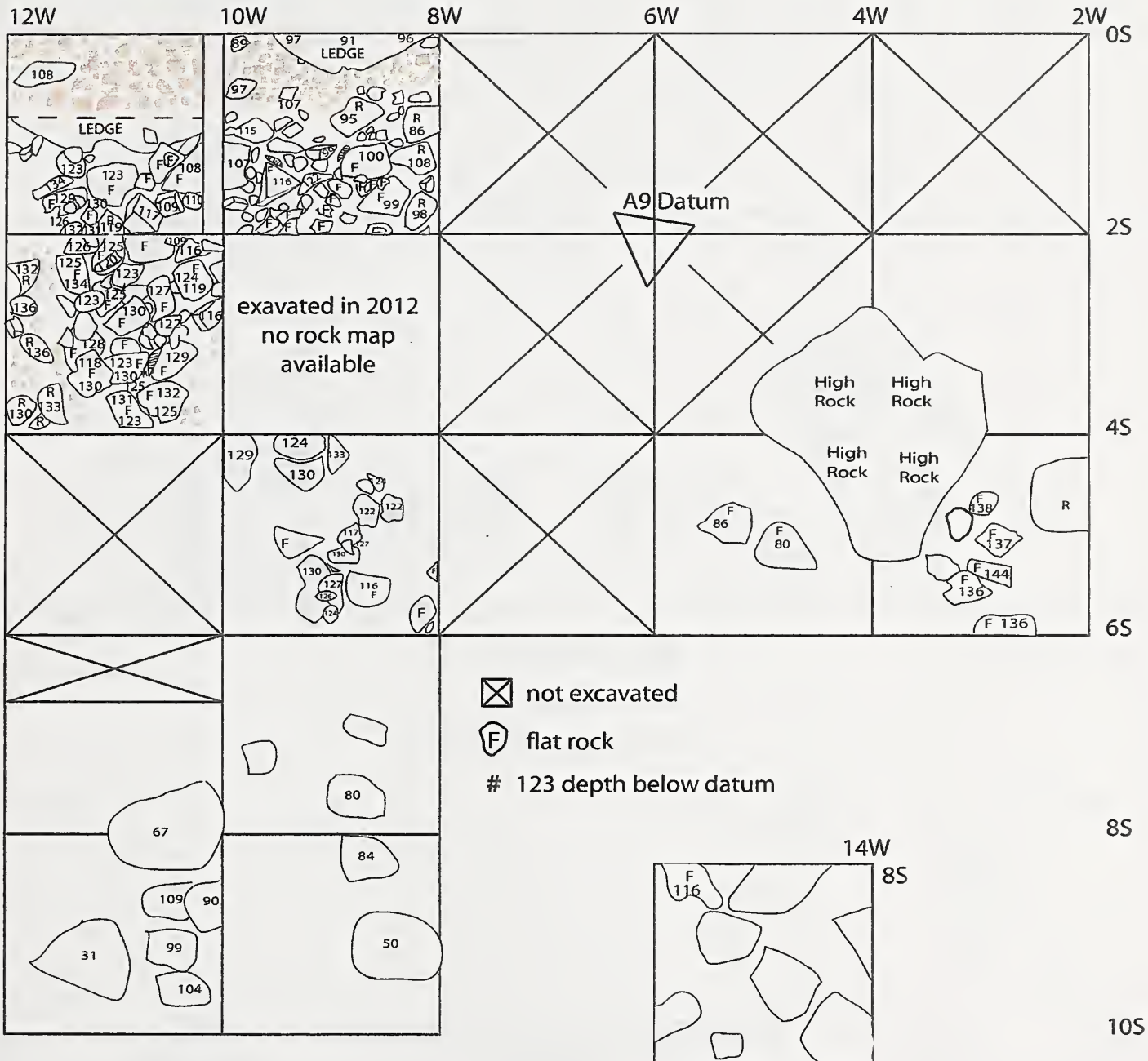
A10 datum Δ at 2E/6S square

-no beads and no pipestems (except in 4S/ 5.5W)

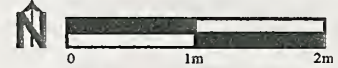
Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



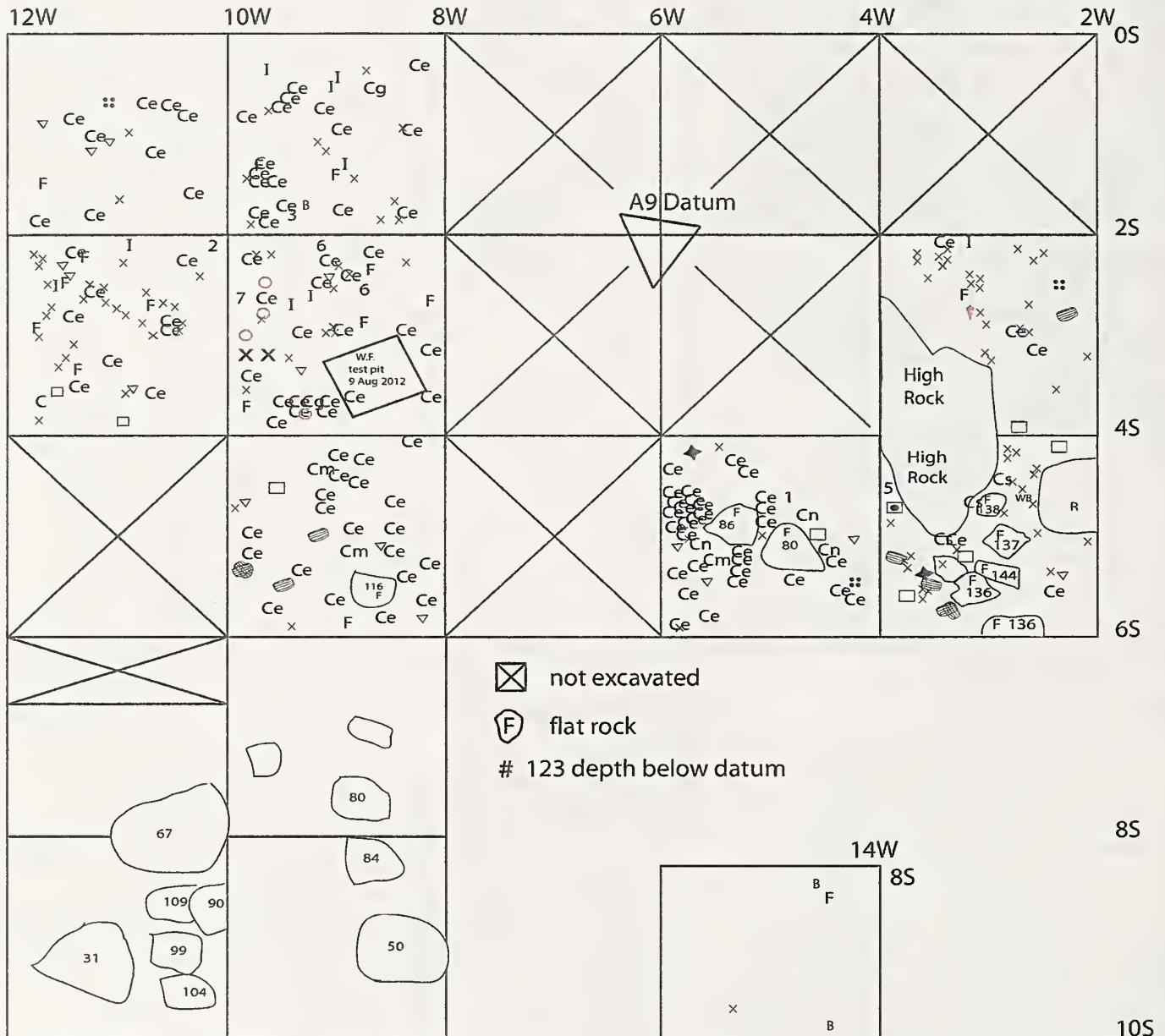
Rock Map Area 9, 10



Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



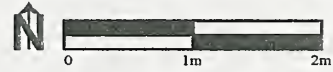
Overall Artifact Map



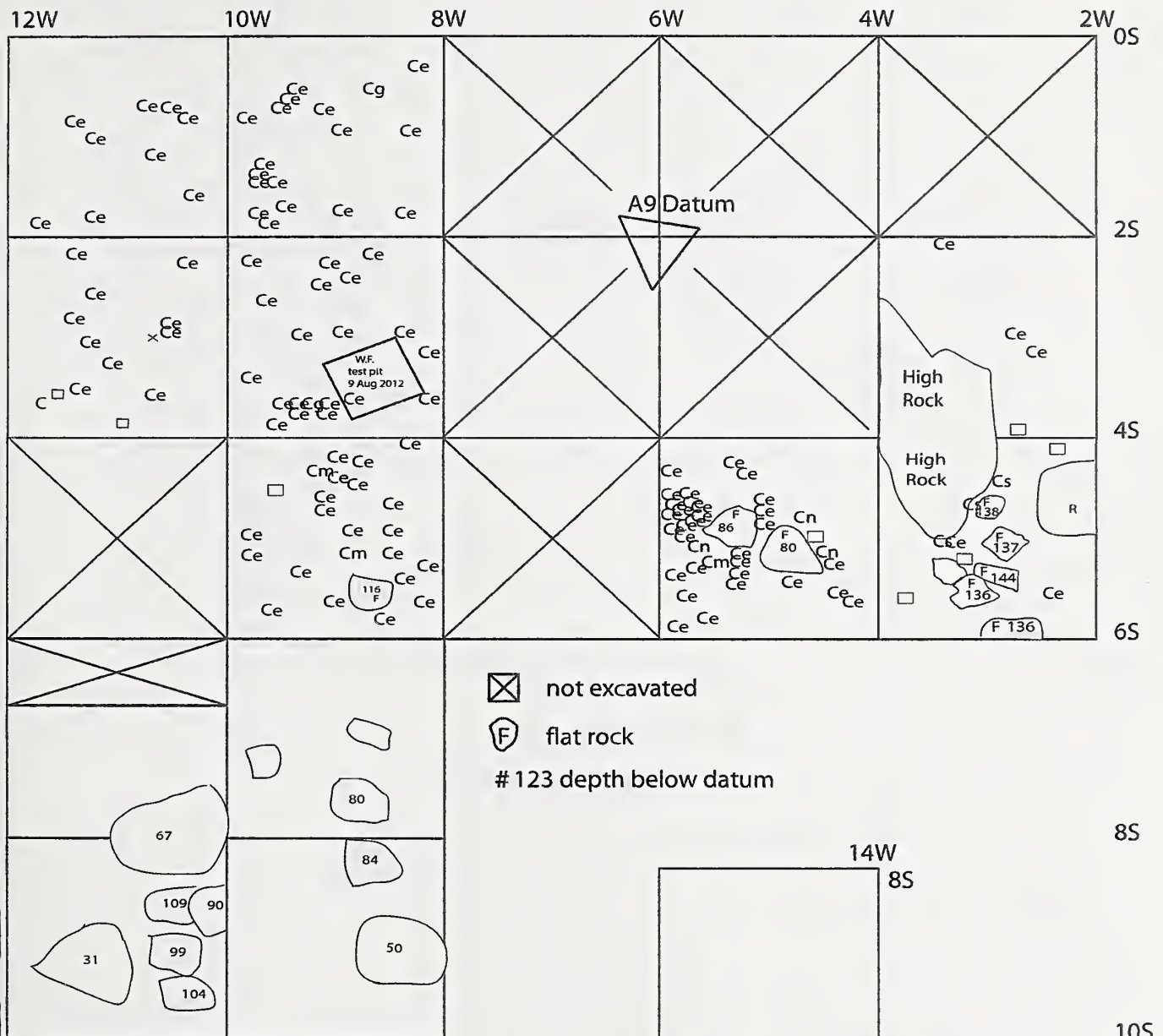
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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| C ceramic | X chert chunk | lead wrapped spike/sail |
| Ce earthenware | Grosswater celt | lead knife handle |
| Cf faience | chalcidony flake | roof tiles |
| Cn normandy stoneware | chert flake | charcoal feature |
| Cg glaze earthenware | soapstone lamp/pot fragment | WB whalebone |
| Cj majolica | quartz fragment | B bone |
| Cm marmite | nail w/o orientation | boulder |
| glaze fragment | iron hook/ bent nail | paving stone |
| glass bead | iron fragments | baleen |
| glass | iron axe-like tool | |
| pipe stem | iron spike | |
| goblet glass | iron blade | |
| SS sandstone | Nail cache | |
| S slate | iron rod | |
| m mica | I iron | |
| F flint | pyrite | |

1. Adze
2. Leather strip
3. Lead "button"
4. Graphite lump
5. Pipe Bowl
6. Lead Sheet
7. Pipe Bowl

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



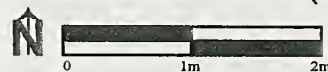
Ceramics and Glass



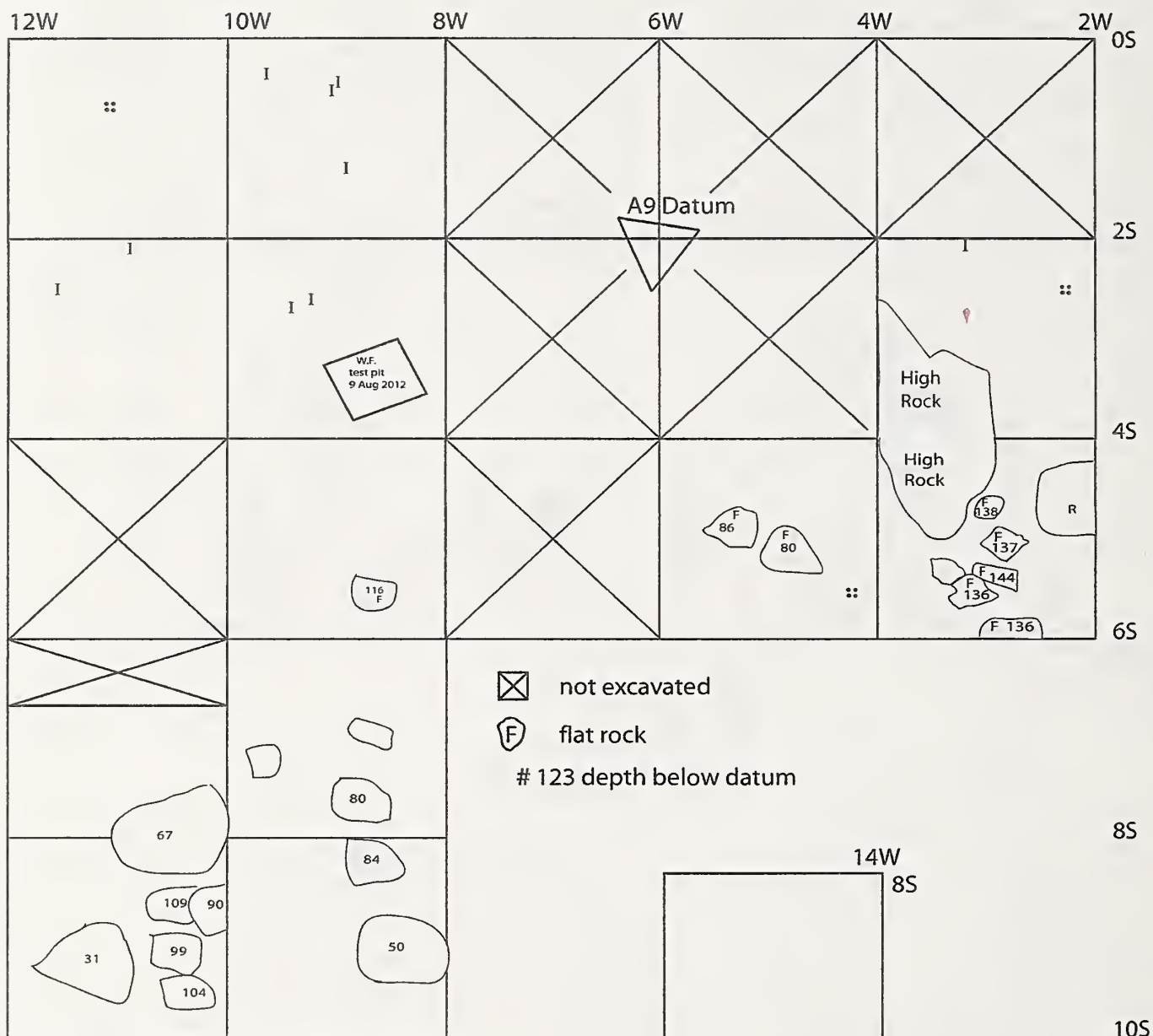
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- Cf faience
- Cn normandy stoneware
- Cg glaze earthenware
- Cj majolica
- Cm marmite
- ◆ glaze fragment
- glass bead
- glass
- ◆ pipe stem
- goblet glass
- SS sandstone
- S slate
- m mica
- F flint
- X chert chunk
- Grosswater celt
- chalcedony flake
- chert flake
- soapstone lamp/pot fragment
- quartz fragment
- × nail w/o orientation
- ✓ iron hook/ bent nail
- ⚡ iron fragments
- ⚡ iron axe-like tool
- ▽ iron spike
- ↑ iron blade
- ⊗ Nail cache
- ⚡ iron rod
- I iron
- pyrite
- lead wrapped spike/sail
- lead knife handle
- roof tiles
- charcoal feature
- WB whalebone
- B bone
- boulder
- paving stone
- baleen

1. Adze
2. Leather strip
3. Lead "button"
4. Graphite lump
5. Pipe Bowl
6. Lead Sheet
7. Pipe Bowl

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Metal (excluding Nails)



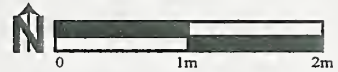
C ceramic
Ce earthenware
Cf faience
Cn normandy stoneware
Cg glaze earthenware
Cj majolica
Cm marmite
◆ glaze fragment
□ glass bead
□ glass
◆ pipe stem
⊞ goblet glass
SS sandstone
S slate
m mica
F flint

X chert chunk
Grosswater celt
○ chalcedony flake
○ chert flake
△ soapstone lamp/pot fragment
● quartz fragment
× nail w/o orientation
✓ iron hook/ bent nail
⊞ iron fragments
⌵ iron axe-like tool
▽ iron spike
⌵ iron blade
⊞ Nail cache
⌵ iron rod
I iron
● pyrite

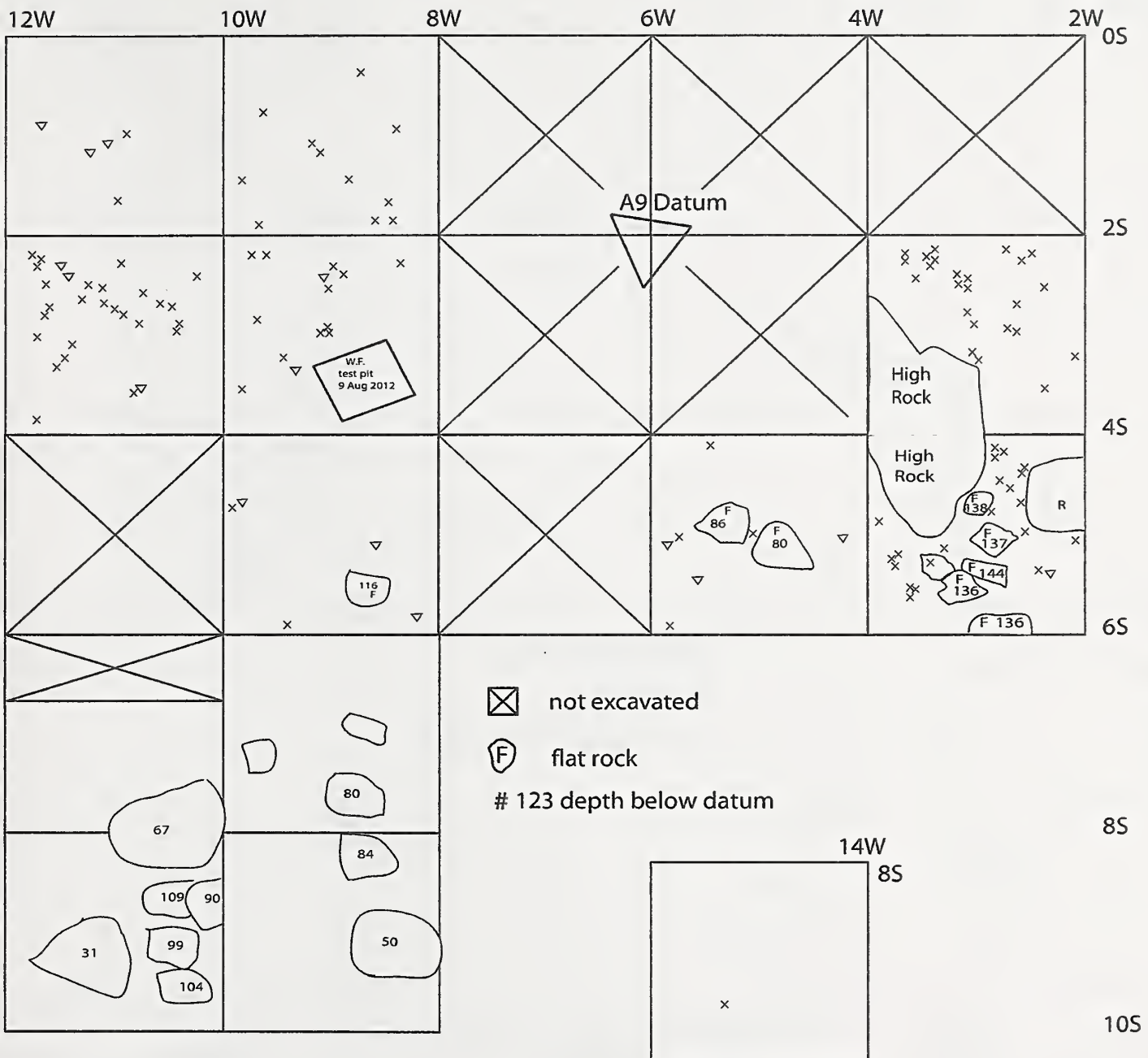
lead wrapped spike/sail
lead knife handle
roof tiles
charcoal feature
WB whalebone
B bone
○ boulder
○ paving stone
● baleen

1. Adze
2. Leather strip
3. Lead "button"
4. Graphite lump
5. Pipe Bowl
6. Lead Sheet
7. Pipe Bowl

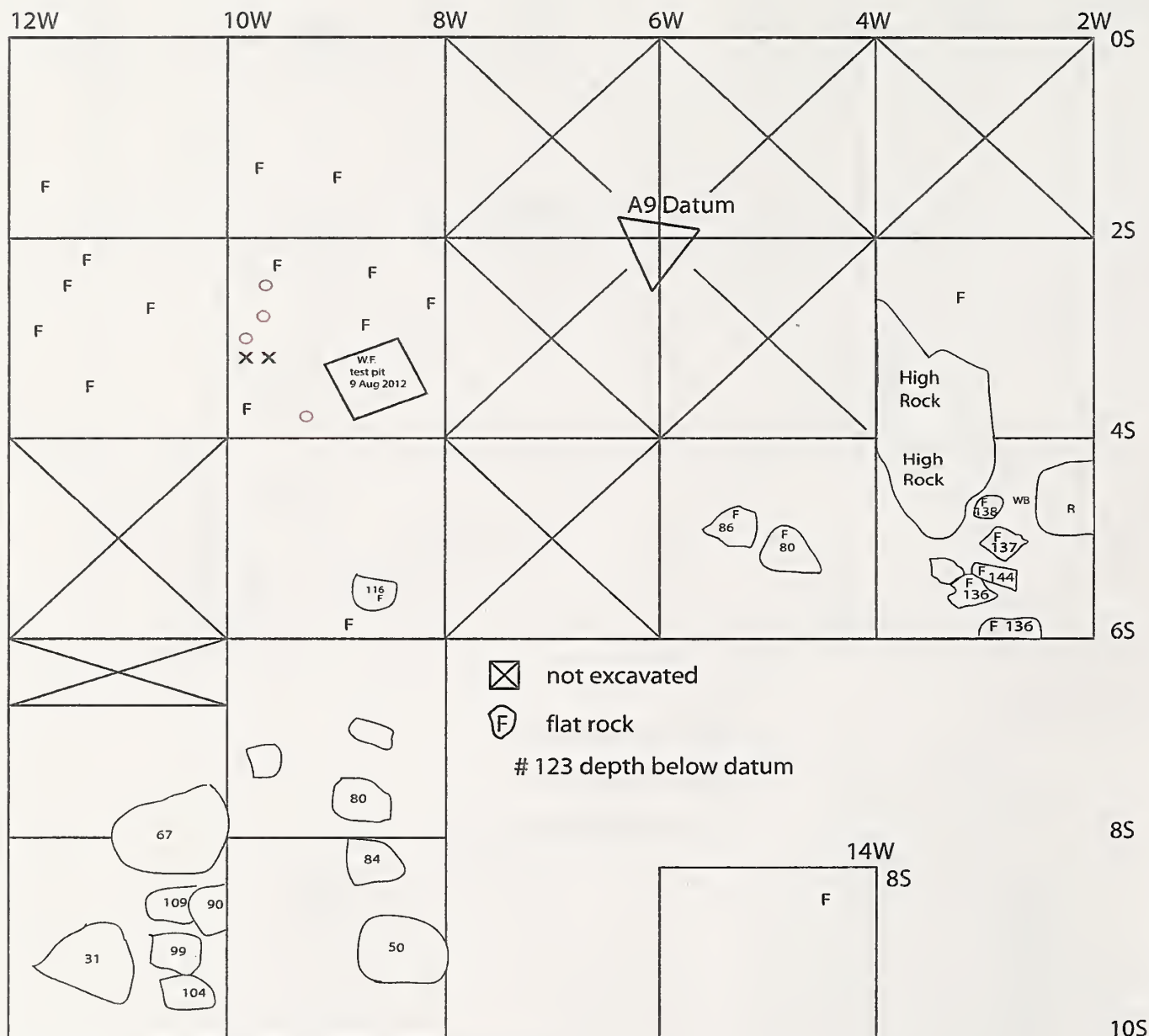
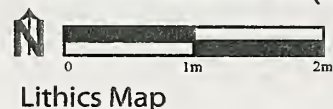
Hare Harbor-1



Nails Map



Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



☒ not excavated

Ⓢ flat rock

123 depth below datum

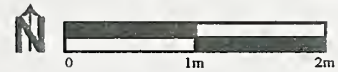
C ceramic
Ce earthenware
Cf faience
Cn normandy stoneware
Cg glaze earthenware
Cj majolica
Cm marmite
◆ glaze fragment
□ glass bead
□ glass
◆ pipe stem
□ goblet glass
SS sandstone
S slate
m mica
F flint

X chert chunk
Grosswater celt
○ chalcedony flake
○ chert flake
/ soapstone lamp/pot fragment
/ quartz fragment
x nail w/o orientation
/ iron hook/ bent nail
:: iron fragments
/ iron axe-like tool
▽ iron spike
/ iron blade
⊕ Nail cache
/ iron rod
I iron
● pyrite

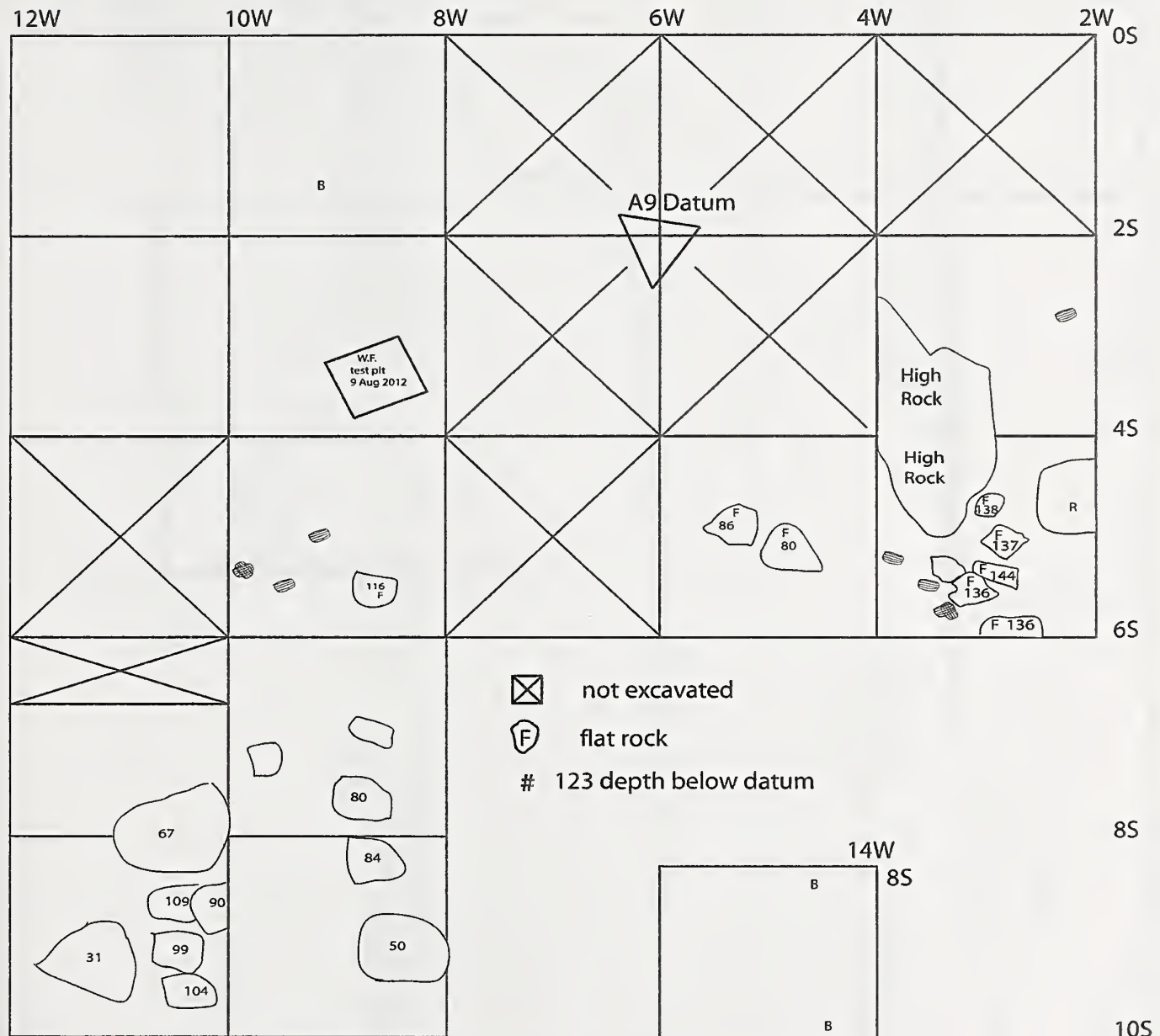
lead wrapped spike/sail
lead knife handle
roof tiles
charcoal feature
WB whalebone
B bone
○ boulder
○ paving stone
○ baleen

1. Adze
2. Leather strip
3. Lead "button"
4. Graphite lump
5. Pipe Bowl
6. Lead Sheet
7. Pipe Bowl

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Bone and Baleen Map



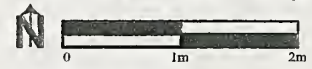
C ceramic
 Ce earthenware
 Cf faience
 Cn normandy stoneware
 Cg glaze earthenware
 Cj majolica
 Cm marmite
 ◆ glaze fragment
 □ glass bead
 □ glass
 ◆ pipe stem
 □ goblet glass
 SS sandstone
 S slate
 m mica
 F flint

X chert chunk
 Grosswater celt
 ○ chalcedony flake
 ○ chert flake
 / soapstone lamp/pot fragment
 ● quartz fragment
 × nail w/o orientation
 ✓ iron hook/ bent nail
 :: iron fragments
 ⚔ iron axe-like tool
 ∇ iron spike
 ↑ iron blade
 ⚔ Nail cache
 / iron rod
 I iron
 ● pyrite

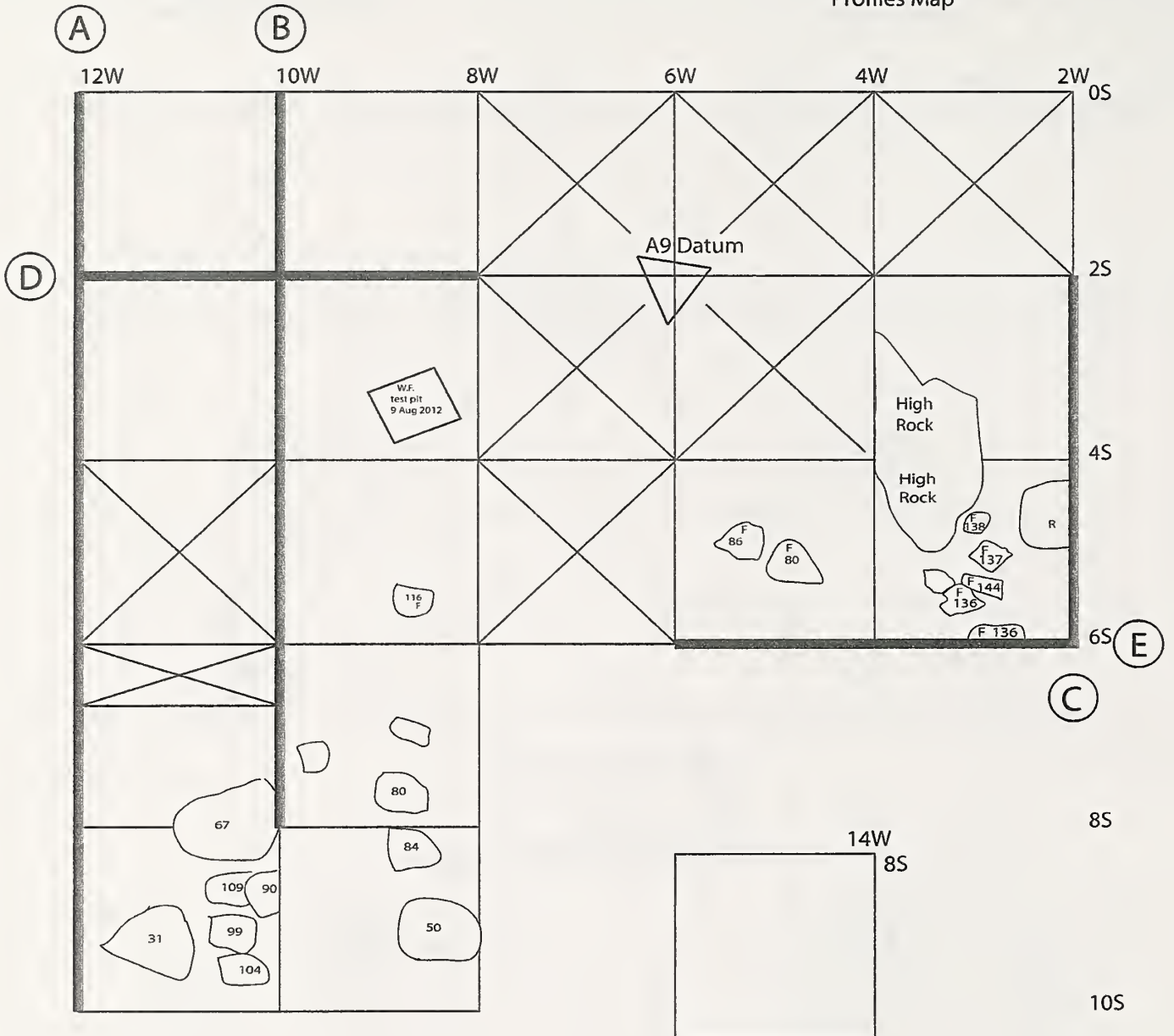
lead wrapped spike/sail
 lead knife handle
 roof tiles
 charcoal feature
 WB whalebone
 B bone
 ○ boulder
 ○ paving stone
 ● baleen

1. Adze
 2. Leather strip
 3. Lead "button"
 4. Graphite lump
 5. Pipe Bowl
 6. Lead Sheet
 7. Pipe Bowl

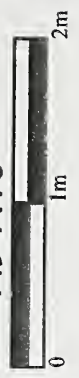
Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



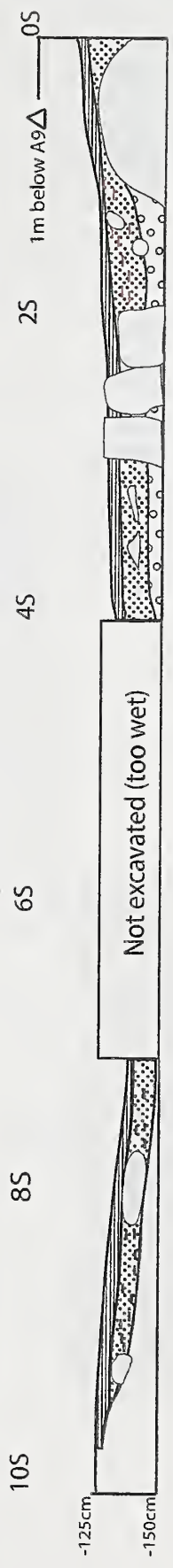
Profiles Map



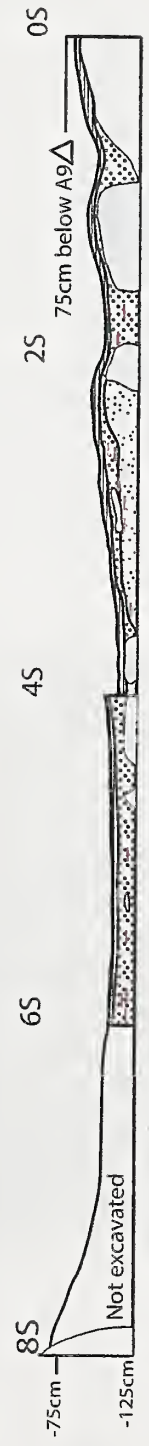
Hare Harbor 1 Profiles 2013 A9-A10



(A) A9 West Profile at 12 West: 10S to 0S



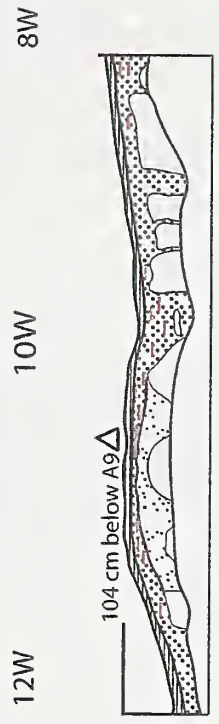
(B) A9 West Profile at 10 West: 8S to 0S



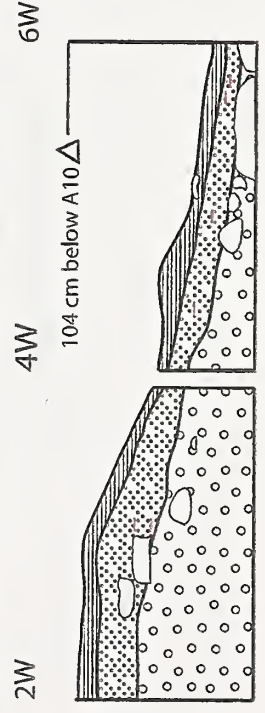
(C) A9 Profile of 2 West: 2S to 4S



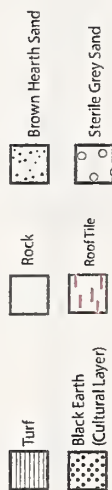
(D) A9 North Profile of 2 South: 12 West to 8 West



(E) A10 Profile of 6 South: 2 West to 6 West



Hare Harbor 1 Profiles 2013 8S 14W

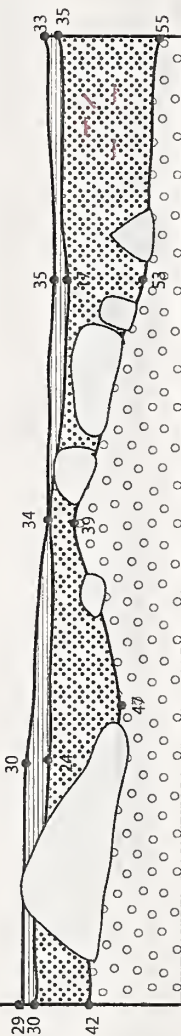


Profile of West wall at 16 West

10S/16W

8S/16W

0 130 cm below A9△



Profile of South Wall at 10 South

14W

16W



Hare Harbor-1 (EbBt-3) Excavation Unit Descriptions

This section presents summaries of each of the units excavated at the Hare Harbor-1 land site.

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)

Area 9 Hearth and Midden

0S/8W (WR, RM, WF) The north wall of 0S 8W falls on a 10-25 cm high ledge that runs downslope one meter south of the site's natural runoff ditch. When we cleared the sod we found the low "wall" was a narrow ridge of bedrock, flush with the ground surface, covered with crushed roof tiles, probably built up to keep water from the ditch out of the work area to the south. The rest of the upper level of the square seems to be a dump, having lots of tiles, charcoal-stained soil, a few nails, flint fire-starter chips, the odd piece of ceramic and glass, and a lump of pumice, the second one we have found at the site. Many of the rocks and tiles were "akimbo"—having been dumped. Very little was found in the eastern side of the unit except large beach boulders and one interesting EW rim sherd. However the SW quadrant produced lots of earthenware (some plain and some yellow-glazed), flint, nails, and a small, thin, round wafer-like disc of lead with no markings or other sign of use or function; it may be sprue left over from bullet-making (There is lots of evidence of lead shot underwater). All of this material, as in 0S/10W, came from the deepest black earth deposit, only a few cms above sterile ground, or in crevices between beach rocks.



Fig 5.00: View of 0S 8W. Photo by W. Richard

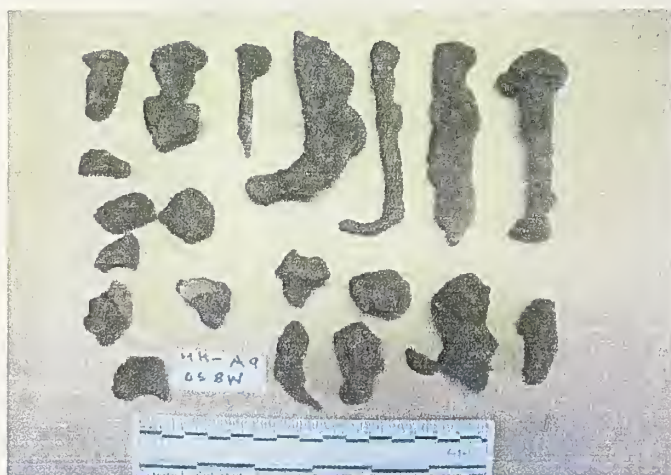


Fig 5.01: OS/8W nails and ivory.



Fig 5.02: OS/8W artifacts.

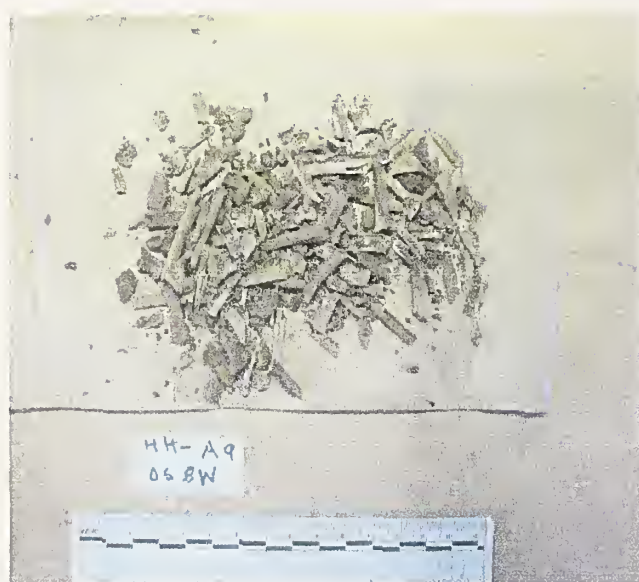


Fig 5.03: OS/8W burned bird bones.



Fig 5.04: OS/8W artifacts.

HH-1
05 & W
2 August 2013

1. iron in BE.
2. pumice fragment in BE (slag?)
3. thin greenish drinking glass frag
4. iron piece, semi-circ X section, in BE
(latch & bolt?)

5. crescentic piece of
corroded metal

6. iron nail

7. " "

8. earthenware frag in BE, 2 pcs

9. iron nail

-112 BT 10. E-W ceramic (2 pcs)

11. E-W rim shard -103 BT

12. 2 nail frags -116 in black earth w/ tiles

13. ~~ben~~ clenched nail -119 in. " " " "

14. E-W shard in BE/tiles -120

15. nail in BE/tile -122 (2 pcs)

16. flint nodule -121

17. tan E-W ceramic -133 base of BE

18. " E-W " -127
base of BE (no tiles)

19. " E-W -126 " -129

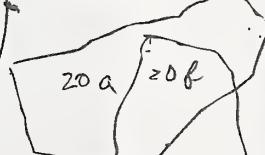
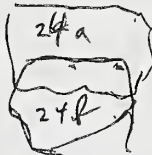
20. tan/pink E-W (2 pcs)

21. brn E-W -123

22. 9 pieces iron (not
illustrated)

23. sheet of iron with charcoal adhering

24. tan E-W -119



HH-1 A9
OS 8W

25 EW rim sherd - 128 base of black earth between rocks.

26 white glaze spall - 124 "

27 6 pcs flint strike-a-lights - 134

28 2 pcs yellow glazed EW - 128

29 4 pcs EW - 130

30 lead "button" - 122 (vertical position)

31 EW frag - 122 in base of BE

32 Nail - 123 in base of BE

33 Nail - 123 between beach rocks

34 " small - 124

35 tan EW

36 " "

37 " "

38 burned bird

bone sample

in brown hearth

sandy gravel in between two rocks (hearth dump?)

39 EW sherd - 120

40 " " - 128

41 nail - 115

42 nail - 115

43 nail - 115



0S/10W (WR) This unit represented a continuation of 0S/8W, having a tile-covered rock ridge forming the unit's north wall. To the south the cultural level dipped down, containing black earth with charcoal and tiles, to the beach cobbles at a depth of 35 cm. below the surface. 15-20 pieces of an earthenware vessel came from within a meter area—almost certainly a single vessel—and a couple pieces of yellow-glazed EW.



Fig 5.05: View of 0S/10W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.06: 0S/10W nails and iron.

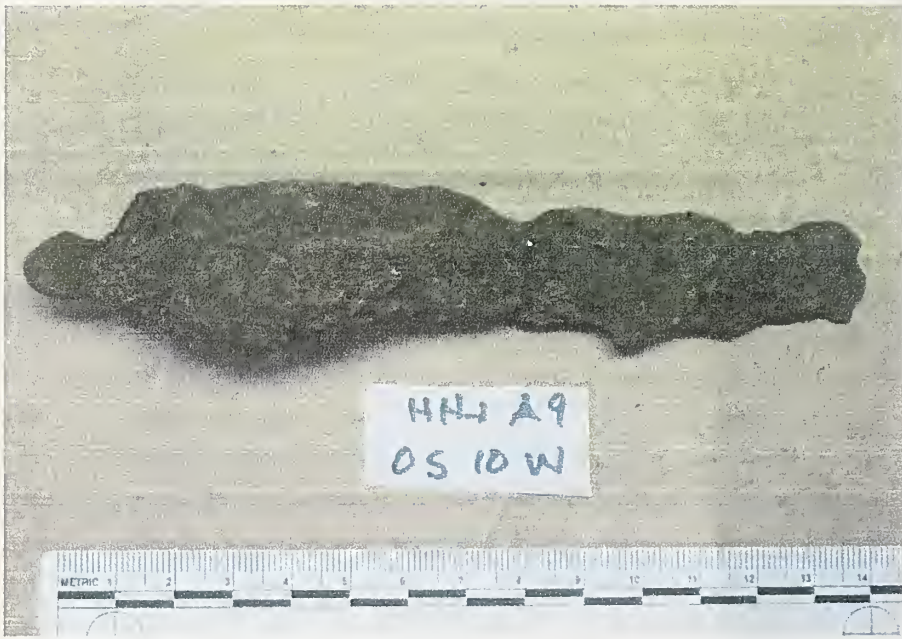


Fig 5.07: OS/10W iron tool handle.



Fig 5.08: OS/10W ceramics.

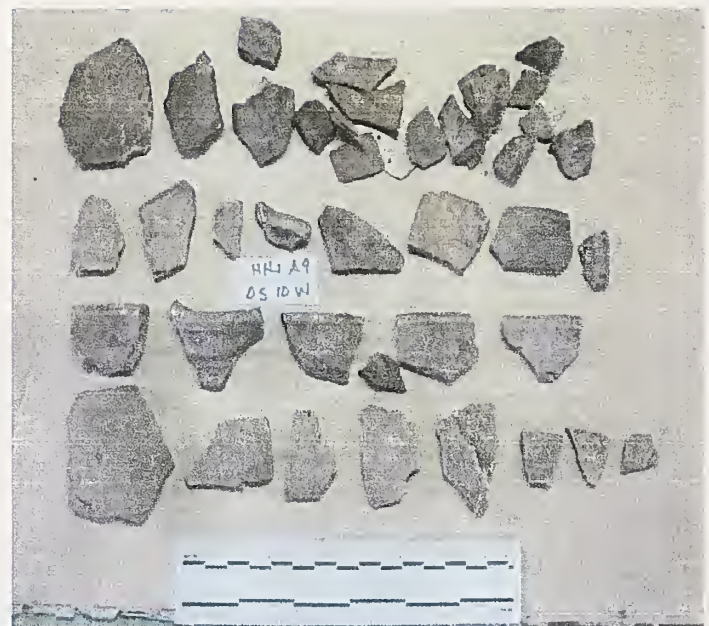


Fig 5.09: OS/10W ceramics.

HH-1, A9
OS low

PAGE

Will Rich.
4 August '13

SITE NAME

1. iron spike - 132 BT
2. " " - 122 BT
3. iron file
or knife - 125 BT
4. nail fragment - 125
5. flint strike - a light chip - 160
6. iron spike (3 pcs) - 104 86
7. iron nail - 132
8. white glaze EW - 132 (2 pcs)
(same ware as from 25 10W)
9. ^{EW} rim sherd (3 pieces) - 123
10. EW rim shards - 126 (3 pcs)

same
vessel

King at
end.

3
= tool
handle

11. white glazed EW. (11) - 131
13. EW sherds - 16 pcs - 139 prob. part of 9, 10
12 2 iron pieces - 128

* other small frags

14. EW rim (of pot #13, 9, 6)
- 140

15. yellow glazed rim (of a plate?)

- 16 E W shreds + rim - 140 beneath round rock
17 yellow W 1/2 E W in brown horst sand - 129

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84

115 5.11. *LSUV* utilities

of the mud suggests pebbles and sandstones
with many broken tiles. Where excavated, rare
fragments of Onondaga Ananiasen of rocks
as for pieces of construction. A brick is
rare tiles, many of large size. Tiles were conc
or cupel. At the very bottom of the loam,
one crushed in the mud and then into stable
as the ground surface.

[illegible][illegible]

2S/10W (WF) This unit had a mound-like surface 10-15cm higher than the surrounding units. Its upper level contained several nails, a fragment of a grindstone, and a few pieces of earthenware. The mound soon was emerged as a large hearth composed of decomposed rock slabs and burned cobbles set in a matrix of clayey brown 'hearth sand' mixed with charcoal, burned tiles, a few nails, pockets of burned bird bone, and a few white glazed earthenware similar to that found in 0S/10W. The hearth was defined by a rough circle of round rocks outside of which was black earth containing tile fragments and a few nails. In the southern part of the hearth a patch of tan soil with charcoal produced a concentration of EW sherds (some with yellow glaze), nails, calcined bone, and other material. As we excavated further, the base of the hearth was found to be paved with flat slabs of mica schist. The brown sand is only found inside the hearth ring, and outside one finds only black charcoal- and carbon-rich soil filled with tile fragments and the occasional nail. In the lower black earth, which was heavily enriched with charcoal, tiles disappear and pottery, nails, and strike-a-light flakes appear. This layer grades into sterile undisturbed peat. One interesting find was the rim of a yellow-glazed dish, reminding me of similar pieces from the blacksmith shop, supposedly one of the earliest pieces of ceramic on the site. This sherd was found at the base of the culture level.



Fig 5.11: North view of 2S/10W. Upper Level hearth. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.12: View of 2S/10W, Lower Level hearth. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.13: 2S/10W iron artifacts.



Fig 5.14: 2S/10W iron nails and objects.

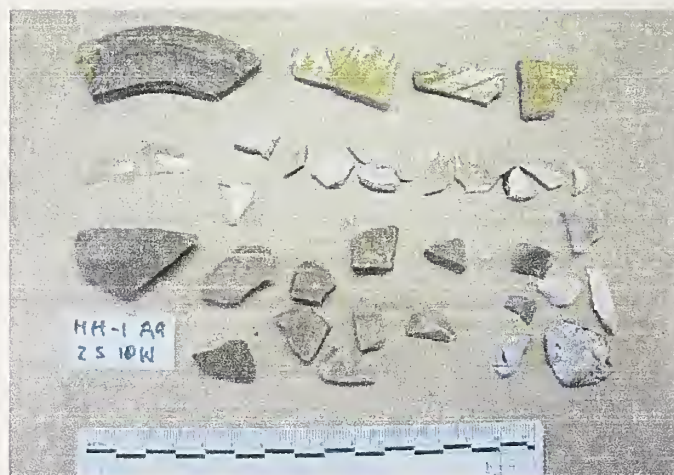


Fig 5.15: 2S/10W ceramics and glass.

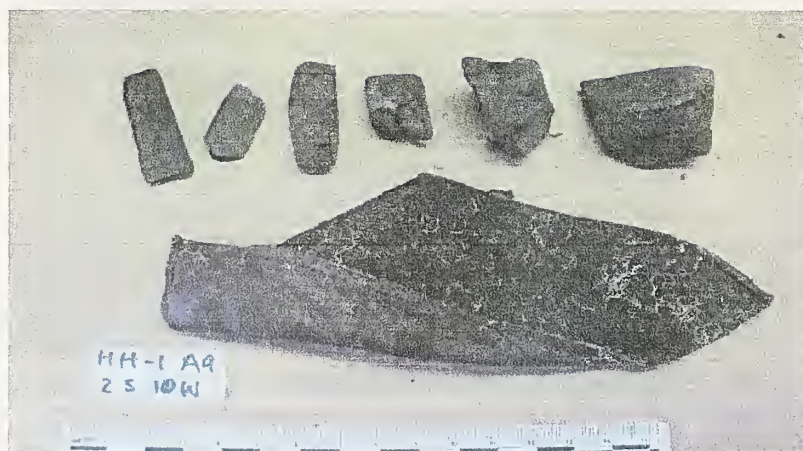


Fig 5.16: 2S/10W artifacts.

144-1
 2 S 10 W.
 3 Aug 2013
 W.F. + RM

All ~~below~~ in upper BE right beneath sod

1. clenched nail - 116 BT in BE, tile and fire-cracked rock mixture
2. iron strap (hinge part? or knife handle) with hole - 114 BT
3. nail concreted - 116
4. nail fragment - 116
5. nail/spike - 119 in top of brown heart sand
6. nail - top of brown " " - 119
7. spike - 122 top of brown sand
8. iron fragment - 117
9. " spike - 122 BT
10. possible grindstone fragment - 130
- " nail frag - 130
12. sewn leather piece - 129 in turf - looks modern
13. charcoal/coal? sample
14. nail frag - 135 BT
15. " " - 131 BT
16. small glass fragment, greenish, w/bubbles - 137
17. yellow glazed EW. - 135 BT
18. ceramic sherd with grey exterior and tan paste BT
- 19 iron nail - 124
- 20 " " - 124
- 21 charcoal chunk - 120
- 22 iron knife handle 2 ps
23. small iron nail - 116 brown sand



- 24 tan flint fine spall - 123
 25 white glazed EW 4 pieces - 123
 26 iron nail - 122
 27 iron nail - 123
 28 grindstone fragment (fits #10)
 29 flint flake in hearth earth - 125
 30 iron nail frag. - 120 in hearth
 31 nail frag. - 120 " "
 32 " " - 123 " "
 33 " " " " "
 34 " " - 126 " "
 35 yellow glazed EW - 130 " "
 36 7 pcs. yellow glazed EW. - 127
 37 iron nail - 124
 38 " " - 122 (2 pcs)
 39 nail - 135
 40 " - 127
 41 flint chip - 135
 42 nail - 137
 43 yellow glazed EW - 132
 44 nail - 129
 45 knife blade? - 130
 46 iron piece - 136
 47 nail/spike - 127
 48 white glazed EW - 135
 49 EW bowl rim (2 pcs) - 127
 (maybe same ceramic as 36a-g)
 50 Nail - 145
 51 grey flint
 in charcoal - 143
 soil
 52 white glazed EW - 125
 53 iron spike - 139



HH-1 A9

2S 10W

WF + RM

6 Aug. 2013

54. 3 flint chips - fire starters, in charcoal soil

55. Yellow glazed EW - platter^{rim} form, base of charcoal

56. nail - 141 in charcoal soil south. - 142, above sterile peat

57. " - 143 " "

58. "

59. white flint flake.

60. nail.

61. white glazed EW - 141 rim sherd (cup)

62. nail - 143 (2 pos)

63. glass (thin) - 145 (drinking)

64. flint flake - 143



4S/8W (WR, WF) This unit had fewer tiles and more ceramics and black earth than 2S/8W. Its function is difficult to determine, but it contained a continuation of the deep midden deposits of tile, charcoal, nails, and earthenware found in 2S/8W, and a 30 cm long piece of baleen. After a rainfall that flooded this square for several days, we continued excavation, finding considerable amounts of earthenware in one spot, and in another, a cluster of marmite sherds, including two fitting pieces with check-stamp decorative bands. Most of these sherds came from the lower part of the black earth, below the tile concentration and therefore from the early stage of occupation before tiles were spread as a pavement on the soggy soil. In another location we uncovered part of an earthenware cup, smashed and upside-down. There were very few nails and no stoneware. Small eroded fragments of a glazed porringer were also recovered (little glaze intact), as well as a piece of white starter flint, a basal piece of EW with a remnant green-yellow glaze, and a few strips of baleen.



Fig 5.17: View of 4S/8W. Photo by W. Richard

The area from 4S to 7S lies in the drainage path for the southern part of the site, and consequently some of the dumping of tiles, rock, and midden was probably to dry up the mucky ground. At the bottom of the black earth we found quite a bit of charcoal, but the transition from charcoal/tile cultural deposits to sterile ground was often to peat instead of to beach sand, with tile often at the midden/peat interface. There seemed to be no purpose to the rock distribution except for a single heavy slab present in the SE corner of this unit. The few small slabs present were tossed in, like tiles, to dry up the ground, not to serve as pavement.

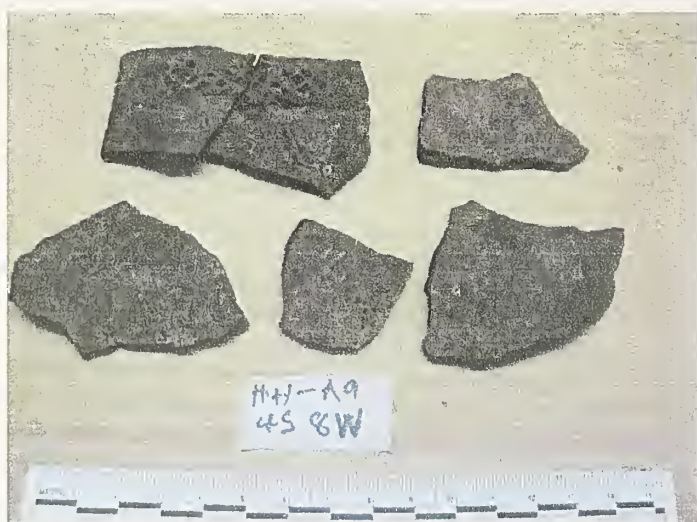


Fig 5.18: 4S/8W ceramics.

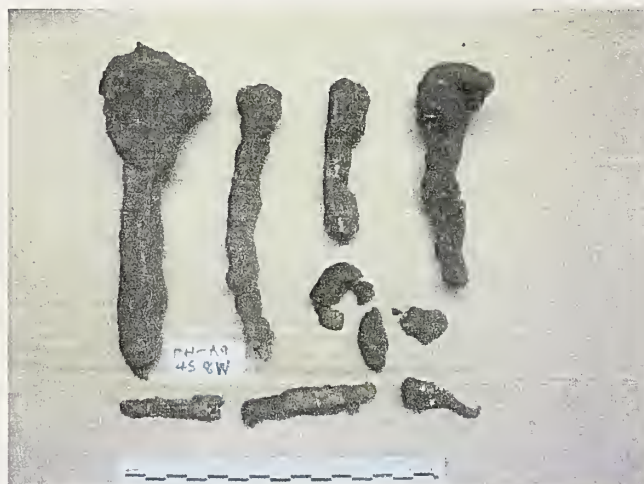


Fig 5.19: 4S/8W iron.

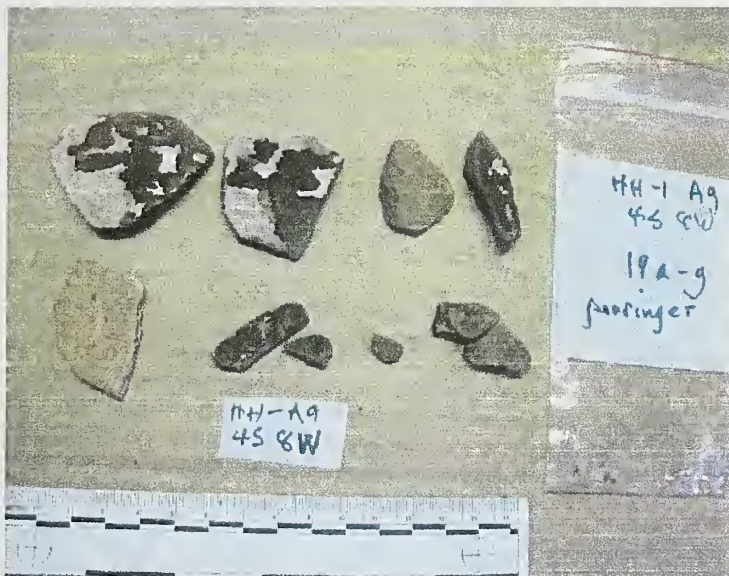


Fig 5.20: 4S/8W ceramics.



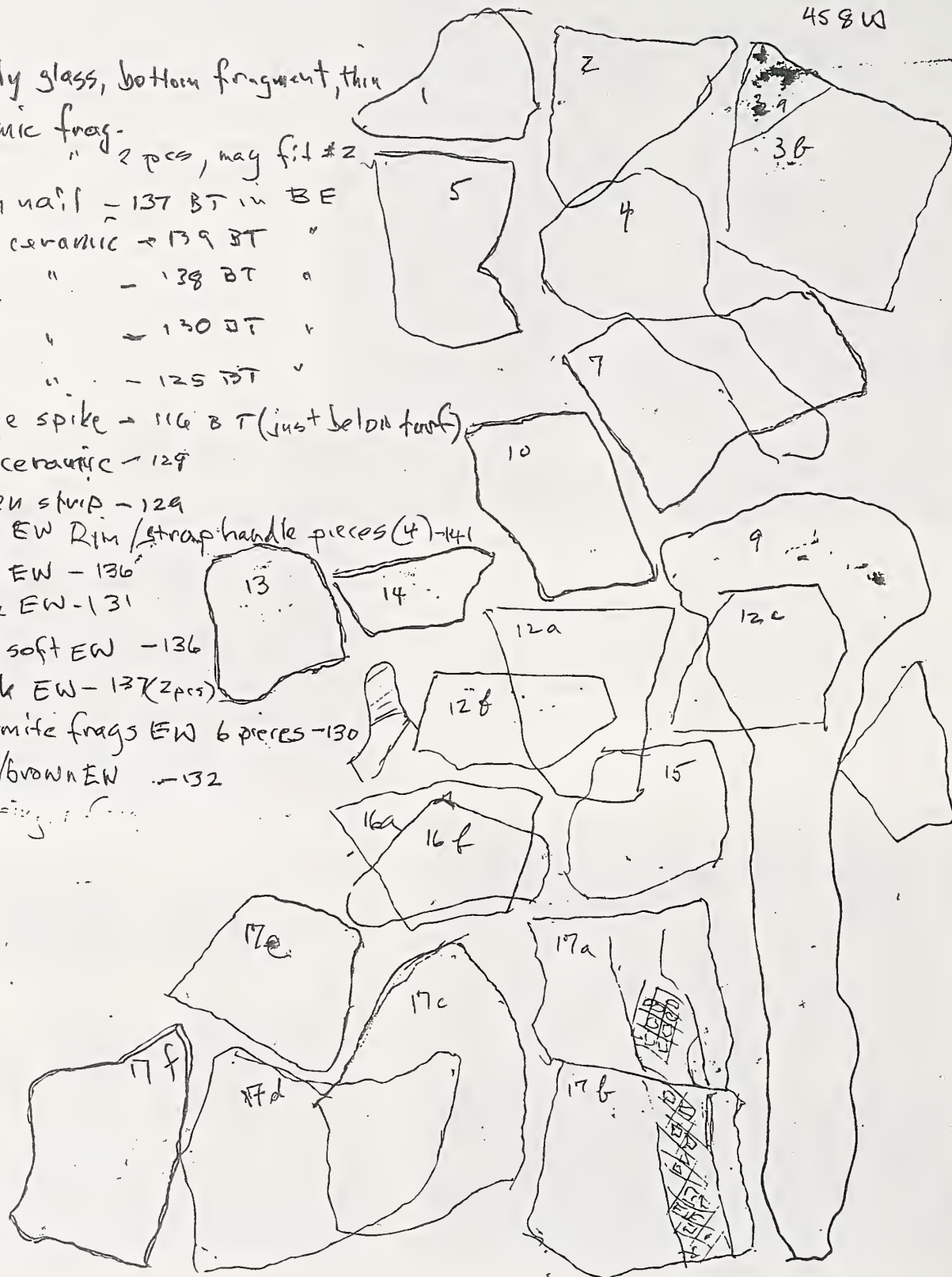
Fig 5.21: 4S/8W ceramics.



Fig 5.22: 4S/8W ceramics.

HF-1
458W
458W

1. bubbly glass, bottom fragment, thin
2. ceramic frag.
3. " " 2 pcs, may fit #2
4. iron nail - 137 BT in BE
5. EW ceramic - 139 BT "
6. " " - 138 BT "
7. " " - 130 BT "
8. " " - 125 BT "
9. large spike - 116 BT (just below tank)
10. EW ceramic - 129
11. baleen strip - 129
12. tan EW Rim / strap handle pieces (4) - 141
13. tan EW - 136
14. pink EW - 131
15. tan soft EW - 136
16. pink EW - 137 (2 pcs)
17. mermite frags EW 6 pieces - 130
18. tan/brown EW - 132
19. missing



Aug 11, 2013

19. Porringer fragments ^{white glaze} SEW - 1 - 136
 20. cup fragments EW - 135 (not drawn)
 21. EW sherd - 132 (2 pss)
 22. EW narrow-mouth jar rim - 131
 23. " rim sherd - 135
 24. " sh body sherd - 133
 25. " thick body sherd - 132
 26. EW sherd - 136
 27. white flint - 135
 28. EW sherd with yellow-green glass ^{residual}
 29. nail - 133
 30. spike - 130
 31. " - 130
 32. broken 2 short strips
 33. " 1 piece - 131
 34. EW ceramic base (not collected)
 35. ²¹ vessel fragments - 141
 found together - 135 (not drawn)
 (possibly the same vessel as #20)
-



6S/10W, 8S/10W (WF, RM) This unit and 8S/10W was covered with spruce thicket in 2012. After clearing in 2013 we found both to have large boulders, some of which appeared to have been rolled into their present positions. With no sod present because of the spruce growth, the cultural level was nearly at the surface and consisted of a thin layer of tiles and charcoal-stained soil over sterile sand. Other than tiles and nails, there were no artifacts. The rocks may have been used to produce charcoal, as in A7, but unlike A7 they were not buried in deep deposits of pure charcoal.



Fig 5.23: View of 6S/10W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.24: View of 8S/10W. Photo by W. Richard

8S/14W (RM) This unit had been tested with a 50x50 cm. pit earlier because it contained a cluster of boulders, and this test was expanded into a full unit in 2013 for clarification. It produced only a couple of seal ear bones, some mammal long bone fragments, and a large nail. Under the turf a 5-10cm layer of black earth was present with tile fragments and charcoal, and below that, sterile peat above beach rocks.



Fig 5.25: View of 8S/14W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.26: 8S/14W iron and bone finds.

1. 2 seal ear bones -146
2. 2 pieces of long mammal bone -167
3. nail -170
4. 4 an flat chip -144



HH-1 A9

85 H4W

7 Aug. 2013

Rebecca M.



Area 10 Midden (we established a new datum north of 4S/4W, 115 cm above the A9 datum level.)

2S/2W (RM, WF) The 2S/2W and 4S/2W units are only one meter west of the S1 excavation of 2002/3. There were very few artifacts other than nails in 2S/2W, although a single EW vessel bottom (porringer?) turned up in the basal deposit along the north wall, along with many nails. Quite a few large rocks stuck up in this square above the general level of the beach stones.



Fig 5.27: View of 2S/2W. Photo by W. Richard

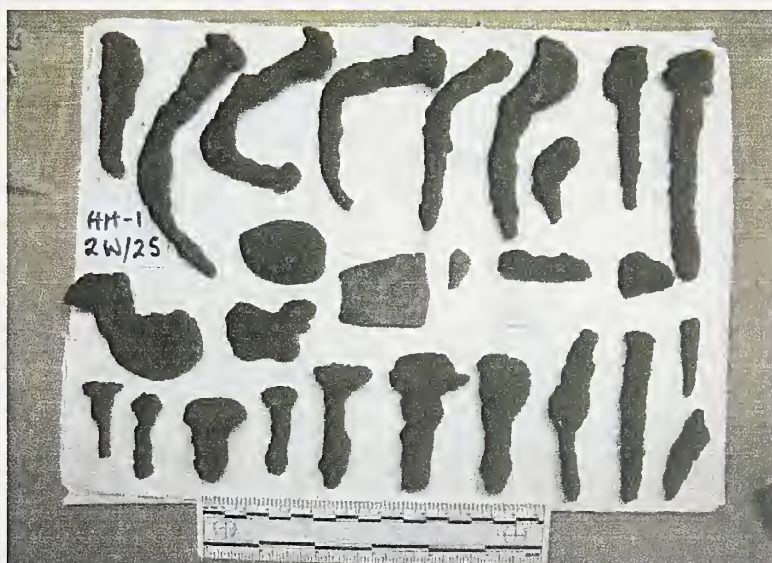
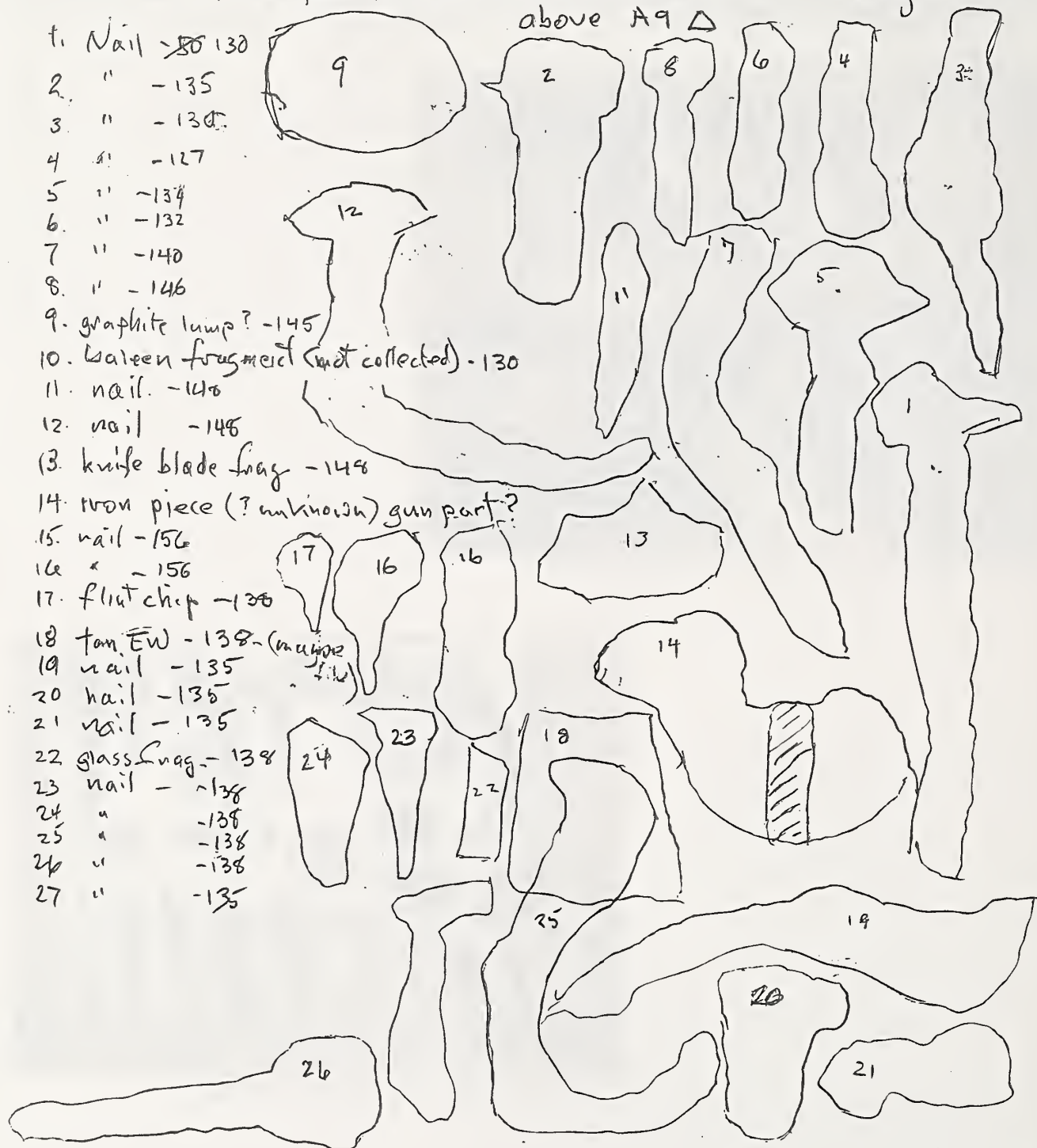


Fig 5.28: 2S/2W iron, glass, and ceramics.

1441 A10
25 2 W
11 Aug. 2013

Depths from A10 datum which is 115 cm
above A9 Δ

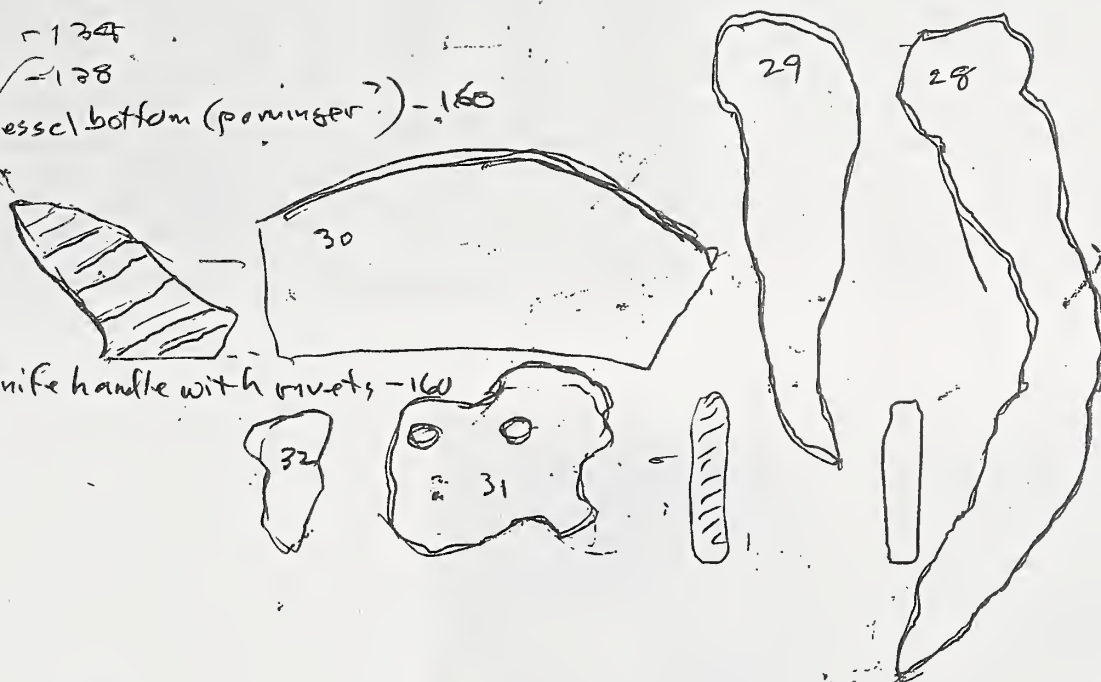
1. Nail - 130
2. " - 135
3. " - 135
4. " - 127
5. " - 134
6. " - 132
7. " - 140
8. " - 146
9. graphite lump? - 145
10. balen fragment (not collected) - 130
11. nail - 146
12. nail - 148
13. knife blade frag - 148
14. iron piece (? unknown) gun part?
15. nail - 156
16. " - 156
17. flat chip - 138
18. tan EW - 138 (major find)
19. nail - 135
20. nail - 135
21. nail - 135
22. glass frag - 138
23. nail - 138
24. " - 138
25. " - 138
26. " - 138
27. " - 135



44-1 A10
2S 2W
12 August

- 28 nail - 124
29 nail - 128
30 FW vessel bottom (pawinger?) - 160

31. Iron knife handle with rivets - 160
32. nail



4S/2W (WR, WF) This unit, north of the rising south ridge outcrop, was a different story. While turfing, we found a large oval white bead with blue stripes, an earthenware bowl rim with a collar like ones we've seen on grey stoneware, a sherd of grey stoneware, and nails. The black earth level contained mostly charcoal and tiles, with nails and a couple of grey stoneware fragments but almost no earthenware. In the western side of the unit, beside the large boulder, Will found a clay pipe with fluted bowl decoration, and on the south side of the unit, at the bottom of the black earth just above beach cobbles, a small slab stone hearth appeared with baleen strips around its western side. The earth around this hearth was densely packed peat and charcoal. This hearth resembles the small hearths we found east of the cook-house, except the latter had lots of earthenware sherds in them. The other major find was a piece of Inuit soapstone cooking vessel with several drilled repair holes. This, the glass bead, clay pipes, and the Normandy stoneware, link to the cookhouse finds, so we can be confident that these squares and probably 4S/4W also—i.e. all of Area 10—are dumps associated with the upper level of the cook-house occupation.



Fig 5.29: View of 4S/2W. Photo by W. Richard

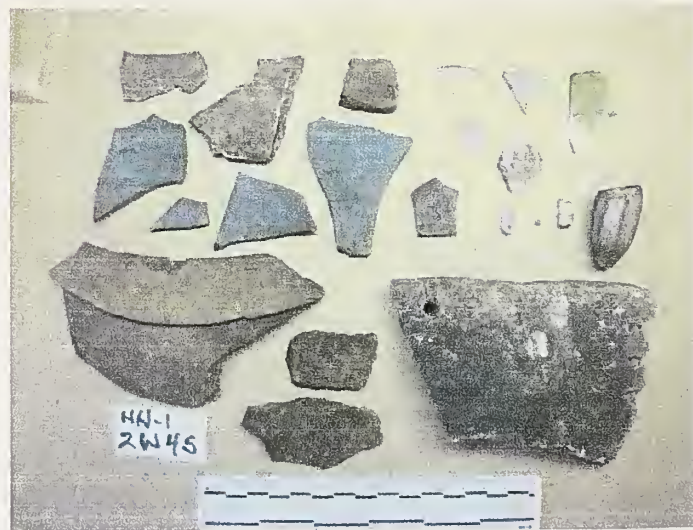


Fig 5.30: 4S/2W soapstone, glass, pipe, and ceramics.

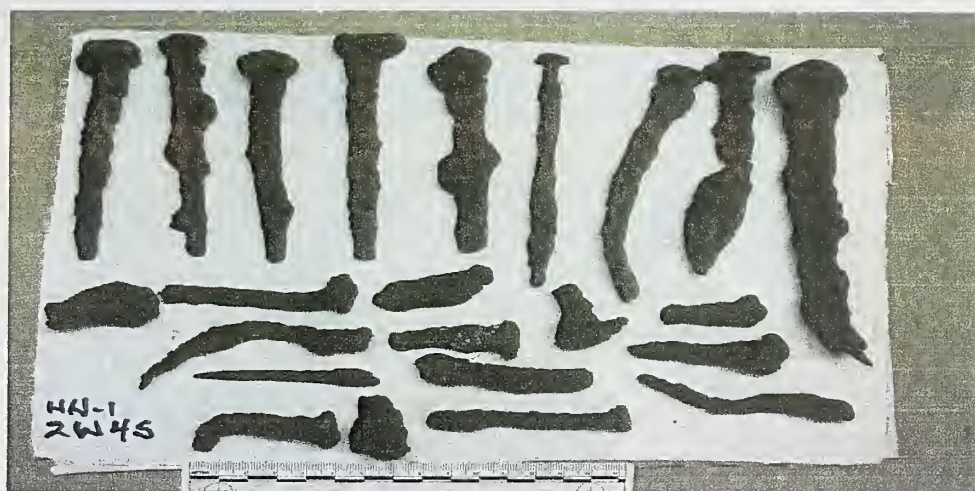


Fig 5.31: 4S/2W iron finds.

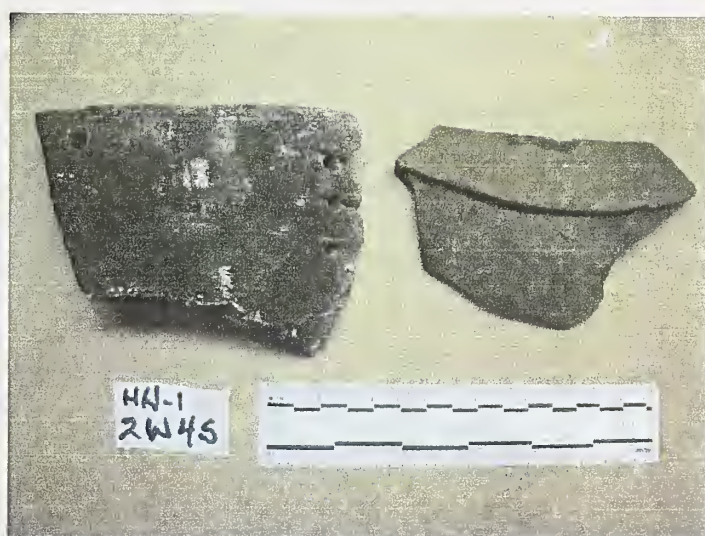


Fig 5.32: 4S/2W soapstone and stoneware.

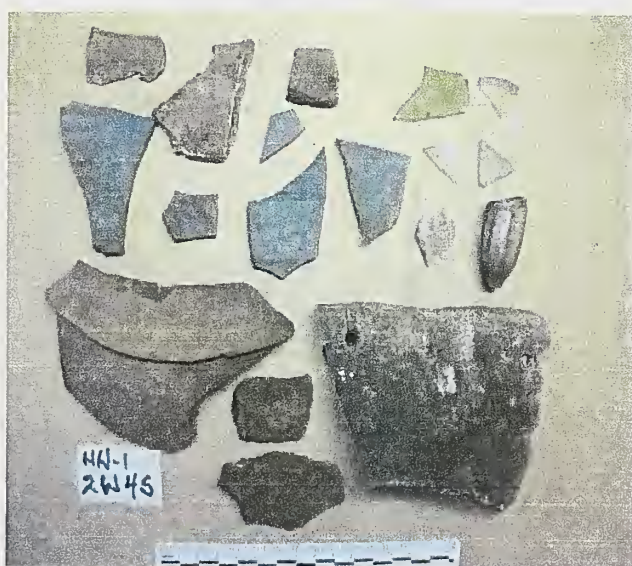


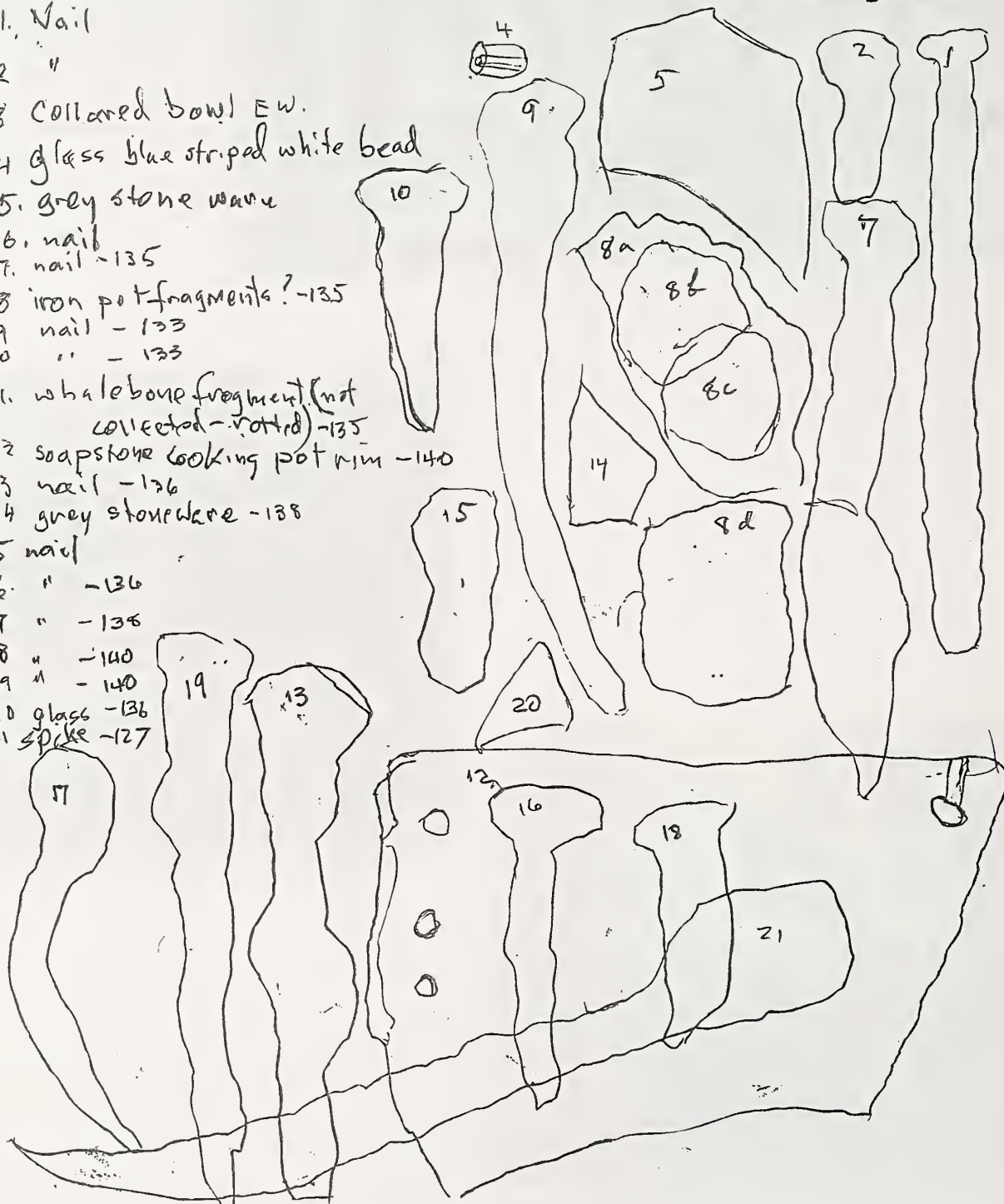
Fig 5.33: 4S/2W ceramics, glass, pipe, and ceramics.

(141 A10)

45 2W

11 Aug. 2013

1. Nail
- 2 "
- 3 collared bowl EW.
- 4 glass blue striped white bead
5. grey stone ware
6. nail
7. nail - 135
- 8 iron pot fragments? - 135
- 9 nail - 133
- 10 " - 133
11. whalebone fragment (not collected - rotted) - 135
- 12 soapstone looking pot rim - 140
- 13 nail - 136
- 14 grey stone ware - 138
- 15 nail
16. " - 136
- 17 " - 136
- 18 " - 140
- 19 " - 140
- 20 glass - 136
- 21 spike - 127



KH-1 A10

HS 2W

12 Aug. 2019

22. fan EW (3 pcs) -138 rim

23 iron nail -135

24 nail -140

25 flint +10

26 iron nail -149

27. nail -118

28. green glass -144

29. pipestem -150
(same level as
baleen)

30 baleen strip -150 (sample saved) 29

31 nail -145

34 pipe bowl (fluted) -200 to A10 datum

33 nail -185

32 glass fragment -170 with folded rim

35. grey stoneware -155

36. brown EW -155

37. nail -157

38. " -157.

39. grey stoneware -150

40. nail -150.

41 blue seed bead -165

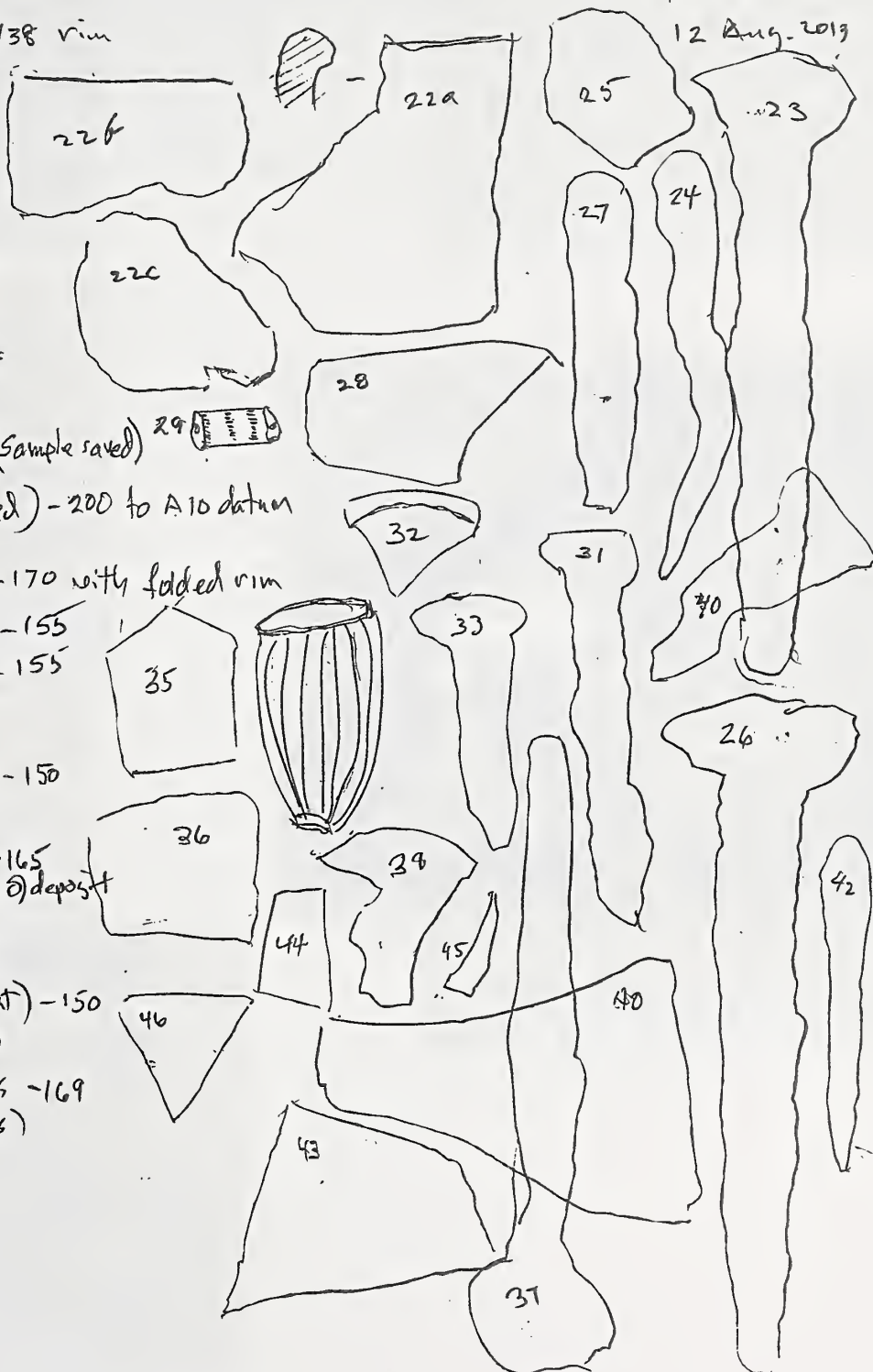
42 nail in middle of deposit -165

43. gray stoneware -168

44. greenish glass (flat) -150

45. small nail -150

46 green-blue glass -169
(with bubbles)



4S/4W (WR) This one-meter square is framed by large boulders and is located between Area 9 and the S1 cookhouse, at the bottom of a slope that begins at the west edge of the structure. This unit also tapped into ground water and was often flooded, but it produced important finds: fragments of a porringer with all but a few patches of glaze spalled off. Sherds of a couple other ceramic types also appeared, including a glazed polychrome vessel sherd resembling Chinese porcelain. An iron adze was also found at the top of the culture layer, and rim and shoulder fragments of a strap-handled jar, marmite rims and handles, grey stoneware, more parts of the EW porringer, a sandstone whetstone, iron spikes, a piece of baleen, and another wall fragment of an Inuit soapstone pot with mending holes. The stoneware and soapstone link this material to the cookhouse, only a few meters upslope, making this most likely the S1 midden.



Fig 5.34: View of 4S/4W. Photo by W. Richard

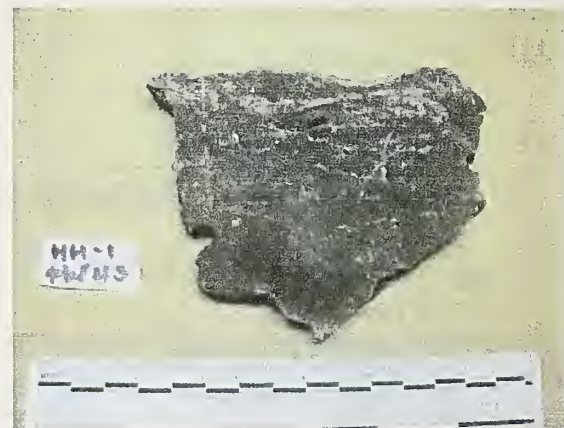


Fig 5.35: 4S/4W soapstone.



Fig 5.36: 4S/4W glass and ceramics.



Fig 5.37: 4S/4W iron adze.



Fig 5.39: 4S/4W iron adze.

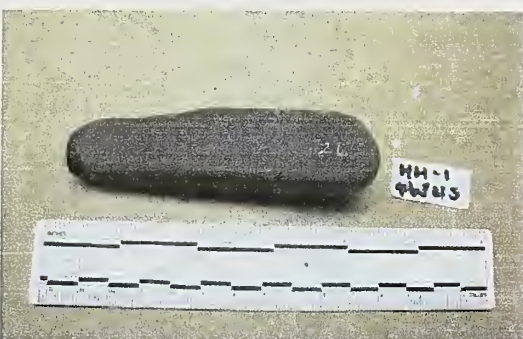


Fig 5.41: 4S/4W whetstone.

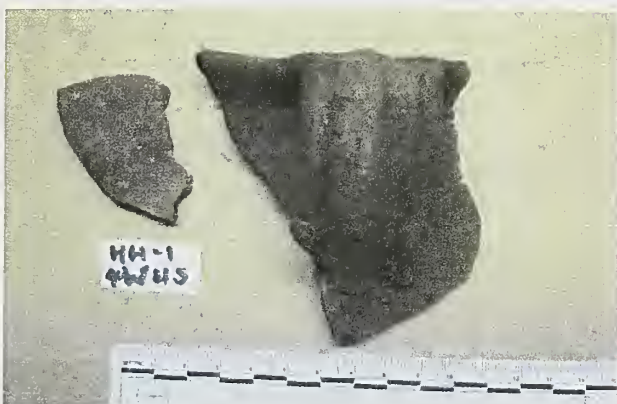


Fig 5.43: 4S/4W earthenware.



Fig 5.38: 4S/4W ceramics.



Fig 5.40: 4S/4W ceramics.

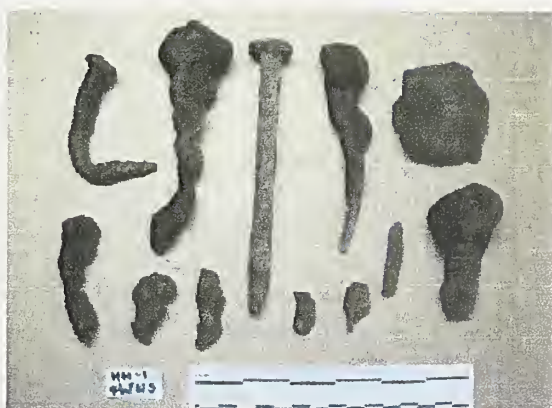


Fig 5.42: 4S/4W nails.

44-1 A9
 45 H-west
 7 August 13
 WR

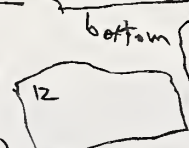
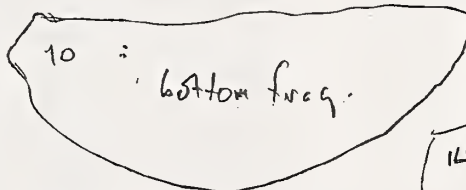
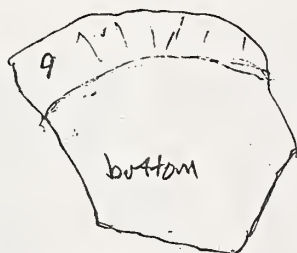
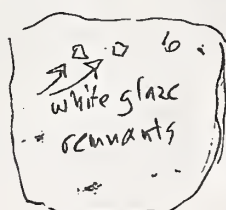
1. tan EW thin wall
2. blue glaze fragment w/ white temper

3. Brown EW thick body

4. eroded vessel bottom

5. porringer handle w/ glaze remnants - soft fabric

- 6-13. porringer frags

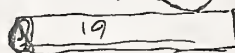


- 14-16. 3. frags of EW cooking vessel like #1

17. thick walled EW

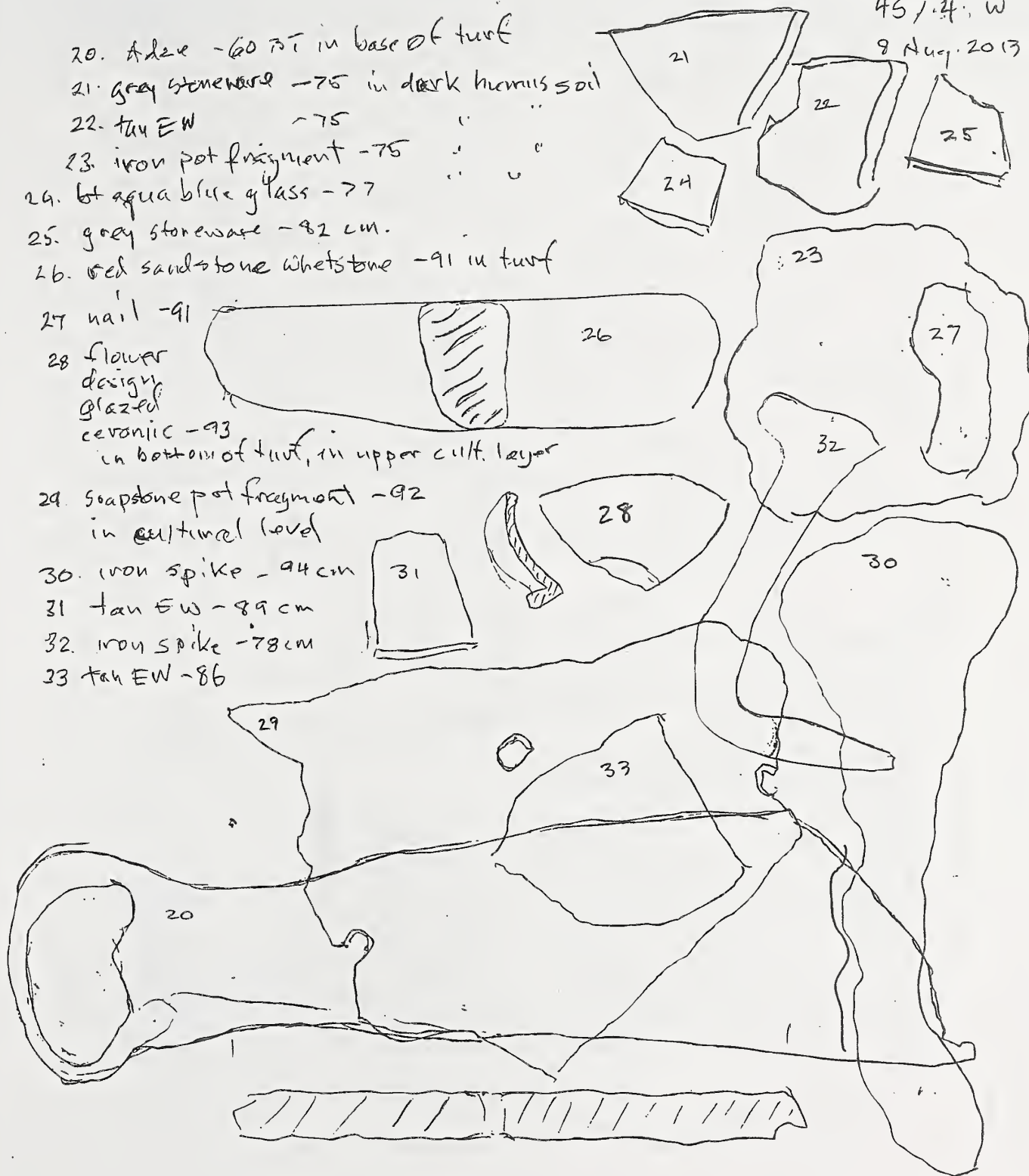
18. nail

19. pipe stem



AH-1 A9
 45/4.5 W
 8 Aug. 2013

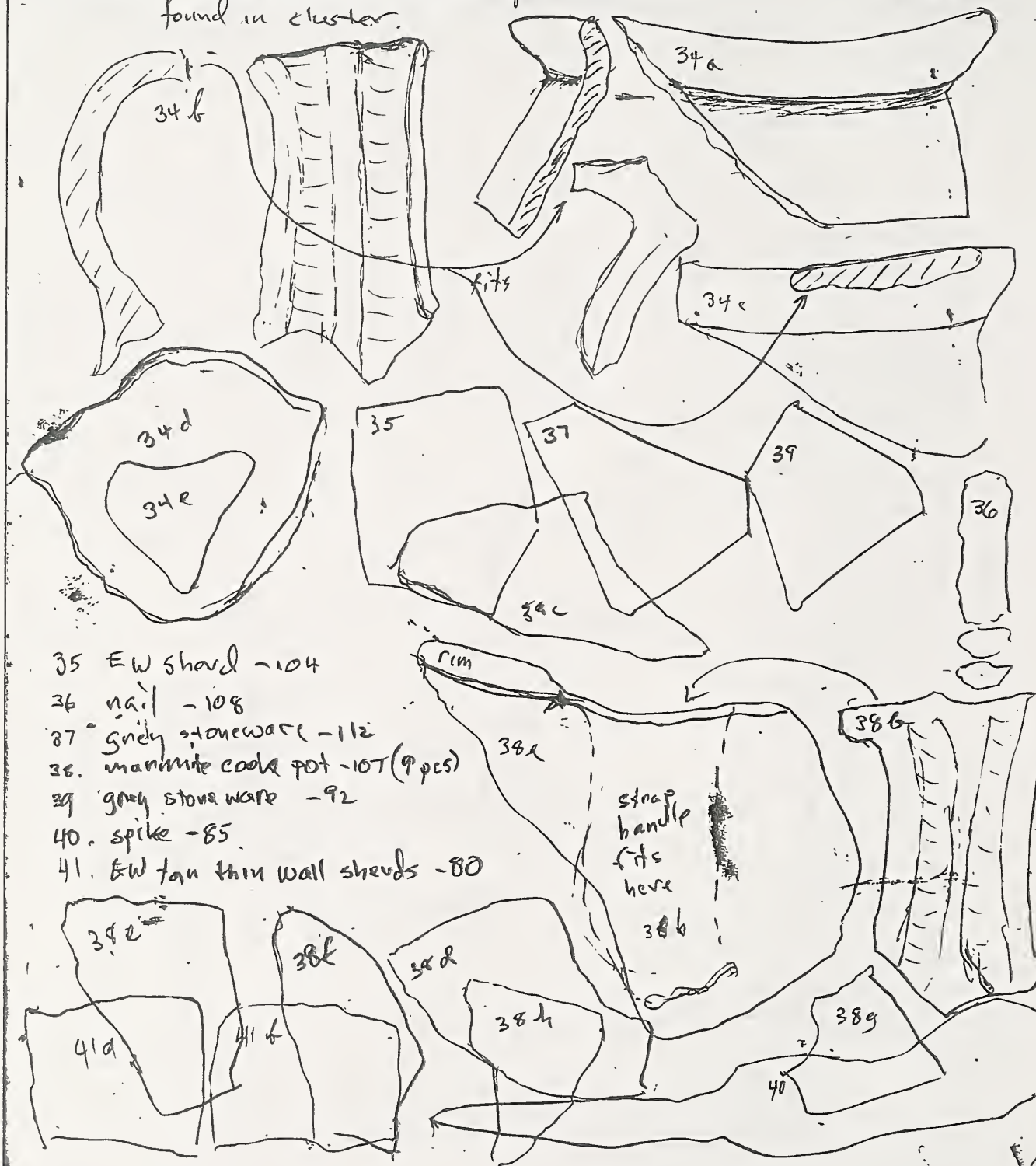
- 20. Adze - 60 cm in base of turf
- 21. grey stoneware - 75 in dark humus soil
- 22. tan EW - 75
- 23. iron pot fragment - 75
- 24. lt aqua blue glass - 77
- 25. grey stoneware - 82 cm.
- 26. red sandstone whetstone - 91 in turf
- 27. nail - 91
- 28. flower design, glazed ceramic - 93
in bottom of turf, in upper cult. layer
- 29. soapstone pot fragment - 92
in cultural level
- 30. iron spike - 94 cm
- 31. tan EW - 89 cm
- 32. iron spike - 78 cm
- 33. tan EW - 86



Att-1 A10

45 4W
with R.

34. 5 pieces tan EW with strap handle -87
found in cluster.



35 EW shard -104

36 nail -108

37 grey stoneware -112

38. mammoth cord pot -107 (9 pcs)

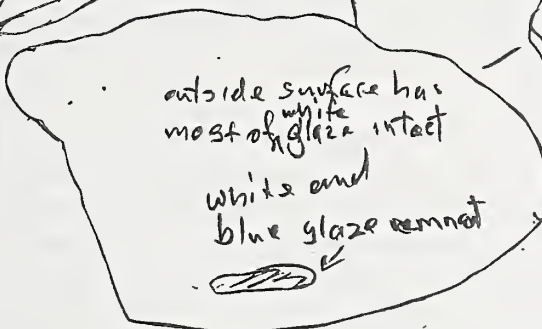
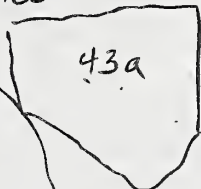
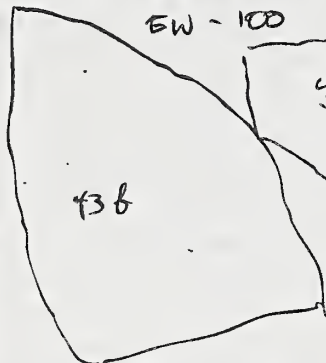
39 grey stone ware -92

40. spike -85

41. EW tan thin wall sherds -80

42. glazed pouring - 95
white crazed glaze
on outside,

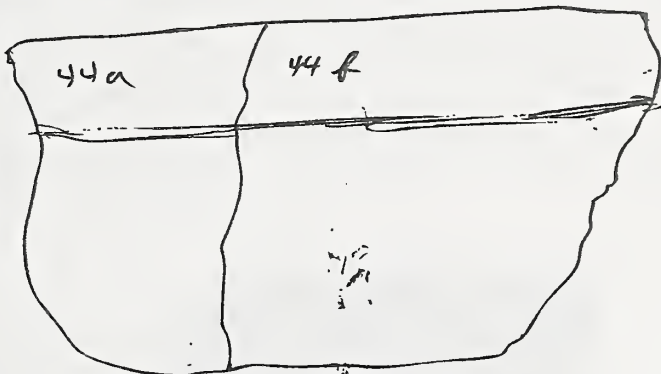
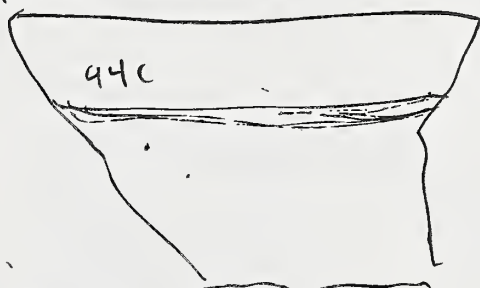
43 2 pcs tan thin wall
EW - 100



HH.1. A10
45 4W

44 3 pcs tan cook pot - 100 rims
fit with

45 possible EW sherd - 100



46 spike (no depth)

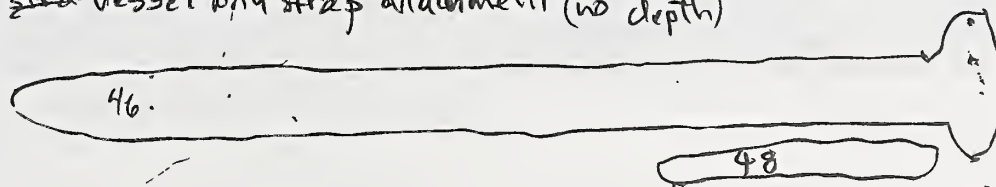
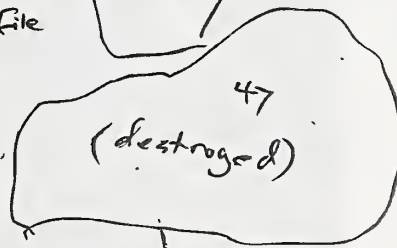
47. "

48. "

49 nail

50 grey stoneware (no depth)

51 EW ~~str~~ vessel with strap attachment (no depth)



Shoreside Rock-fall

One of the peculiarities of Hare Harbor-1, as a Basque site, is the absence of shore-based try-works. We often wondered if they might be present beneath the large rock-fall that had accumulated between the cliff and the north shore of the anchorage. The last major fall in this area includes huge blocks, some measuring many meters in diameter. Investigating this area several years ago, I found roof tiles wedged under some of the large blocks, suggesting the fall occurred at or shortly after the Basque occupation. To explore further, this summer I made several test pits at the lower limit of the rock-fall, which did not reach the shore. Roof tiles were plentiful in the eroding ground above the tideline. None of these tiles, or other rocks in the land-wash, or underwater, had been found burned or blubber-encrusted—a common occurrence at Red Bay and other 16th century Basque whaling stations.

About ten meters north (upslope) from the shore where we first found tiles eroding I found tiles beneath fern roots in black-brownish soil, and below that, a grey marine clay, also with tiles and a piece of worked quartz. Excavating elsewhere among the rounded beach boulders (as opposed to rock-fall) I found more tiles, some wedged between beach rocks and mixed with clay. Many of the boulders have air spaces between them. This and the presence of clay suggest these rocks were dislodged from glacial marine deposits during a rock-fall event. If this clay was an *in situ* marine deposit there would be no air spaces and no way for tiles to become incorporated. There are also tiles in the black soil above the boulders, perhaps indicating continued use of the site after the rock-fall. The continuing absence of try-works and of burned and encrusted tiles and try-work rock suggests that (1) whaling was not a major activity during the Basque activities at Hare Harbor; (2) land-based try-works were not utilized; (3) that a rock-fall event occurred during or immediately following Basque occupation; and (4) rock-fall may have been a factor in the site's abandonment. It may also indicate that charcoal-fired ship-board try-works were being used by the time our site was occupied in the 17th century.



Fig 5.44: Basque tiles are found between and under the cliff rock-fall, embedded in marine clay.

6 - Hare Harbor-1 2013 Underwater Site Report by Erik Phaneuf

Methodology

The 2013 underwater field season marked the seventh and last season of exploring the submerged Basque remains. The divers Erik Phaneuf, Saraí Berreiro Argüelles, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé and David Légaré logged overall 70 dives totalising approximately 75 hours of combined bottom time. Together with the Smithsonian team, the crew lived on the Pitsiulak anchored in Hare-Harbour from the second day of August until the 14th August. Work days were divided in two dives in the morning and two dives in the afternoon. On each dive, two divers worked side by side in a buddy system using a dredge constructed with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes 6 inches wide and a flexible hose of the same width, Captain Perry Colbourne, who once again left its daily duties on the Pitsiulak, not only assisted when the divers re-encountered surface gravity at the end of each dive but also managed during the average 70 minutes dive two continuously-running 5 horsepower Honda™ motor pumps. The motor pump 3 inch exit hose fed the dredges through a reducing coupling and 40 meters of 2 inches and a half in fire hoses. At an average depth of 5 meters, the pumps were mostly operated at half throttle in order to provide a better control for the removal of sediment. Dredges spoil was inspected during and at the end of each dive since no screening of the sediments could be made. Each test unit's stratigraphy was recorded using conventional terrestrial recording method with a special Mylar™ paper and non-refillable SharpWriter mechanical pencil using a twist-to-advance mechanism. Finally, after each dive, notes and observations were gathered in a field journal by each diver. Shallow water made for water temperatures ranging between 40 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and bottom visibility averaged 20 feet. On the surface, Marijo inventoried and photographed the entire artifact collection. Saraí produced drawings of some ceramics, and the leather and most wood artifacts were returned to the bottom.

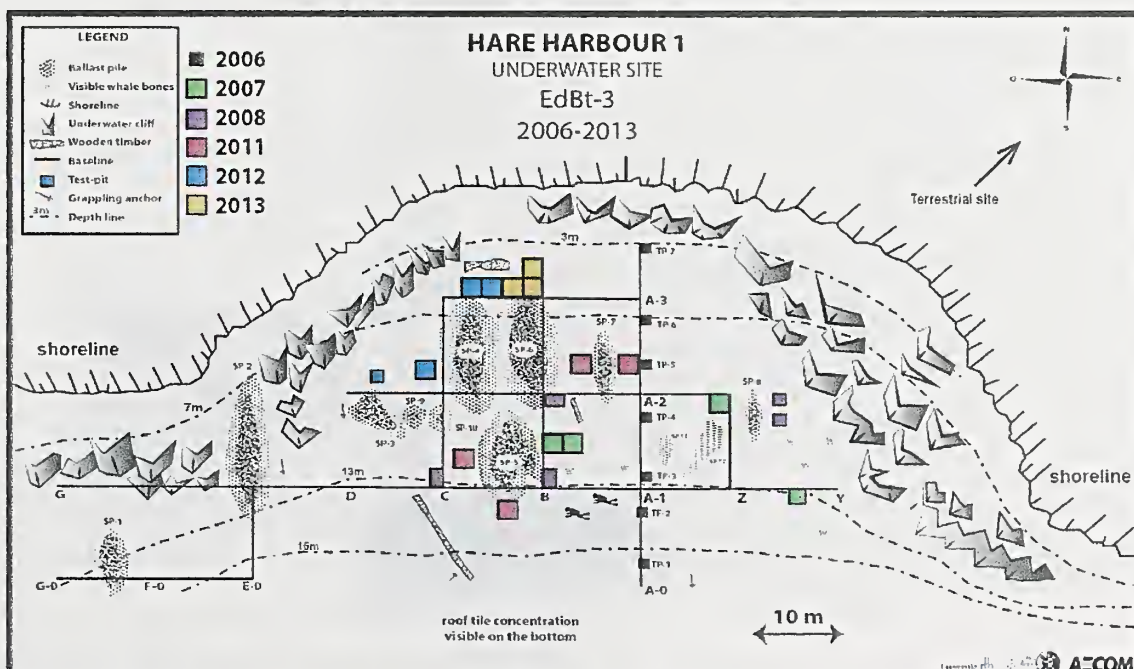


Fig 6.00: Map of underwater excavation area. 2013 units shown in orange.

Underwater Research

The three 4m² meters units excavated this year were located at the shallow north end of Stone Pile 6 only ten meters from shore (Figure 6.00). Unit C3-3 extended east from last year's C3-2 square where three chafing dishes were found. Unit C3-4 was set directly east of the C3-3, and C3-5 extended C3-4 to the north, for a total 12m² of excavated area.

As in previous years, we found the underwater cultural strata correlated closely with activities onshore. Horizontal distribution of strata was similar to previous years with two exceptions. The first exception is a thin layer of compact clay separating the natural sediment and the organic layer. The organic layer is an accumulation of desodded peat that had in its upper part a greater concentration of woodchips. At this depth, 5 meters below the surface, the division between peat and wood chips is not as well defined as it was in previous, deeper, excavations. All five C3 operations presented only a slight boundary between the two layers and was never as evident as in the units excavated at the 10 meters depth. Mixed within this organic stratum are numerous ballast stones, ceramics, bird and mammal bones, nuts, lead buckshot, occasional roof tiles fragments, and the constant presence of cooping materials. In 2013, the second exception was a layer of pebbles, sandwiched between the organic layers, which may represent a dump of chalupa ballast. Lying on top of the organic stratum is a semi-compact layer of sandy silt., most of the earthenware, rope fragments and some leather shoe are found in the first 15 cm overlaying the organic layer. Numerous roof tiles are distributed throughout the matrix with largest pieces found in the lower first 20 cm. Ballast stones are present in great number in the lower part of this level; it has pockets of cultural material observed within its interstices. The occupation is covered by a post-Basque sandy stratum where only occasional fragments of tiles are found and what resembles disturbances caused by the physical dragging of small anchors. Some rare 19th century ceramics and graplins were observed in the eastern half of the site and whisky bottles with the five dot marks are found just beneath the surface sediment or resting directly on top of the ballast pile.

Unit C3-3 This 2m x 2m unit was excavated directly east C3-2 unit. The first surface layer (Fig. 6.01) averaged 30 cm in thickness This post-Basque deposit is made of loose sand with occasional living and dead shells, and tiles are found in greater concentration of cultural elements in a depth of 20 cm. It is where large ceramic fragments, like half a roof tile, a large bottom of an orange common paste glazed large pot and lip fragments of a cooking were encountered. In the

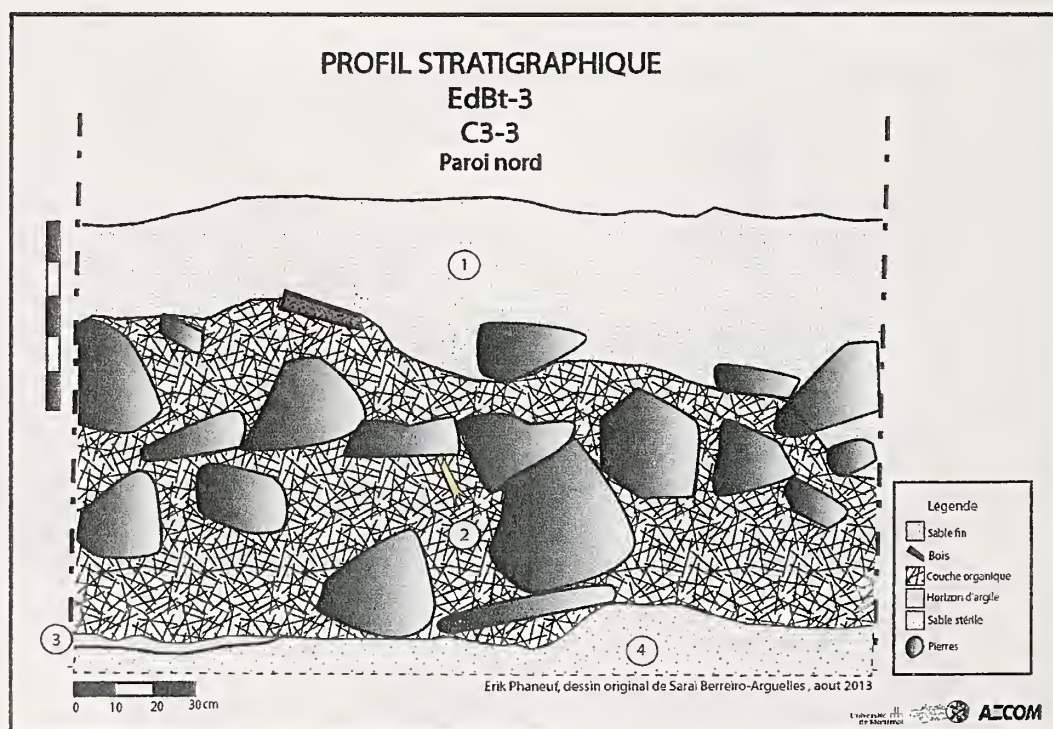


Fig 6.01: North profile of C3-3.



Fig 6.02: C3-3 during ballast removal on Layer 2. Arrow points to small whale vertebra.



Fig 6.03: C3-3 excavation with C3-4 to the rear. Ballast stones on right corner are from 2012 C2-2.

southern half of the unit, more than 50 ballast stones were removed from within the matrix of layer 1. The ballast interstices were filled with a soft and gelatinous clay with occasional fish bones in small concentration, fragmentary roof tiles, and scattered ceramic fragments. Ballast stones as well as roof tiles are found resting directly on the organic Layer 2. Most of the ceramic collection, along with a small whale caudal bone were concentrated within the upper 10 cm and at the interface of L1 to L2 (Fig. 6.01). A physical division between the matrix of layer 1 and the top of the occupation level (abandonment) was not clearly observed.

Layer 2 ranged in thickness from 50 to 70 cm and was composed mostly of organic material and sizes, logs, sticks and bark mixed with pockets of peat roots, and a small whale caudal vertebra (Fig. 6.02) mainly wood chips and flakes of different sizes, logs, sticks and bark mixed with pockets of peat and roots, and a small whale caudal vertebra. A large number of ballast stones was found within this stratum (Fig. 6.03). The layer appeared to present two stratigraphic sub-units divided without a clear break between them. In the upper half we observed a higher concentration of branches, logs, bark, and large wooden flakes, fragments of roof tiles, occasional pieces of rope in a very fragile state, and small pockets of medium-size codfish spines and fins in anatomical position. Leather shoes and a whale vertebra were found in the upper part of the organic layer (Fig. 6.04). In this upper interface was also found two lead bullets a glass bead, and a wooden bead. The lower half contained more peat and roots as well as small pockets of medium-size codfish bones also in anatomic position, lead buckshot, wooden and an ivory bead (Fig. 6.05 & 6.06), ceramic sherds of numerous types (Fig. 6.07), two whale bones, bird and mammal

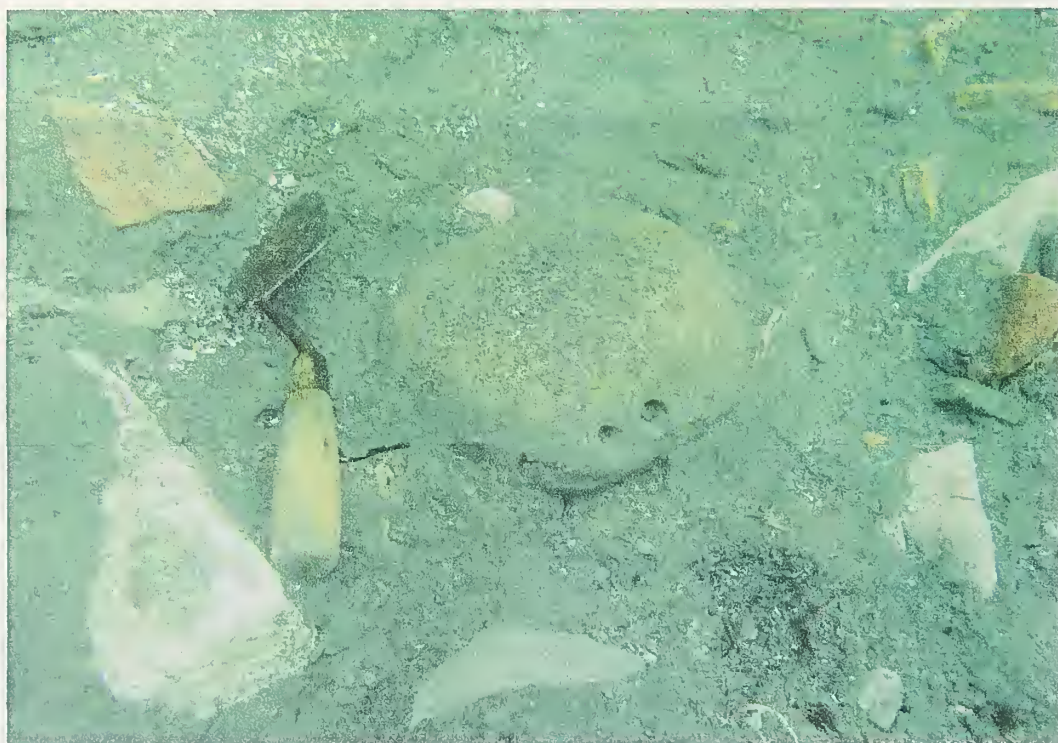


Fig 6.04: Detail of whale vertebra in C3-3 along with roof tiles and ballast stones in lower part of Level 1.

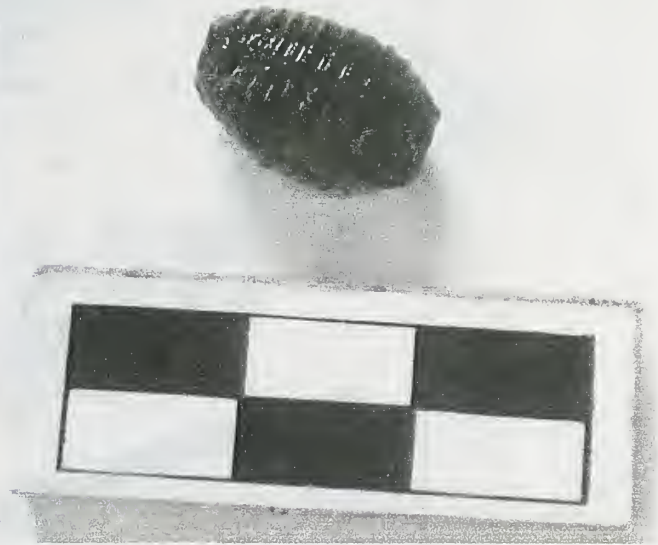


Fig 6.05 and 6.06: Serrated wooden bead and ivory bead from C3-3 Level 2.

bones, a caribou antler, and at least three different shoes.



Fig 6.07: Faience porringer from C3-4.

A log limited excavation of the lower interface of the north-west corner extending into the southern corner. Around it and under the log were numerous fragments of rope and rare small fragment of roof tile.

Layer 3, the same as Layer 5 in unit C3-4, was on average 3 cm thick and consisted of pure grey clay). The presence of this layer is new to the underwater site, and its formation is still uncertain. It is possible that this level resulted from a rock-fall event from the cliff that nearly reached the shore and dislodged clay from uplifted marine sediments along the northern side of the harbor. The clay might also have been come from the removal of sod from the site. The layer was free of artifact or any apparent inclusions.

Layer 4, the deepest, was composed of fine compact gray sand with rare angular rocks 5 to 10 cms in diameter. This compact layer was excavated to a depth of 20 cm and here, as elsewhere in every underwater operation, never contained traces of human occupation and is considered a pre-Basque natural marine deposit.

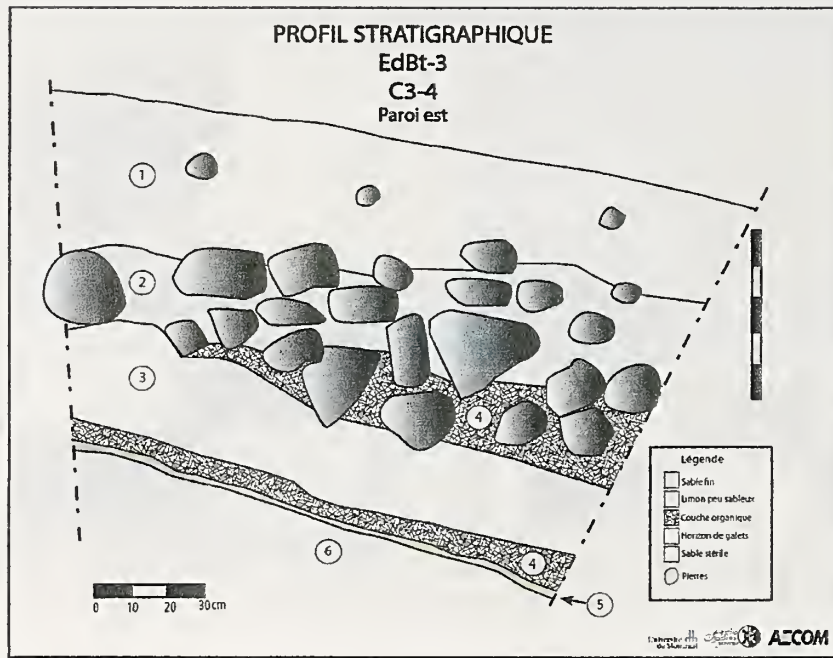


Fig 6.08: East wall of C3-4.

Unit C3-4 This 2x2 m unit was excavated directly east of unit C3-3 (Fig. 6.08). When observing the C3-4 north wall stratigraphic profile two differences were seen as compared to the C3-3 northern profile (Fig. 6.09). First, L1 and L2 occur as two separate layers while in C3-3 it formed only one layer. L2 is a semi-compact silt matrix from which we removed more than 50 ballast stones. Artifacts are found within this matrix with a higher percentage at its lower interface. Layer 3 is this year's surprise. Exposed over the entire surface of the unit, L3 was a thick matrix of beach pebbles which ends at the limit separating units C3-3 and C3-4. Averaging less than 20 cm in diameter, these flat rounded stones are present in a stratum more than 50 cm thick. One interesting feature of this layer is the presence of silex/flint nodules of Euro-

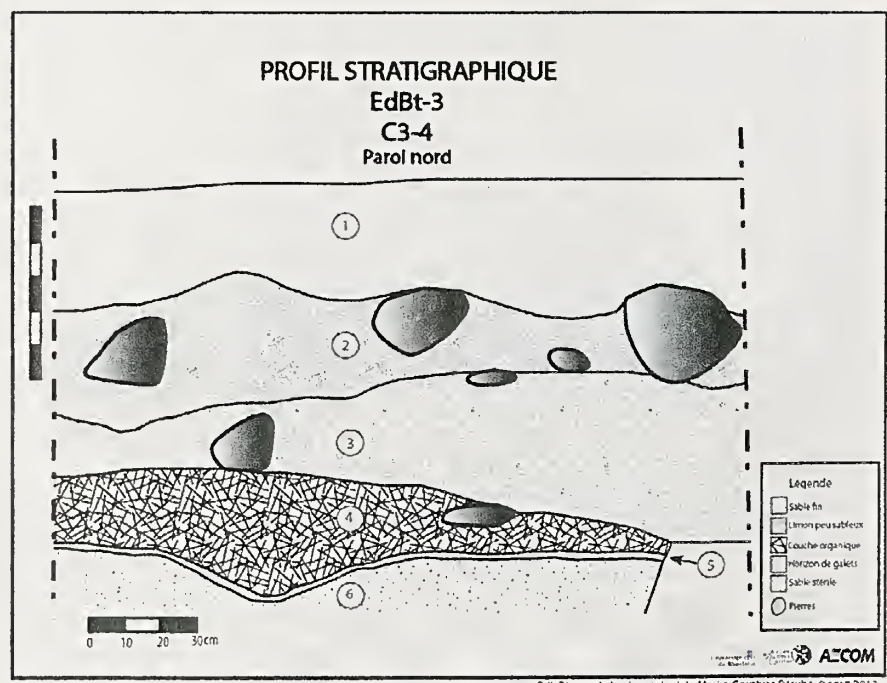


Fig 6.09: North wall of C3-4.



Fig 6.10: C3-4 upper level showing SP-6 ballast.

pean origin. Layer 3 may represent chaluupa ballast. On the eastern profile (Fig. 6.08), Layer 3 is sandwiched within the organic Layer 4. This is not observed on the northern wall. In C3-4, the organic layer rests again on a thin L5 made of pure grey clay separating the L4 organic layer and the L6 pre-Basque sandy deposit.

The east wall profile shows ballast stones within L2 and L4. Other than L3 (the txalupa ballast deposit, which seems to be a single dumping event), SP-6 seems to have resulted from multiple episodes of ballast dumping. While primarily found within the organic layer, ballast stones also appear within L2. So far, attempts to determine the origin of these rocks has failed. The exposed limestone rocks are pitted with pholade shellfish tunnels, whereas the buried stones are free of burrowing effects. These limestone rocks in the organic layer are partly decomposed and always have a soft, chalky surface. Many artifacts are found within the ballast matrix (Fig.6.11). Nearly one hundred stones were removed from L2 and L3. All were manageable for one person to carry, but some were nearly a meter in length. Artifacts in L2 and L4 were similar to those found in C3-3. This year we found numerous fragments of a lusterware porringer (Fig. 6.12) similar in style to an handle recovered from C2-2 in 2012. Another interesting ceramic vessel found this year is a faience porringer deco-

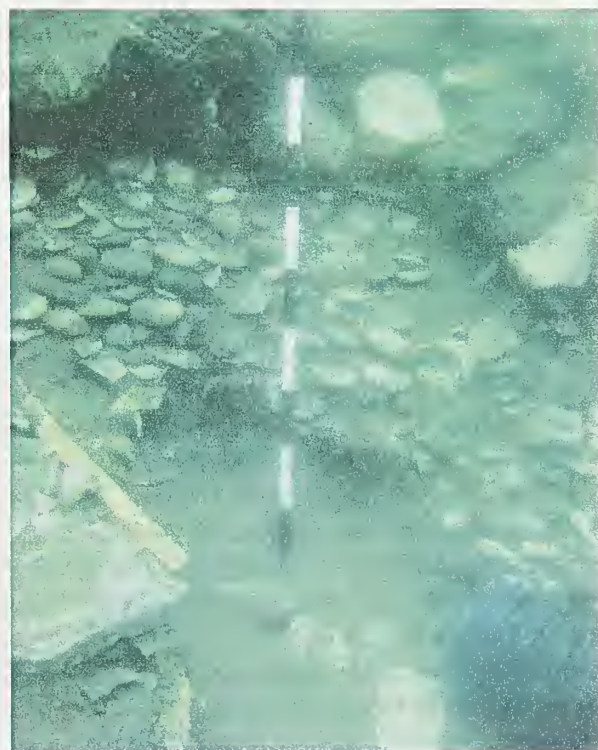


Fig 6.11: Northeast corner of C3-4 showing chaluupa ballast.



Fig 6.12: Lusterware porringer from C3-3.

rated with a linear geometric motif hand painted with blue strokes. It was found within C3-3 and C3-4 upper organic layer. More frequent this year than in previous seasons were small lead birdshot pellets and the irregular pieces created when birdshot is made by dripping molten lead into water. L5, the semi-compact, sandy pre-Basque layer observed throughout the site, was also seen here (Fig. 6.13).

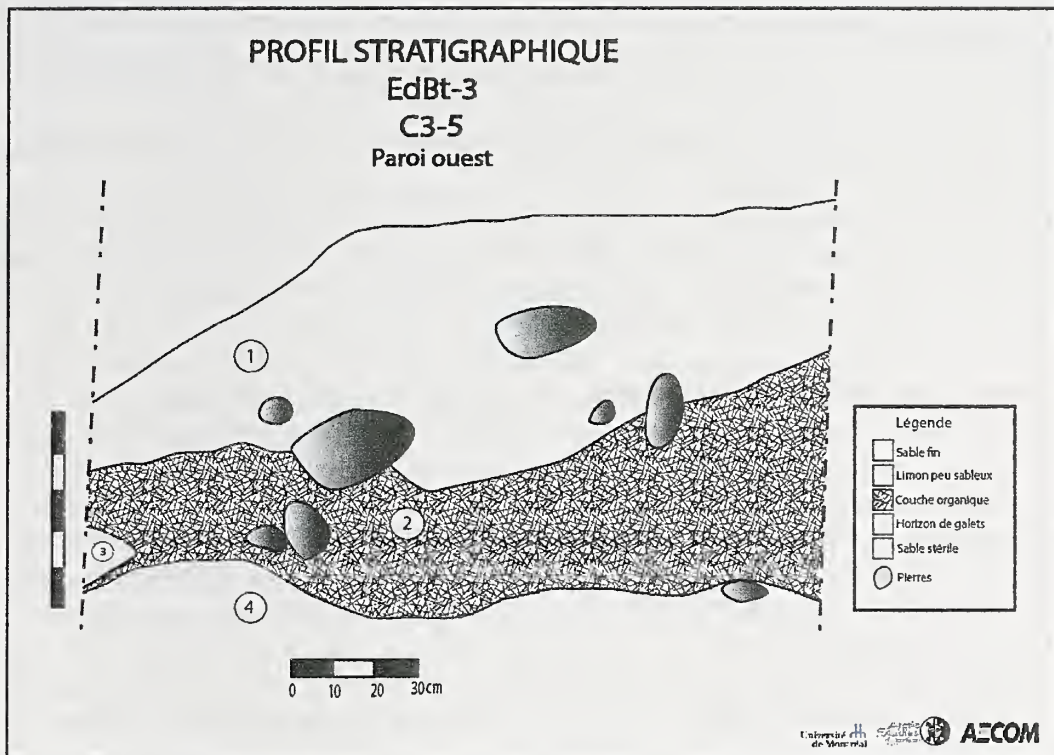
Unit C3-5 This 4 m² square excavated directly north of C3-3 confirmed previous observations in this part of the site (Fig. 6.14, 6.15). Layer 1 was excavated for more than 50 cm. The sandy matrix of Layer 1 was slightly compact in the upper half and getting more compact in depth. Some ballast stones were present in this layer, averaging 30 cm in length, the stones were in lower number than in unit C3-4. Large

fragments of roof tiles, up to half a tile, were observed distributed heterogeneously within the layer. Ceramic and lead artifacts were found at the lowest interface resting directly on the organic Layer 2.

The organic layer was composed of many fragments of wood chips, some longer than 30 cm and 10 cm in width and up to 3cm in thickness. Within the roots, branches and peat, leaves, and what resemble crowberry branches were observed. Ballast stones were present in higher number in the upper layer resting on and within the organic matrix. Some were observed resting directly on the pre-Basque layer of sterile compact sand, illustrated as Layer 4 in the western wall. Rare fragments of common ceramics and small roof tiles are found in this layer along with bird, fish, and some mammal bones. Layer 3 in unit C3-4, thought to be chalupa ballast stones, was observed only in the western southern part of the unit; in fact the layer ended in unit C3-5. The pre-Basque layer was again made of compact sand and was excavated to a depth of 20 cm in the center part of the unit.

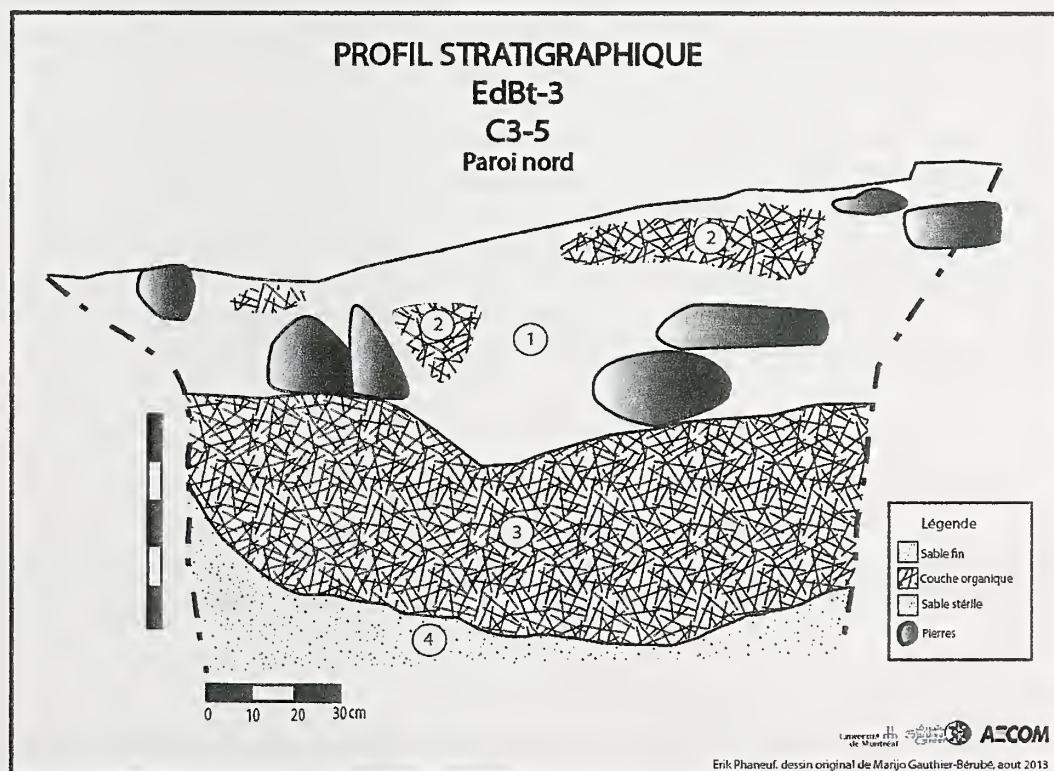


Fig 6.13: Birdshot and melted lead droplets from L4 and C3-4.



Erik Phaneuf, dessin original de Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, août 2013

Fig 6.14: C3-5 west profile.



Erik Phaneuf, dessin original de Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, août 2013

Fig 6.15: C3-5 north profile.

Hare Harbor Summary

The 2013 field program concluded more than a decade of work at the Hare Harbor site and further defined the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore. At Hare Harbor our excavations in Areas 9 and 10 strengthened evidence for an early Basque component. Underwater research revealed stratigraphy and finds similar to what was recovered during the past several years. We learned that the underwater midden accumulated together with the growth of the largest ballast stone piles, suggesting multiple episodes of ballast dumping alternating with midden deposition over a period of years. Investigations along the shore adjacent to the anchorage produced no evidence of tryworks, or burned rocks or tiles. However, test pits showed roof tiles mixed with marine clay between and beneath the rock-fall boulders and debris, supporting evidence for an avalanche event during the Basque occupation. Evidence from land suggests an event during or after the Basque occupation while underwater stratigraphy of marine clay at the bottom of the organic levels suggests an event before the Basque occupation. These data suggest the possibility of two events at each end of the Basque/Inuit occupation. Over the seven seasons dedicated to the underwater archaeological exploration of Hare Harbor, a bit more than 440 hours of combined bottom time allowed completion of a comprehensive site plan and the excavation of approximately 65 m² of bottom surface area. The 2013 field season extended the excavations begun in 2012 to explore deposits between the ballast piles and the shore. As previously, we found fine and common cooking ceramics, bones, and an organic layer composed of peat and roots resulting from initial site land clearance as well as wood debitage from log squaring, possibly for construction of a fishing stage, chalupa building, or timber produced for shipment to Europe. Further analysis may offer a clearer picture of activities at the Hare Harbor site and narrow down its occupation dates.

The underwater site not only supplied crucial information about daily activities and commercial operations; it depicts a completely different image from what has been gathered on land. Charcoal production, possible Inuit coeval occupation with Basques, and the smithy and cook-house activities that are so prominent on land are silent in the underwater record. Some activities are evident both on land and underwater. Land clearing, fishing cooping, and to an extent, daily occupation of the site, testify characteristically to a Basque presence as found in Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Strait of Belle Isle. Cooping and to an extent, small boat repairing, are also well-defined in the underwater collection. Cooping materials and some similar types of ceramic artifacts are found in both dry and wet contexts. Activities like whaling and especially cod exploitation that were prominent in the underwater collections are quite elusive in the terrestrial sequence of events. The Petit Mécatina excavation demonstrates that both land and underwater research are different but complement each other in a way that is invaluable in reconstructing a fuller picture of the economy and activities of the site.

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7 - Hart Chalet -1 (EiBh -47)
Hart Chalet Maps, Finds, and
Unit Descriptions

Hart Chalet Excavations

After finishing at Hare Harbor we returned to the Hart Chalet Inuit village site (EiBh-47) on Bradore Bay. Time did not allow full excavation of House 1, the easternmost of three sod and earth dwellings; but we completed a 1x8 m. trench from the entry to the rear (north) wall. Previous work at the site had produced diagnostic Inuit artifacts (ivory needle-case, whale bone sled runner, iron arrowhead, stone bead) and large amounts of roof tile, iron nails, and food bone. We hoped to obtain a date of occupation, expand the artifact inventory, and determine the size, shape, and construction of the houses.

The Hart Chalet is a small one-room cottage on the wooded shore less than a kilometer west of the Bradore River. Today's landscape is very different from just fifty years ago when a photograph by René Levesque shows the site as a clearing surrounded by low spruce, larch, and willows, with most of the shore clear of vegetation. Now the site is completely bushed in with spruce and tamarack. On the path from the cottage to the shore we found flakes of Ramah chert, so the Inuit had chosen to live well above the current beach and its marshy fore-shore. When the chalet was built in the late 1960s a lane wide enough for a car grazed the east wall of House 1. Construction of the cottage damaged the outer part of the H1 entry passage and its external midden, and according to the Harts, a large quantity of tile and nails were removed. Today all three Inuit houses are either partially or completely grown over with 30-40 year old spruce.

Test pits in the grassy clearing around the cottage reveal evidence of prehistoric occupation in the form of chert flakes and fire-cracked rocks in the upper, sandy soil horizon. This inorganic level is overlain by a buried humus level representing the original ground surface, and above this one finds sterile sandy/gravelly soil that the Inuit removed in the process of excavating the pit for House 1. Above this back-dirt is a charcoal-rich midden layer resulting from the Inuit occupation containing animal bones and artifacts. Above this lies the modern grassy sod and humus.

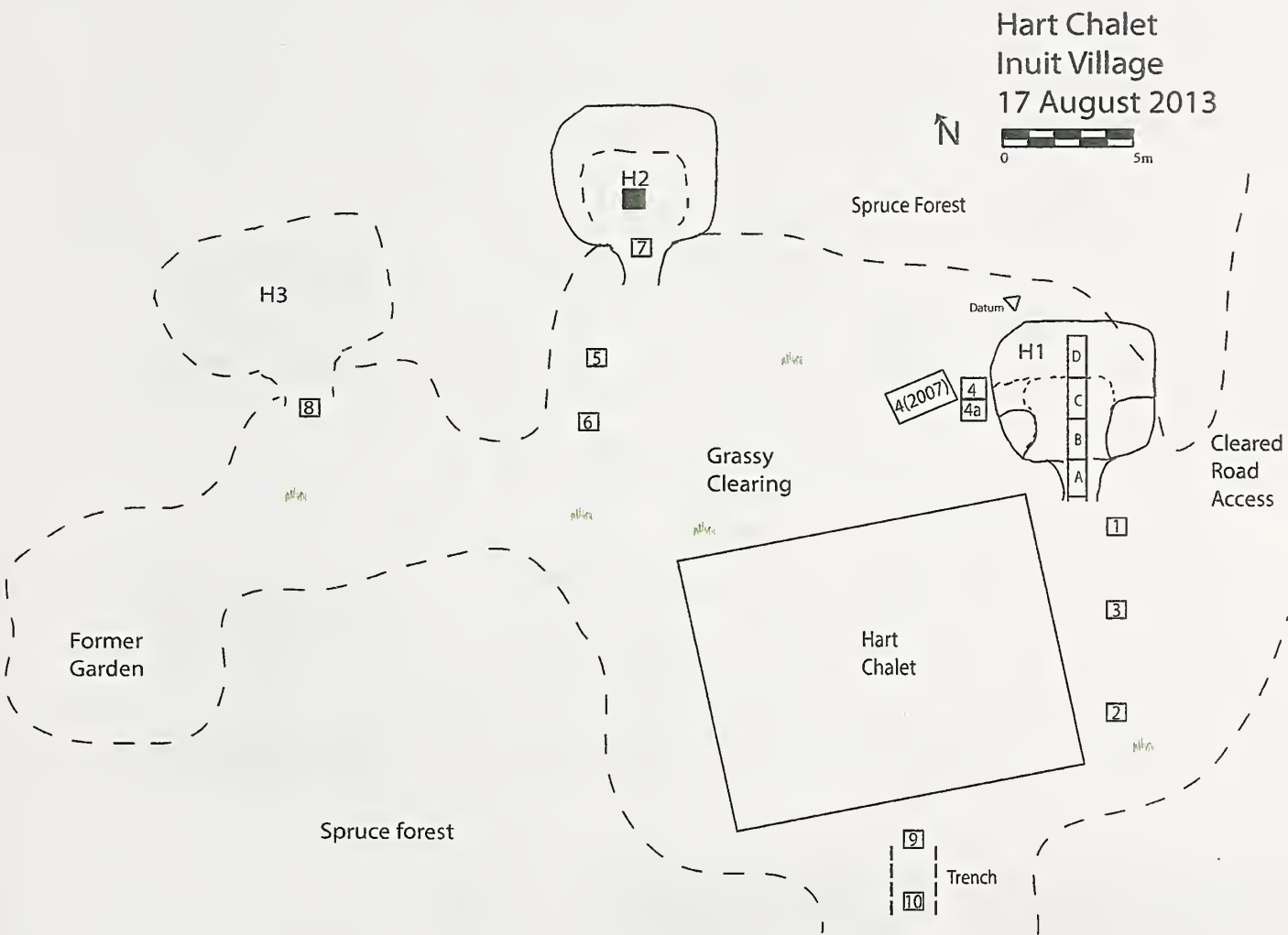
The 1x8 m. trench was too narrow to reveal much of the interior, but it confirmed that the house was an Inuit winter dwelling, even though certain features of typical Labrador Inuit architecture were missing. First, there is no slab pavement in the entry or the house interior; rather, the presence of small nails suggested a floor of wood planks. Second, no cold trap or step-up was present between the entry passage and the house interior. Third, while a rear sleeping platform was present it lacked the vertical slab-rock retaining wall usually present at the front edge of the platform; instead a log or plank retainer may have been used. Although not excavated, there are indications of side benches along the east and west walls and clusters of rocks in the SE and SW corners suggest the locations of fireplaces or lamp stands. This house also differs from the Petit Mécatina and Little Canso Island Inuit dwellings in lacking a slab-paved entry and floor, perhaps indicating closer contact with Europeans and availability of wood planks. Also unusual was the small number of finds from the house interior: only a few nails a few pieces of roof tile and earthenware were found.

Test pits were excavated outside each of the three houses to test midden depth and faunal preservation. Pit 4 and 4A outside the west wall of H1 produced many nails and bones, as well as an iron arrow point, stoneware and earthenware sherds, a blue seed bead, and other finds. Another in the H2 entry revealed a large whale bone roof or floor member. The walls and interior of this house had been grown over by spruce trees, but in the middle of the floor we found an open test pit excavated years ago by Clifford Hart. A H3 test produced nails, tile, and caribou bone. Tests south of the cottage porch revealed a shallow wood-lined ditch running down-slope from the porch into the woods; it is unclear whether this feature is associated with the Inuit occupation or the Hart cottage.

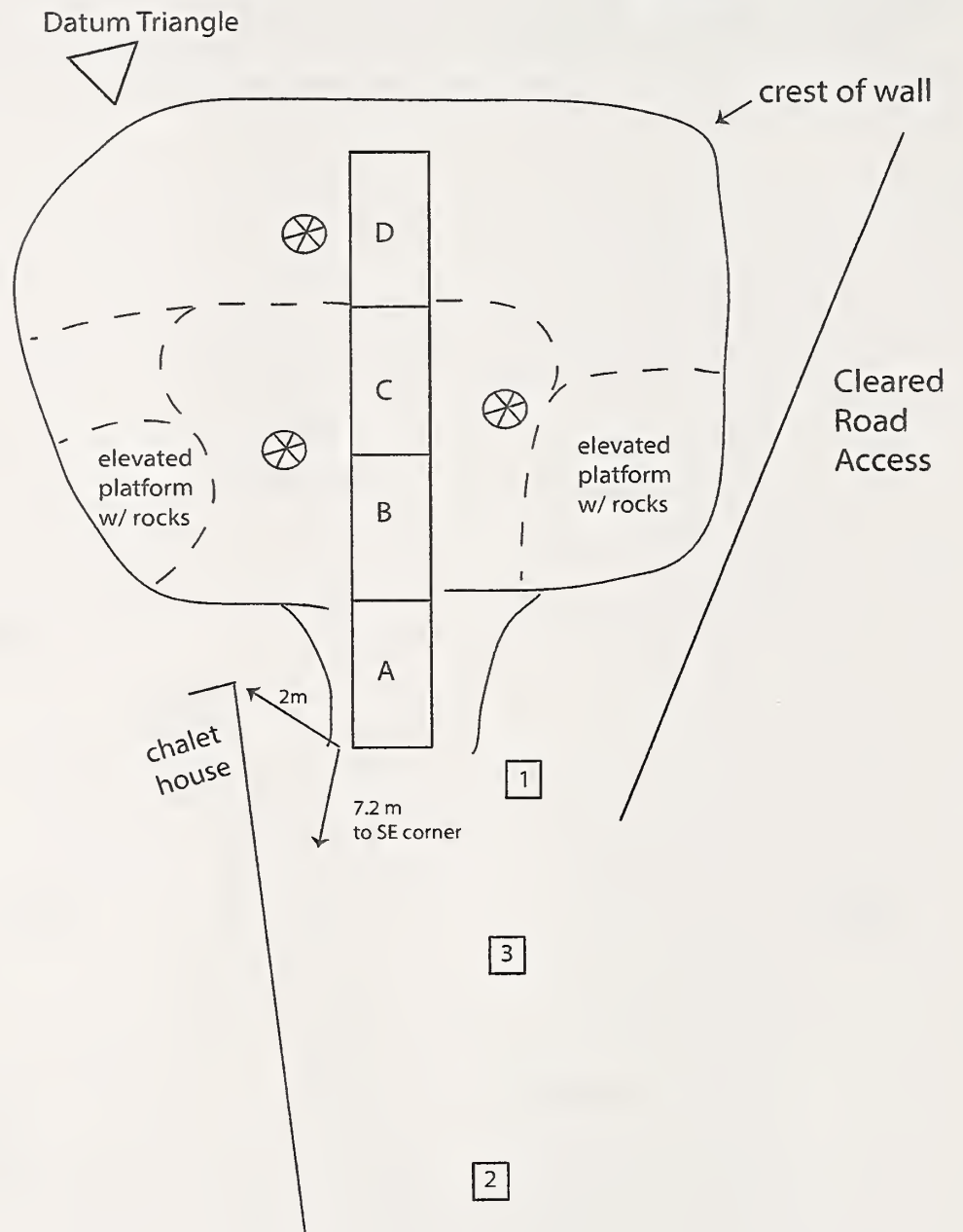
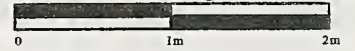
Artifacts recovered from House 1 and the test pits are consistent from feature to feature: large numbers of nails and roof tiles; various types of stoneware and earthenware; fragments of iron knife blades and points; worked bone, bottle glass, and glass beads. Nothing especially diagnostic came to light this year, but what was found resembled finds from other Inuit sites on the LNS. Further refinement of dating will have to await analysis of the ceramics. The bone assemblages from Little Canso Island and Hart Chalet include seal and caribou, with smaller amounts of birds and small mammals—all consistent with cold season occupation. Unlike Hare Harbor, little charcoal was found in the cultural deposits at Little Canso Island and Hart Chalet.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

Other than several small 50x50cm test pits which we placed around the site area, our major work here was to excavate a trench in House 1.



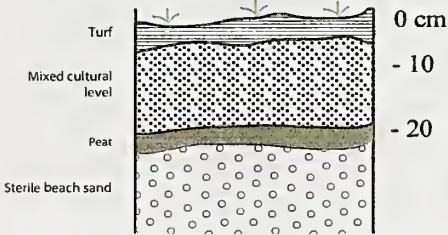
Hart Chalet
House 1
17 Aug. 2013



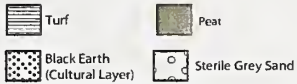
House 1 Trench After clearing brush and lower limbs from several 30-40-year old spruce trees growing in House 1, we established a datum near the NW corner of the house and gridded out a 1x8 m. trench through its center, from the outer end of the entry passage to the rear wall. The stratigraphy was simple: a few cm. of turf above a thin 1-2 cm. thick black earth layer containing Inuit deposits, and below this, sterile beach subsoil. The original grey leached A horizon had been dug away when the Inuit excavated the house pit. On the house floor we found no paving slabs, only a greasy surface with a few—mostly small—nails, charcoal, an occasional bone, and a few pieces of stoneware. It seemed like the floor had been paved with logs or planks—probably the latter, accounting for some of the small nails. Rock piles stood on either side of the entry passage where it entered the house, but no cold trap or lintel stones were present. A few small beach cobbles were on the house floor, mostly likely roof rocks; but in Unit 4, at the outer (south) end of the entrance passage, a small cobble hearth was found under the Inuit floor, surrounded by a cluster of small flint chips in a remnant leached grey A zone that had not been disturbed—a small prehistoric Indian hearth. In the center of the house, there was a second cobble feature, possibly a hearth, this one on the house floor. A 20 cm. rise between Units 1 and 2 marked the transition between the main floor and the sleeping platform. Like the house floor, the sleeping platform was not paved and was probably decked with wood, as several small nails were found at floor level here, as well as a couple larger spikes that probably were roof timber fastenings. The rear wall was about 60 cm wide and slightly higher than outside ground level; the side and front walls were wider and thicker. Surface inspection showed rock piles in each of the front corners of the house—probably oil lamp stands or cooking hearth platforms. No soapstone sherds were found anywhere on the site.

Hart Chalet
House 1
Test Pit Profiles
TP1 - TP3

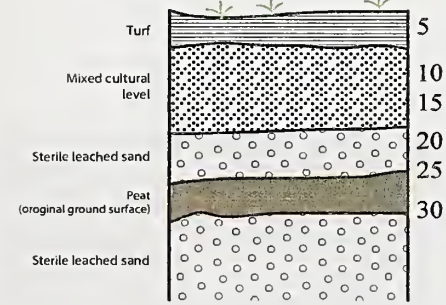
Test Pit 1



Only a few pieces of tile and
a rotted bone from TP 1



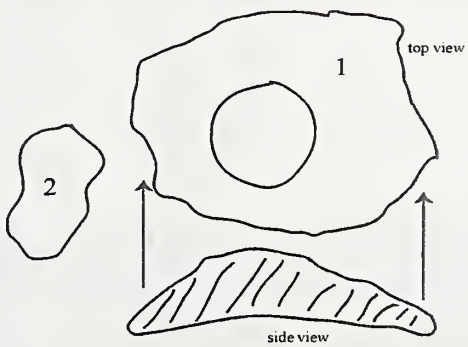
Test Pit 2



tiles, bone (rotted), ceramic,
1 grey chert flake

All cultural material was
in the upper mixed sandy
humus/ charcoal level

- 1. tan ceramic lid or jar base
- 2. grey chert flake



Test Pit 3

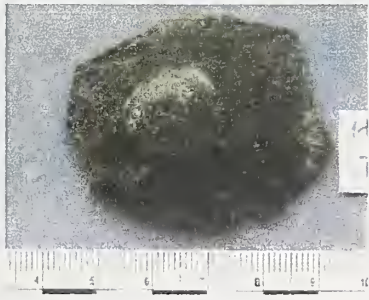
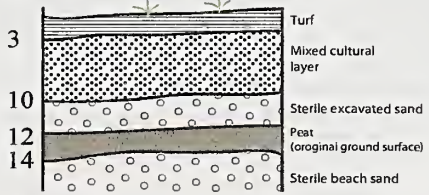
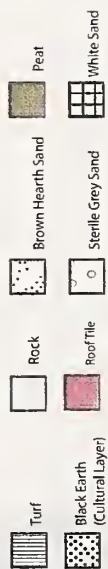
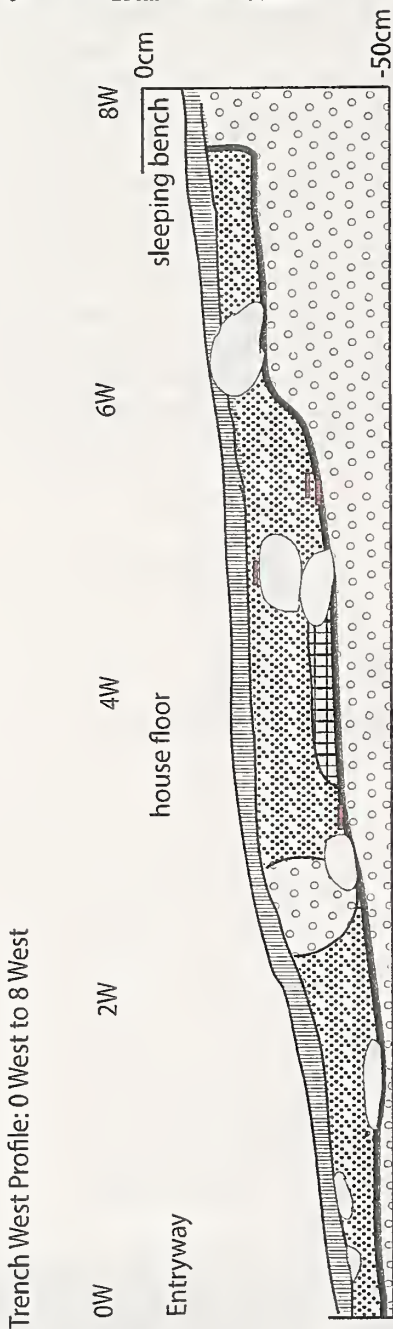


Fig 7.00: Artifact from TP 2.

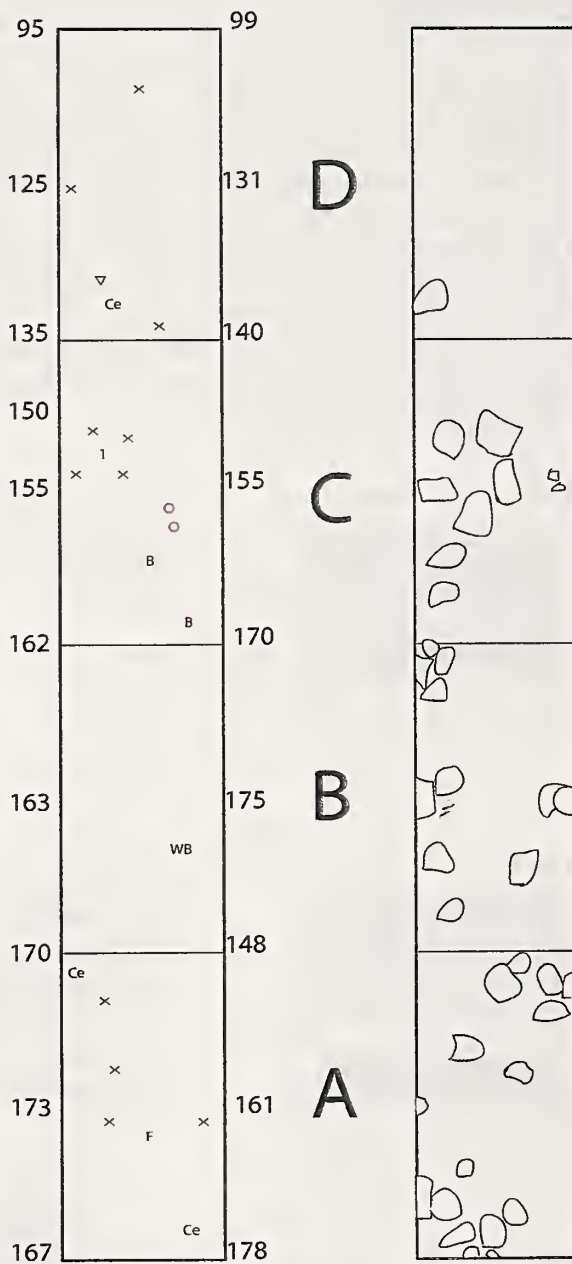
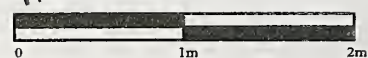


Fig 7.01: Artifact from TP 2.

Hart Chalet Trench Profile 2013



Hart Chalet House 1 Trench



- C ceramic
- Ce earthenware
- Cn normandy stoneware
- Cg glaze earthenware
- ◆ glaze fragment
- glass bead
- glass
- ◆ pipe stem
- F flint
- X chert chunk
- chert flake
- x nail w/o orientation
- ◆ iron fragments
- ▽ iron spike
- ↑ iron blade
- 1 iron
- roof tiles
- charcoal feature
- WB whalebone
- B bone
- boulder
- paving stone
- baleen
- 1. Knife



Unit A



Unit B



Unit C, with shell cobble hearth



Unit D, sleeping bench area.

Fig 7.02: Clockwise from top left: Hart Chalet, House 1 Unites A-D. North to right.



Fig 7.03: Artifact from Unit A.



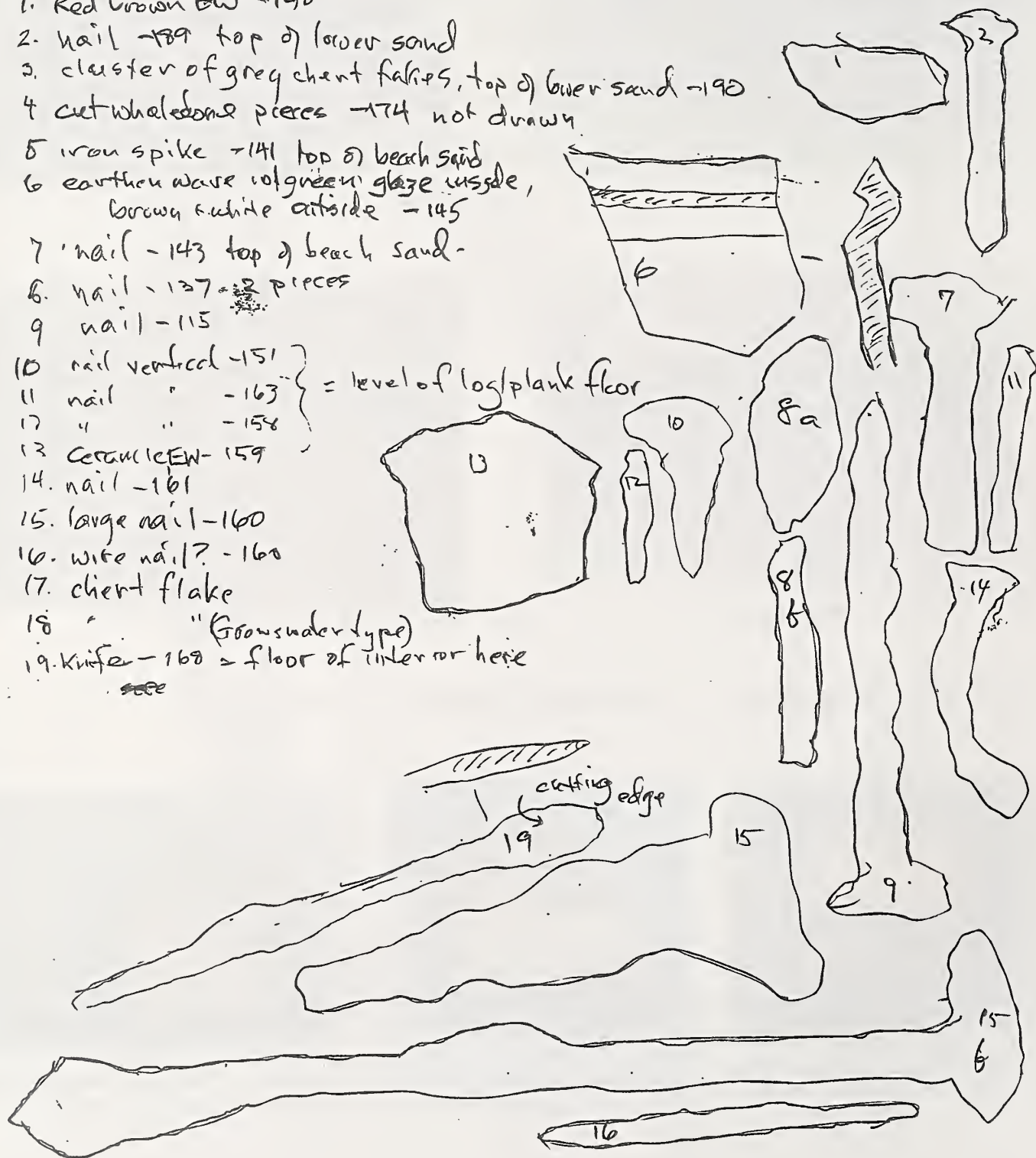
Fig 7.04: Artifact from Unit A.



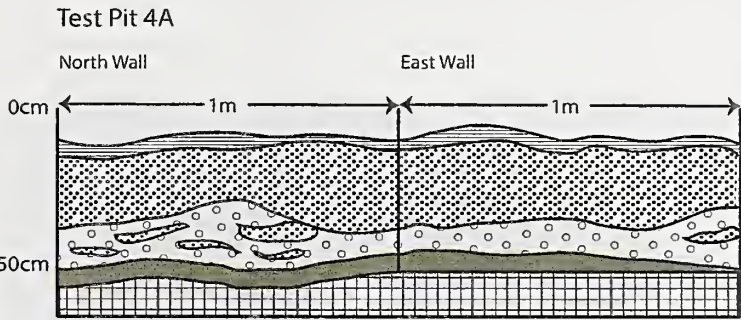
Fig 7.05: Artifact from Unit D.

HART CHALET
House 1 trench
17 August 2013

1. Red Crown BW -190
2. nail -189 top of lower sand
3. cluster of grey chert flakes, top of lower sand -190
4. cut whalebone pieces -174 not drawn
5. iron spike -141 top of beach sand
6. earthen ware w/ green glaze inside,
brown rubite outside -145
7. nail -143 top of beach sand
8. nail -137 - 2 pieces
9. nail -115
10. nail vertical -151
11. nail " -163
12. " " -158
13. Ceramics -159
14. nail -161
15. large nail -160
16. wire nail? -160
17. chert flake
18. " " (Grousewater type)
19. knife -160 = floor of interior here



Test Pit 4, 4A This test was an extension of a previous TP we excavated just outside the west wall of H1. As in the past, our 2013 work revealed this to be a productive midden resting on a layer of sterile sand that had been excavated from the house pit during its construction. Beneath it was the charcoal-stained (from forest fires) original ground surface, with the usual natural stratigraphy below it. The interior of the house had been excavated, removing the peat and upper grey and red sand levels, so that the floor lay directly on B/C zone gravelly sand. The upper levels removed from the house pit had been piled up to make the walls, producing inverted stratigraphy over an intact ground surface. It is here that the most interesting H1 artifacts have been found, then and in 2013, including earthenware, stoneware, and a tanged iron arrow point.



Hart Chalet Test Pit Profiles 2013

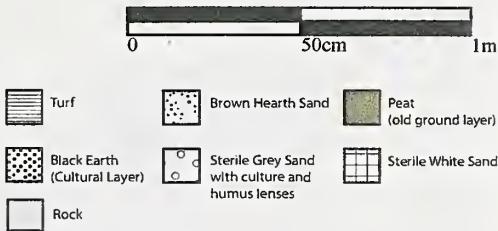


Fig 7.06: Test Pit 4. View North wall profile



Fig 7.07: Test Pit 4. View East wall profile



Fig 7.08: Artifacts from Test Pit 4.



Fig 7.09: Test Pit 4. View Northeast



Fig 7.10: Test Pit 4 and 4A. View North



Fig 7.11: Artifacts from Test Pit 4.

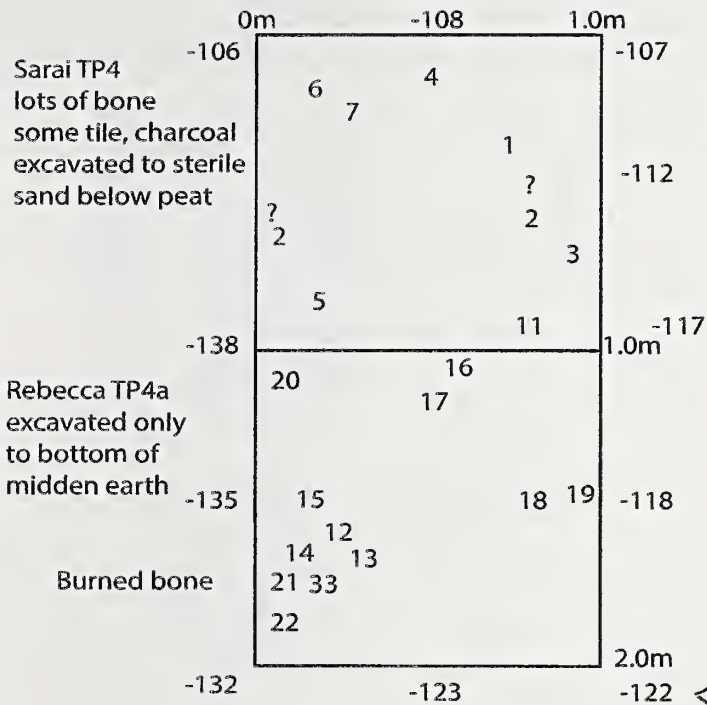


Fig 7.12: Artifacts from Test Pit 4.

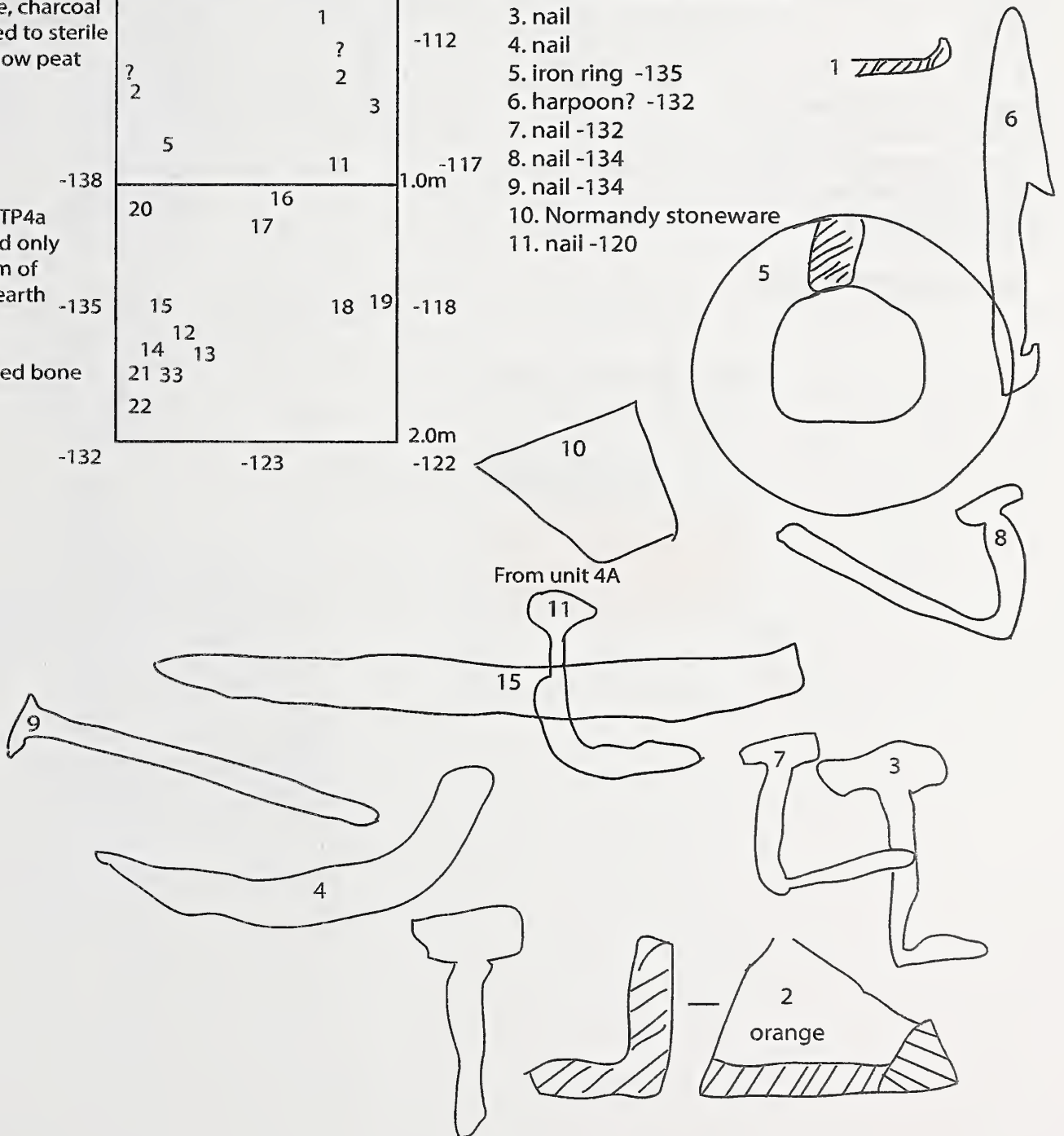


Fig 7.13: Test Pit 4 (left) and 4A (right).

Hart Chalet
House 1
TP4A and 4A extension

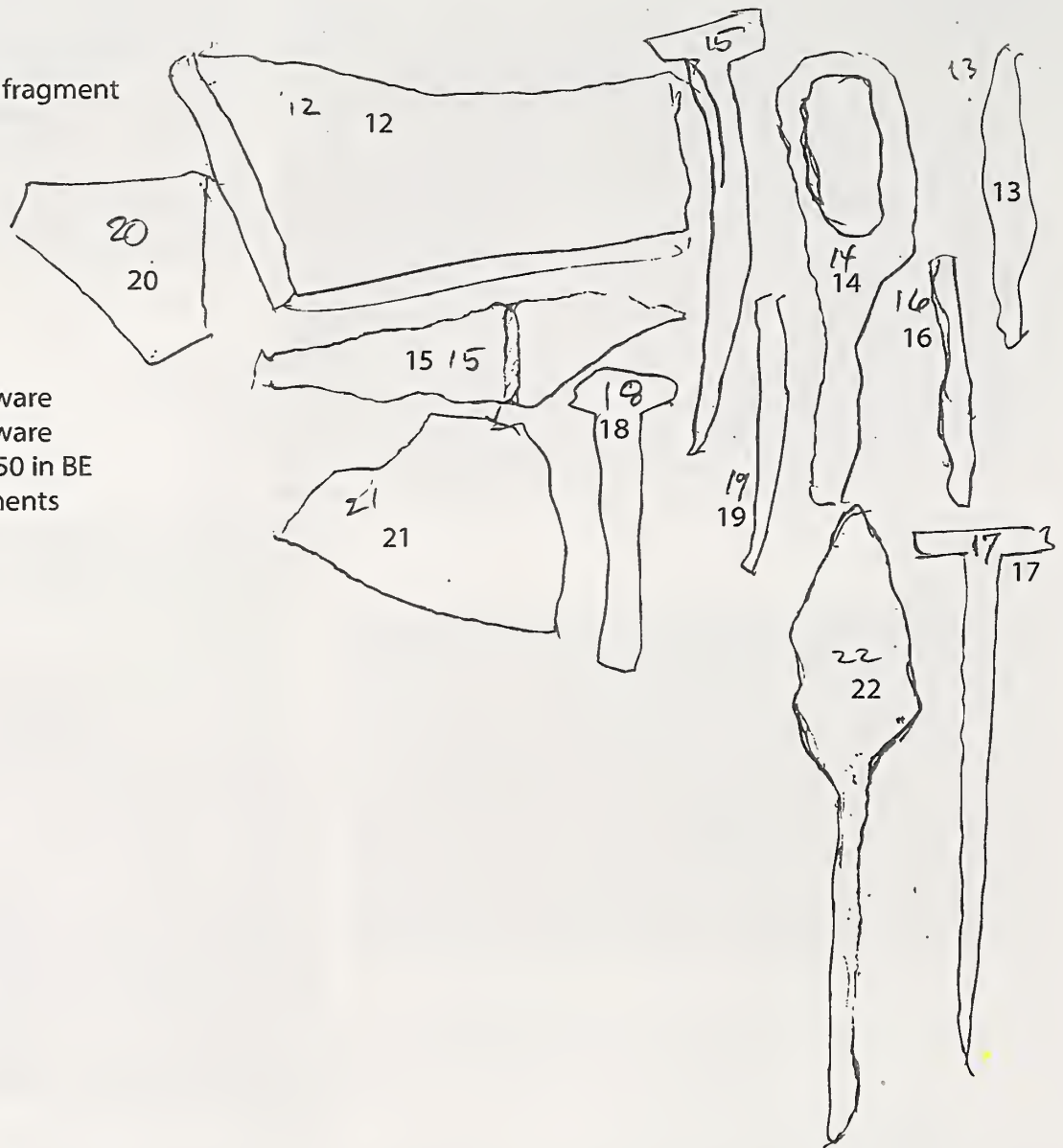


1. quartz fire starter
2. Normandy stoneware orange/brown
bottom outside and inside
3. nail
4. nail
5. iron ring -135
6. harpoon? -132
7. nail -132
8. nail -134
9. nail -134
10. Normandy stoneware
11. nail -120

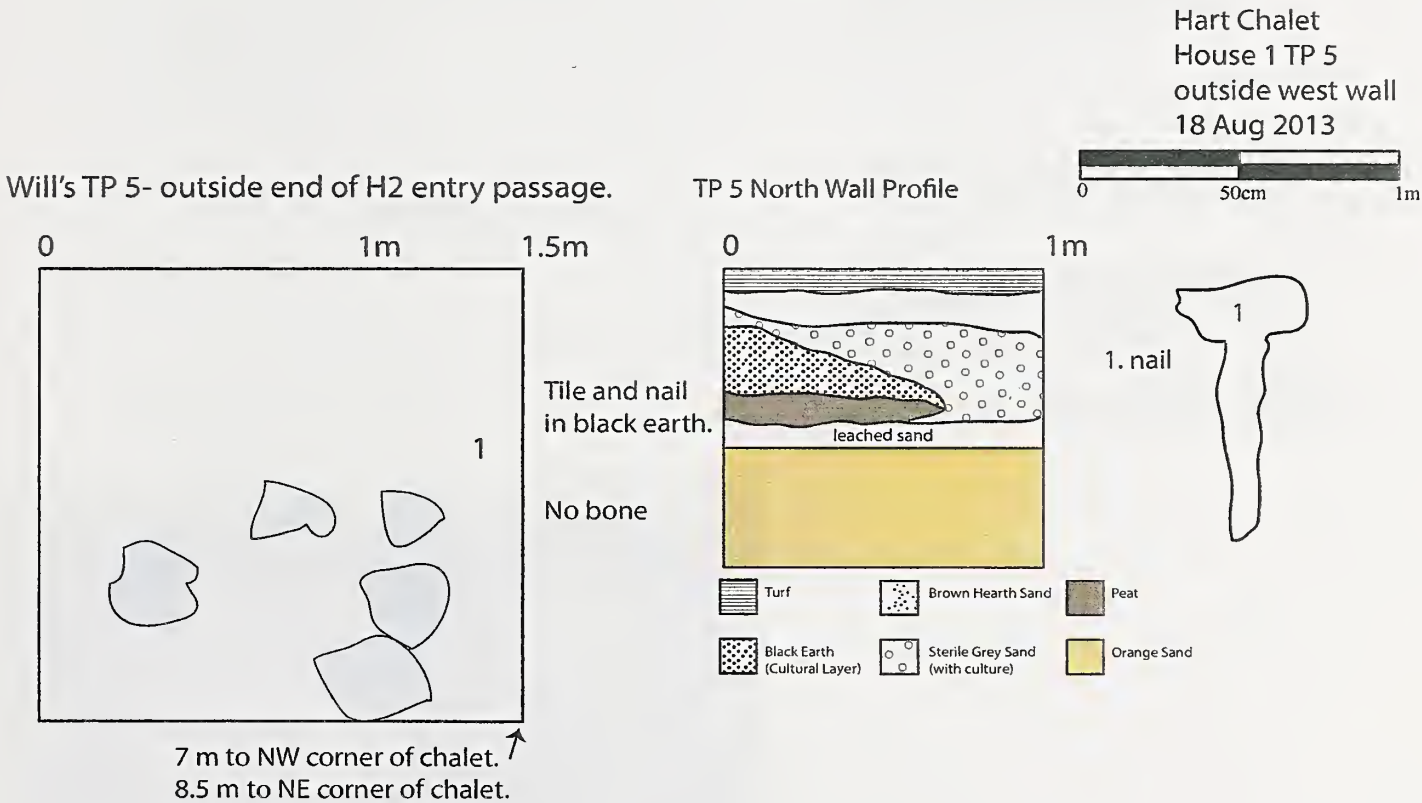


TP4 extension
artifact map cont.

- 12. ceramic stoneware fragment
(thick walled)
- 13. nail
- 14. iron loop (key?)
- 15. iron knife blade
- 16. nail
- 17. nail
- 18. nail
- 19. nail
- 20. grey/ brown stoneware
- 21. grey/ brown stoneware
- 22. iron arrowpoint - 150 in BE
- 23. burned bone fragments
(small, not saved)



Tests Outside and Inside H2, and Outside H3 We excavated small test pits in the middens south of H2 (seal and caribou bones) and H3 (caribou bone, nail, and tile). Removing the spruce undergrowth from the interior of H2, we found a small, 60cm deep square hole in the middle of its floor. Florence says this was Clifford's test pit. Other than several large spruce trees, this house would be easy to dig because there is no turf, only forest duff. My probes with a rod indicated no rock slab pavement, and this was confirmed later in a test pit in the H2 entry, which uncovered a large whale bone mandible that had been used as a roof support. H3 is heavily bushed in and we did not attempt to clear it; our only test here was outside its entryway.



Hart Chalet Test Pit Profiles 2013

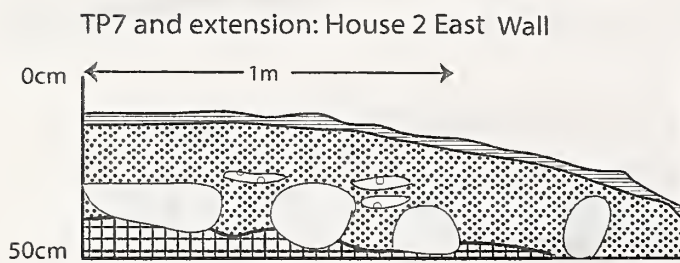
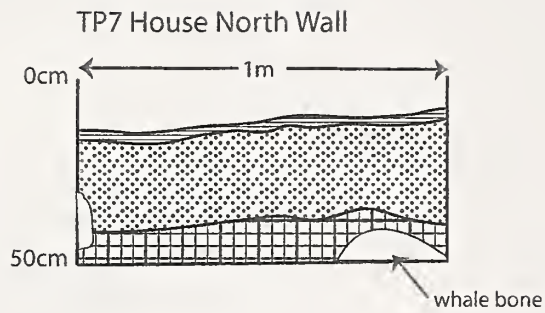
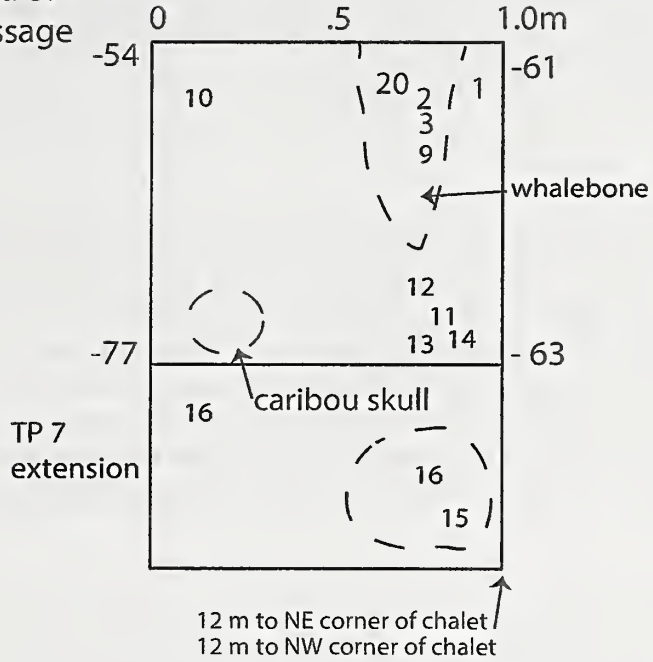


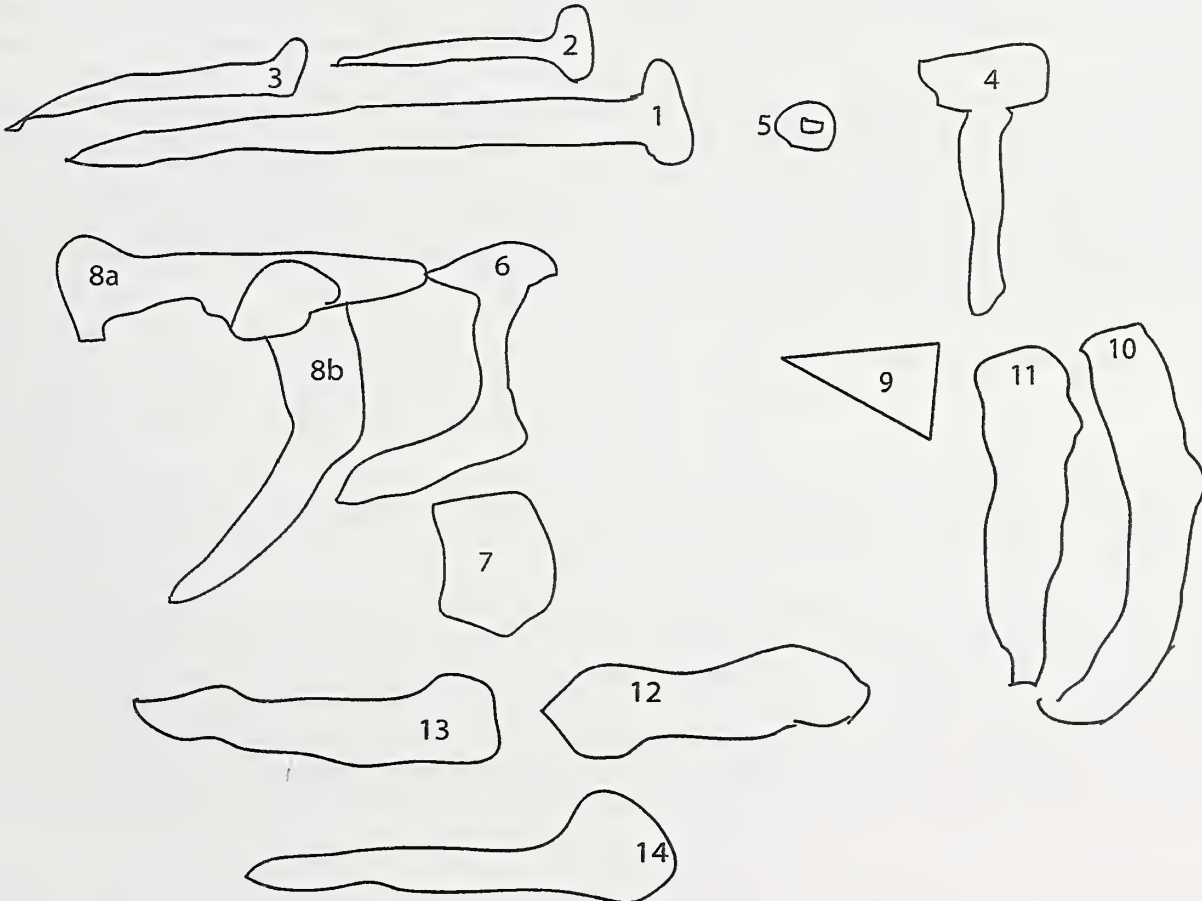
Fig 7.14: House 2 entryway test pit. North to left. Whale bone floor or roof timber in upper left.

TP7 Marijo H2
North end of
entry passage

Hart Chalet
House 2
Test Pit 7



- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. nail - BE | House 2 |
| 2. small nail in turf | Test Pit 7 |
| 3. nail in turf | |
| 4. nail in turf | |
| 5. blue glass bead -96 | |
| 6. nail -95 | |
| 7. EW sherd -107 | |
| 8. 2 nails -110 | |
| 9. glass -89 | |
| 10. nail -99 | |
| 11. 14 nails -93 | |
| 15. large nail -80 | |
| 16. 9 more nails from lower
BE floor level (not traced). Several
of these nails were in vertical position,
ie. in plank floor. (Small birdbone not
listed.) | |



8 - Salmon Bay and Belles Amours Point Survey

Salmon Bay (EiBk-33)

Local residents of Middle Bay told us about a sod house site that Françoise Niellon and Allison McGain investigated some years ago. We located the site near the Route 138 bridge over the Salmon River, a few miles west of Middle Bay, in a clearing in the spruce forest 50 meters from the riverbank and a few hundred yards south of the east end of the bridge. The site consists of two ca. 8x10 m. rectangular structures with foundation walls of stone or brick about 30cm wide, standing 30-40cm above ground. Each structure has a 1x1 m pit excavated one meter deep in the center of the building and a large hearth platform in front of the rear wall. No entry passage or other features were present to suggest Inuit construction. On the wall of one of the houses we found a blue glaze transfer print sherd and fragments of brick. The houses seem to be a 19th C. European fishing, trapping, or trading settlement.

Belles Amours Point (EiBi-07)

At the request of Anthony Dumas, we re-visited a site that René Levesque had surveyed on the east side of Belles Amours Peninsula (Levesque 1968). This site consists of a dozen or so structures constructed in old boulder beaches about 200 meters from shore. Some of the structures are cache pits associated with round or oval boulder pithouses, one of which is nearly rectangular, 4x8 m, and has a internal boulder divider reminiscent of 17th C. Labrador Inuit spring/fall dwellings known on the central Labrador coast. These structures show enough variation to represent several cultures dating perhaps as early as 2-3000 years ago. Many of the structures were damaged when they were mined for boulders when electric and telephone poles were erected through the middle of the site area. Levesque produced a sketch map of the site and reported finding stone tools in some structures. Highly visible and easily accessible by road traffic, many of these structures are intact and should be given high priority for future research, protection, and potential restoration.

9 - Conclusions and Acknowledgements

The 2013 field program provided an important conclusion to our explorations of Basque activities at the Hare Harbor-1 site and contributed to a better definition of the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore by further testing the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador. At Hare Harbor our excavations in Areas 9 and 10 refined our understanding of Basque activities on the land site. In Area 9 we excavated a hearth surrounded by a border of roof tiles that produced only Basque/European materials—principally nails and earthenware ceramics and nothing that related to the finds from the S4 Inuit house and A8 midden—i.e. no soapstone vessels, glass beads, clay pipes, reworked lead, chipped glass, or other Inuit-modified European objects. Area 9 seems to have been a pure Basque component that may have been part of the early Basque/European components at the site, comparable perhaps to the sub-tile midden hearths north of the S1 cookhouse. We shall await the verdict on the age of the A9 material from ceramic analysis, but the presence of yellow glazed platterware suggests an early, perhaps 16th century, date, and a time when no Inuit were present. The A9 units east and south of the hearth seem to have been used primarily for a large hearth, with some food consumption indicated by calcined bones, and a place to dump tiles and broken ceramics to help dry up the uncomfortably wet surrounding terrain. Other than the hearth, no notable features were found, and the large boulder accumulations at the southernmost edge of the excavated area seem to have arrived during the process of clearing the site rather than as a charcoal production site.

Area 10, around and between the large boulders immediately downslope and west of the S1 cook-house, seems to have been used as the S1 dump, and, earlier, for a small baleen hearth of which several were found in Area 2 beneath the tile midden. The A10 baleen hearth was at the bottom of the midden deposit and was overlain by materials similar to the S1 cook-house, i.e. grey stoneware, glass beads, and soapstone. The many fragments of soapstone vessels found in and around S1, with its European material culture and rough, non-Inuit, pavement suggests the cookhouse was built by Europeans but staffed by Inuit women.

Underwater research produced similar results from other pits excavated at the top of the central ballast piles in 2012. Among the notable finds were more fragments of chaffing bowls, a glazed, decorated porringer, pieces of EW cook ware, remains of shoes, rope, fish and animal bones, wooden pins, lead shot, and a small amount of glass. To save on conservation cost, some recovered materials that were similar to what we have collected previously were photographed and documented and then returned to the pits from which they came. The stratigraphy encountered in these pits was the same as found in previous years. However, in our 2013 units, the stratigraphy was complicated by the presence of buried ballast stones that had to be excavated and removed, making it difficult to see the layer interfaces. On the other hand, we learned that the midden accumulated 'of a piece' with the ballast stone deposits, suggesting many discrete episodes of ballast dumping and midden deposition. This is what one would expect from repeated voyages during which vessels returned to the anchorage, dumped ballast, and then began dumping midden material.

Investigations along the shore north of the anchorage produced no evidence of try-works, or of burned rocks or tiles. Test pits in the bank showed roof tiles wedged between large boulders, mixed with marine clay, supporting the view that a large rock-fall event occurred sometime during or at the end of the last Basque/Inuit occupation.

Our data from Hare Harbor-1 continue to suggest a brief occupation by late 16th century Basque whale-hunters who built small hearth, often with baleen paving, followed, decades later—toward the end of the 17th C.—by Basques or other fishermen who used grey stoneware as well as marmite cooking vessels, clay pipes, and who erected a cookhouse and blacksmith shop. During this latter occupation the Europeans seems to have been joined by Inuit who established winter quarters and had access to the same European materials found in the cook-house, the blacksmith shop, and the underwater site. These Inuit built a winter house of sod, stone, whalebone, and charcoal and their activities contributed to a large terrace-front midden in Area 8. The precise

nature of the relationship between the Europeans and the Inuit is difficult to decipher, but the large amount of European artifacts and materials found in the Inuit house and midden suggests direct access to finished products rather than scavenging the remains of earlier Basque occupations.

Our work at the Hart site refined our knowledge of this large three-house village. A photo of the site taken by René Levesque in 1968 shows most of the area in tundra or grass vegetation, ringed by a small clump of spruce. Today the Inuit houses are covered with spruce trees while their entry tunnels extend into the treeless grassy clearing. We excavated a 1x8 m trench up the entry passage and through the middle of House 1, to its rear wall. No pavement stones were found, and the only feature noted was a small hearth ring in the center of the floor and a raised sleeping platform at the rear (north) end of the house. Raised areas with buried rocks suggest hearth mounds in the unexcavated SW and SE corners of the dwelling. Before construction, the house pit had been excavated into the sterile gravel, which we found immediately beneath the blackened house floor soil. Bone preservation was poor inside the house and only a few pieces of tile, nails, and ceramics were found. However in midden deposits outside the west and north walls interesting artifacts and excellent food bones were found. Stoneware suggests that these dwellings probably date to the 17th rather than to the 16th century, our original guess based largely on a single ground stone bead. The absence of paved stone floors and entry passages also suggests a post-1600s date, because the interior of these dwellings were floored with wood planking rather than stone. This non-traditional Inuit architecture suggests availability of European technology like sawn planks, as well as nails, iron axes, and saws. Tests in Houses 2 and 3 indicate similar architectural patterns as House 1, with wood floors and bone middens. Further work needs to be done here and at the two Belles Amours Inuit winter houses to clarify their ages and relationship with Europeans. Our excavations at Hare Harbor, Little Canso Island, Belles Amour, and the Brador River Hart Chalet make it clear that for at least several decades, if not longer, in the 17th century, Inuit had a substantial year-round presence on the Quebec Lower North Shore from Blanc Sablon to Petit Mécatina. The presence of Inuit soapstone vessels and beads in the cook-house, whose construction is of European and not Inuit design, suggests Inuit women operated this facility for the Basques.

During our work at Brador we had a chance to visit Belles Amours and Middle Bay. The large number of boulder pithouses at Belles Amours make it an excellent target for future archaeological work and tourism development. These structures probably date to the last 3,000 years (no Maritime Archaic longhouses are present, most likely because these beaches are too low for MA sea levels). The houses and caches are mostly intact and could easily be excavated and mapped. Some appear to be of Indian origin while at least one large rectangular structure may be Inuit. Clarissa Smith of Brador recommended we check out the landscape called locally 'Five Leagues' just east of Middle Bay. The topography here may have made this area an excellent location for Inuit, Basque, and prehistoric sites. The region is on a hiking trail that offers scenic views and opportunities for developing a historical panorama of potential value for the tourism.

Acknowledgments

This year's underwater work was directed by Erik Phaneuf and included University of Montreal students Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Sarai Barreiro Argüelles, and David Légaré. Land work was conducted by William Fitzhugh, Rebecca Mayus of Notre Dame University, and Wilfred Richard, who served as expedition photographer. Perry Colbourne captained the Pitsiulak and supported the dive team operations. As in previous years we received gracious hospitality from the Evans-Vatchers and others in Harrington Harbor, from Florence and Clifford Hart, who graciously allowed us to excavate at their chalet cottage and provided much-appreciated hospitality, and from Louise Colbourne and the Colbourne neighborhood at Lushes Bight, Newfoundland. Financial and other support came from the Smithsonian Institution, its Arctic Studies Center, and Brad Loewen's dive program at the University of Montreal.



Fig. 9.00: Rebecca, Bill, Vicky Driscoll and Florence Hart at the Blanc Sablon Tourist Center.

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Appendix 1:
Brador Preliminaire 1968 Report by
Rene Levesque (scanned 2013 from
Florence Hart Archives)

Rapport préliminaire 1968

PAR
LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ARCHÉOLOGIE DE LA CÔTE NORD

RENÉ LEVESQUE

BRADORE 68

Rapport préliminaire

Nous désirons présenter au public un rapport succinct concernant les fouilles archéologiques faites à Brador de juin à août 1968. Il s'agit d'un rapport préliminaire, esquissant une vue d'ensemble des découvertes. Il faudra plusieurs mois en effet avant que le catalogage soit terminé et que les analyses s'ébauchent.

Quelles furent les raisons qui conduisirent aux fouilles archéologiques de Brador? Monsieur Jacques Rousseau, professeur à l'Université Laval, est le premier instigateur. Ce dernier nous avait maintes fois incités à diriger nos efforts dans la région du Golfe du Saint-Laurent, lieu d'arrivée selon lui, et selon plusieurs experts, de groupements humains venus par l'Atlantique Nord. Nous y étions également poussés par un géographe, monsieur Régis de Roquefeuil, frappé par la richesse historique et archéologique des lieux. A ces deux personnes, il faut également joindre l'opport de monsieur Michel Gaumond, du service d'archéologie du Ministère des Affaires culturelles, tant au point de vue de la recherche d'archives que pour le financement partiel de l'expédition. Enfin, nous étions invités sur la Côte Nord par monseigneur René Bélanger, après nos fouilles à Sept-Iles et à Mingan. Désireux de compléter nos découvertes amérindiennes et européennes par des corrélations, nous avons décidé de nous rendre à Brador. La Corporation du Vieux Poste de Sept-Iles, dont un des buts est de développer l'aspect historique et touristique de la Côte Nord, prêta son concours à la création de la Société d'Archéologie de la Côte Nord, organisme ayant la totale responsabilité des fouilles. Nous nous sommes ainsi établis à Brador du 30 mai au 10 août avec une équipe comprenant cinq professeurs et cinq étudiants. Ont participé au financement et à l'équipement de l'expédition les ministères des Affaires culturelles et des Richesses naturelles, la Compagnie Fer et Titane de Sorel. Comme il serait trop long dans ce rapport de citer les noms de tous ceux qui ont contribué au succès de l'expédition, nous nous contenterons pour l'instant de mentionner M. et Mme Camille Marcoux, monsieur le curé Deslauriers et ses collaborateurs, le révérend Père Arthur Poisson, l'équipe entière des médecins et garde-malades de Blanc Sablon, M. et Mme Stewart Harvey, M. et Mme Lennard Hobbs, ainsi que les familles A. Letto, Jones, Georges Hobbs, propriétaires des terrains de fouille. Nos plus sincères remerciements s'adressent aux sympathiques populations de Blanc Sablon, de Lourdes et de Brador.

La région concernée est située à l'entrée du détroit de Belle-Ile, à environ 730 milles de Québec à vol d'oiseau; elle englobe les villages de Blanc Sablon, Lourdes de Blanc Sablon et Brador. On peut s'y rendre soit par avion, soit par bateau à partir de Sept-Iles, ou par la route qui traverse les Provinces Maritimes, avec embarquements à Sydney et à Sainte-Barbe.

La mission avait un double objectif: localiser et déterminer avec certitude le ou les postes d'Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche et de Brouoge; faire un relevé des stations amérindiennes et européennes depuis la frontière du Québec-Labrador jusqu'au fond de la baie dite de Brador, quitte à pousser plus loin nos explorations les jours de congé. Ce double objectif, comme on le verra, a été atteint.

STATIONS EUROPEENNES OU MIXTES

Nous traiterons en premier lieu des établissements européens, incluant les postes de Courtemanche et de Brouage, les vestiges des postes présumés basques qui s'y trouvent, et les deux stations non encore parfaitement identifiées, dont l'une est située le long de la rivière Blanc Sablon et l'autre au fond de la baie de Brodor.

Comme il s'agit d'un rapport préliminaire et qu'il serait inutile pour l'instant d'entrer dans tous les détails d'ordre historique, nos sources principales viennent des cartes et documents colligés par messieurs Roquefeuil et Goumand pour la situation des bâtiments de Courtemanche, monsieur de Roquefeuil ayant déjà localisé les principaux lors de ses stages d'étude à Blanc Sablon. A l'entrée est du village, le long de la route qui relie Brodor à Lourdes, on a pu relever en surface des vestiges européens, parmi lesquels une marmite à trois pieds, une meule, quelques fragments de pipes hollandaises des 17 et 18^{ième} siècles, ainsi que des pierres-à-fusil françaises et hollandaises, ceci sur une distance d'environ 1000 pieds. De plus, vérifiant ce qui avait été entrevu par l'étude des photos aériennes, il nous a été facile de repérer sur le site une trentaine de bâtiments dans un secteur couvrant un rayon de 2000 pieds environ, avec au centre les bâtiments de Courtemanche et de Brouage.

Partant d'une borne d'arpentage de la Province de Québec, nous avons établi un piquet de base tout près de ce qui nous apparaissait comme le lieu le plus propice pour nos fouilles des bâtiments principaux, tant par la situation et la forme du terrain que par les découvertes de Roquefeuil. Cette borne initiale permettait d'englober l'ensemble des maisons dont on soupçonnait déjà l'existence. Nous avons commencé la fouille proprement dite devant une élévation de terrain qui semblait receler la plus importante des structures. Il a fallu débarrasser le terrain d'un dépôt de deux pieds d'épaisseur en moyenne. Comme le but de la fouille n'était pas l'excavation systématique de toute la maison, mais l'identification, nous sommes contents de pratiquer une tranchée à carrés espacés en direction du monticule en question.

Voici une stratification modèle d'un des carrés de cinq pieds carrés qui reflète dans son ensemble le faciès d'une dizaine d'autre pratiqués devant la maison.

0"	à	5"	:	sable et terre organique brune avec objets récents.
5"	à	9"	:	terre noire riche en vestiges archéologiques surmontant une double ligne de sables noirs et jaunes s'intercalant.
9"	à	11"	:	couche d'argile avec pierres éparses.
12"			:	importante carbonisation avec ligne de bois pourri et objets différents des lignes supérieures.
13"	à	15"	:	terre brune argileuse riche en objets. Briques françaises.
15"	à	26"	:	sable stérile.
26"	à	33"	:	autre couche d'habitation avec objets.
34"	à	38"	:	sable gris avec objets.
38"			:	couche noire durcie et bois brûlé.
39"			:	sable stérile, cailloutis.

Il semble y avoir eu plusieurs occupations à cet endroit. Dans les couches supérieures dominent les objets des 18 et 19^{ième} siècles, avec céramique et pierres-à-fusil d'origine française ou anglaise. Ces éléments du 19^{ième} siècle, en particulier, proviennent-ils de ceux qui ont occupé la maison de Brouage après l'arrivée des Anglais? Est-ce qu'ils constituent tout simplement un dépôt en surface? La question ne pourra être résolue qu'à la prochaine saison de fouille.

Pointe Jones



Dès que la tranchée a eut atteint le mur sud de la maison, nous avons décidé de pousser une autre tranchée B orientée cette fois est-ouest, afin d'avoir une meilleure idée non seulement du bâtiment principal, mais des autres structures visibles à l'œil.

Voici ce qu'a révélé cette tranchée portant de l'est en direction ouest. Apparaît en premier lieu un bâtiment aux pierres éboulées dont nous n'avons touché que la section nord. Un profond sondage a romené en surface un coffre dont le côté frontal était décoré de clous de cuivre aux formes diverses l'ornant de motifs à pots-de-fleurs, couronnes royales et fleurs-de-lys. On ne sait pas encore si ce coffre fait partie de cette deuxième construction, mais des clous de même facture ont été retrouvés dans la maison dite de Courtemanche, ce qui nous porte à relier ce coffre au poste principal. La serrure manque; on voit qu'elle a été arrachée. A l'intérieur se trouvaient un harpon de métal, un outil pour percer les barils, un couteau à morue et quelques objets de métal de nature imprécise.

Poursuivant la tranchée, notre attention a été retenue par un secteur nouveau caractérisé par un assez grand nombre de pierres-à-fusil exclusivement hollandaises de type A et B. Cette présence insolite de pierres hollandaises suppose, dans les environs immédiats, une autre habitation que la couche végétale d'ailleurs permet de repérer. Serait-ce le petit poste construit d'urgence par Brouage au lendemain de l'incendie du poste principal? Seroit-ce un des bâtiments mentionnés dans son inventaire? De plus, continuant la tranchée, à quelques pieds seulement des pierres hollandaises, tout près d'un flanc de tonneau de bois tapissant le fond de la tranchée, nous avons découvert ce qui semble les traces d'une occupation des lieux antérieure à celle de Courtemanche. La tranchée a en effet saisi le rebord d'une dépression faite de moins d'hommes. Or, dans le cercle délimitant le trou creusé, on a pu localiser des fragments de tuiles que nous attribuons pour l'instant aux Basques qui fréquentaient cette baie. Courtemanche n'avait-il pas décrit la présence de tuiles espagnoles sur l'emplacement de son poste? Autre fait intéressant à signaler, au-dessus du sable stérile qui a par la suite rempli l'excavation, il y a une strate d'habitation exclusivement française, de même type que celle remarquée dans les niveaux inférieurs des trous pratiqués devant la maison de Courtemanche. Il y aurait donc eu une occupation antérieure à Courtemanche.

Enfin, au bout de la tranchée, tout près des maisons actuellement habitées, il y a des vestiges d'une ou deux grandes habitations. Les objets des 18 et 19ième siècles abondent, mais l'évidence de remplissage et basculage des strates les rend inutilisables à la datation. On remarque aisément au côté sud, un mur qui fait saillie en surface. Fait de gros blocs rectangulaires alignés, il se poursuit sur une distance d'une cinquantaine de pieds. Nous projetons de multiplier les tranchées au cours de la prochaine expédition.

Au sujet de la maison principale, nous avons localisé dans le cours de la tranchée B une division de la maison orientée sud-nord, ainsi que le mur ouest extérieur. Comme le but de l'expédition était d'identifier la structure, nous avons décidé de longer les murs, afin d'évaluer les dimensions et de les comparer à celles du plan de 1708. Ces dimensions, compte tenu des différences de longueur entre pieds français et anglais, concordent parfaitement au plan original. Il va sans dire qu'il s'agit là d'un élément des plus importants pour l'identification de la structure. Elle mesure en effet 60 pieds de long sur 40 pieds de largeur, mesures françaises. L'étude minutieuse des ruines a permis de conclure à la présence de deux maisons construites l'une sur l'autre. La première, plus grande en longueur et en largeur, a été incendiée. La seconde, plus récente, dont les murs sud et nord reposent partiellement sur les murs plus anciens, alors que les murs est et ouest reposent parallèlement à l'intérieur des anciens murs, n'a pas de son

côté été incendiée.

Quelques sondages pratiqués à l'intérieur des murs de cette deuxième habitation ont permis de trouver des planchers et un crépis de couleur grise encore intacts. Les documents historiques mis à notre disposition semblent indiquer que la maison de Brouage a été, soit abandonnée en 1760, soit réoccupée par la famille Jones à une certaine période, mais les fouilles ne sont pas assez avancées pour le prouver. Une couche de débris de dépotoir de près de deux pieds d'épaisseur recouvre ce plancher. Un sondage plus poussé dans la cave à une profondeur de quelque 10 pieds a révélé qu'il s'est effectué un remplissage et que les strates initiales ont été entièrement bouleversées. En effet les objets des 18 et 19^{ème} siècles gisent pêle-mêle. Au fond de la cave on a relevé des couteaux de style "Antoine", ainsi que de la céramique des 17 et 18^{ème} siècles. De fait, les objets trouvés dans la maison et hors des murs sont en grande majorité des 17 et 18^{ème} siècles. On a recueilli entre autres quelques pièces de monnaie aux effigies de Louis XIV et Louis XV.

Comme la maison de Courtemanche a été incendiée et que celle de Brouage a été épargnée, nous présumons pour l'instant que ces structures sont celles du commandeur de la Côte Nord et de son beau-fils. Nous appuyons notre thèse non seulement sur les dimensions de la plus ancienne des bâtisses, mais aussi sur la proximité des cabanons de pêche dont il avait la défense et sur les vestiges de culture montagnaise laissés par les 30 familles qu'il avait prises à son service et établies tout près de son poste principal.

Il faut ajouter parmi les autres points importants une terrasse de pierres assez finement ossuettées, face à l'entrée centrale de la maison, du côté du fleuve. Donc, le but d'identification sommaire ayant été atteint, il s'agira de terminer le creusement de tout le bâtiment et du terrain qui l'environne.

Quant aux quelques carrés excavés face à la maison, la ligne de bois pourri aperçue dans chacun d'eux surmonte une habitation qui, à première vue, nous semble plus ancienne que celle de Courtemanche. Nous y avons trouvé des pièces de monnaie portant les dates de 1630 et 1638. L'une semble être un doublon. S'agit-il d'un ancien poste de traite des Bretons et Maloins qui, aux dires de Cartier, fréquentaient depuis longtemps ces lieux? S'agirait-il d'autre part des établissements espagnols mentionnés par Courtemanche et qui ont donné à la baie de Brador le nom de baie des Espagnols? Seules les prochaines fouilles apporteront des réponses, du moins l'espérons-nous. Cette occupation française ou espagnole semble se rattacher à une occupation indienne de contact, peut-être montagnaise, surtout à cause des pipes de type Micmac qui y furent recueillies, semblables à celles qui furent trouvées à Sept-Iles et Mingan dans les postes de Bissot et de Jolliet.

Tout près de la maison, à l'est, faisant un angle de quelque 30°, nous avons remarqué une série de tumulus témoignant d'anciennes structures. Une sommaire inspection des lieux en révèle 17 dans les environs immédiats de la maison principale. Ces cabanons, surélevés par rapport au terrain environnant, ont en général une forme rectangulaire, avec une dépression longitudinale au centre. C'est dans ces cabanons que les pêcheurs français laissaient leurs agrès de pêche au moment de retourner en France, leurs embarcations pleines de poissons. Lors de la construction de la route reliant Brador à Lourdes de Blanc Sablon, une niveleuse a permis d'en prendre une meilleure connaissance avec les objets arrachés à la partie supérieure d'une de ces constructions. Nous y avons recueilli une marmite à trois pieds, une meule, de nombreux clous et des bois de charpente, des formes calcinées de chaloupes et d'ovirons, des pièces de gouvernail totalement inconnus des pêcheurs de l'endroit, ainsi que des flotteurs de liège toujours empilés les uns sur les autres et que le feu a ignorés. Aucun autre cabanon de pêche n'a été fouillé; nous avons

fait une carte et mesuré chacun. Ils sont en majeure partie situés sur des terres vierges de la Couronne. Ceux qui sont élevés sur des terrains privés ont été préservés par les habitants de Brador ; nous avons même décidé l'un d'entre eux à fixer ailleurs les fondations d'une nouvelle maison.

Le poste de Courtemanche, de par sa fonction, visait à protéger non seulement les ustensiles de pêche laissés pour l'hiver à Brador, mais également les postes de traite ou de pêche situés tout le long du golfe. La preuve de l'attention portée par le commandeur de la Côte Nord à ces établissements français, apparaît dans un chemin visible sur les photos aériennes et retrouvé sur le terrain. Nous l'avons suivi en "Jeep" jusqu'à Lourdes de Blanc Sablon. De temps à autre il disparaît sous des arbustes situés dans les hauteurs, mais on le retrouve toujours. Il a été radicalement coupé par l'érosion dans les environs immédiats du Cran des Morts entre Lourdes et Blanc-Sablon. Le cimetière actuel l'a sectionné en deux. Examinons-le de plus près. C'était un chemin fait pour les chevaux et les voitures à roues cloutées. Une ligne fait saillie au centre qui montre la trace laissée par les sabots. Assez bien construit et entretenu, on le voit franchir perpendiculairement des plages soulevées dont les galets ont été enlevés et déposés le long du parcours, en forme de couloir étroit. On remarque l'intensité de ces travaux le long du fleuve, en direction de l'Anse Ste-Claire située en territoire dit terreneuvien. Des murs de soutènement le protègent. Chose remarquable, on a retrouvé du quartz taillé dans le chemin longeant le fleuve. Ou bien ce quartz taillé a été apporté là par les roues de chariots à partir d'un surplomb où abondent les éclats, et que le chemin franchit, ou bien il indique pour cette voie une très grande antiquité. Les anciens ne se souviennent pas d'avoir vu servir cette route. Nous l'avons suivie sur une assez grande distance vers l'est, au fond des baies qui se succèdent jusqu'à l'Anse Ste-Claire. Incidemment, nous avons retrouvé une roue cloutée face au poste. Rappelons que des roues cloutées sont énumérées dans l'inventaire dressé en 1741. Pendant la prochaine saison de fouilles nous dessinerons sur carte, à partir des photos aériennes et de l'examen du terrain, le tracé complet de la route.

En plus de ces vestiges français, nous avons retrouvé, de l'autre côté du ruisseau riche en truites et en saumons (Mémoire de Courtemanche), de nombreux vestiges d'origine européenne, des bases de maisons, des tuiles, et des quantités incroyables d'ossements de loup-marins. Rappelons que Courtemanche avait lui aussi remarqué ces ossements puisqu'il en fait mention dans son mémoire. Signalons, pour terminer, derrière l'ensemble des cabanons, un espace de terrain qui fut mis en culture. Il pourrait s'agir des jardins de Courtemanche et de Brouage.

Toujours dans ce chapitre des sites européens ou mixtes, signalons la présence d'un autre poste repéré cette fois-ci le long de la rive ouest de la rivière Blanc-Sablon. Quelques sondages ne nous ont pas permis jusqu'ici de l'identifier avec certitude, ce que nous parviendrons peut-être à réaliser lorsque l'examen global des objets sera terminé. En plus d'une grande abondance de clous, signalons la présence d'un plomb à filet et de nombreux tessons de céramique qu'on peut dater du 17^{ième} siècle. Mais comme le vieux chemin passe le long du "Cran des Morts" et semble s'y diriger par un embranchement tout près du cimetière actuel de Blanc Sablon, nous le mettons en relation avec le poste de Courtemanche. Ce serait un poste de traite avancé. L'endroit est idéal à cette fin, car on y trouve établis, sur la rive opposée de la rivière, les vestiges d'une intense occupation amérindienne. On trouve également sur le site du poste des outils et éclats de silex et quartz.

Nous terminerons cette description des postes européens par celui que nous considérons le plus important après celui de Courtemanche. Cette station de contact a été repérée au fond de la baie de Brador, à l'ouest, à une distance d'environ deux milles des quelques maisons que le gouvernement déménage ou village proprement dit de Brador. Elle se dissimule derrière un rocher qui s'avance dans la mer, ce qui m'empêche nullement, par temps clair, d'avoir une parfaite vision du poste de Courtemanche situé à Brador. Nous nous y sommes dirigés deux fois, dans des conditions atmosphériques peu propices. La végétation délimite parfaitement le terrain occupé. Afin d'évaluer l'importance de la station, nous avons percé une étroite tranchée en direction d'un monticule, et creusé un carré de 10 pieds de côté là où des fragments de briques avaient été localisés. La tranchée a fait surgir un dallage dans la partie sud du quadrilatère habité. Dans la partie nord, nous avons repéré trois fours. La tranchée devait traverser l'un de ces fours, faisant surgir une très grande abondance d'os de baleines, de loup-marins et de caribous. Ce four avait conservé intact son canal de drainage des huiles. Nous l'avons fait transporter. Il est construit en tuiles jaunâtres. Quant aux outils recueillis dans et autour du four, en plus de ceux en silex, mentionnons un harpon de métal, quelques couteaux à lame de métal et à manche d'os, ainsi que des traverses de traîneaux en os également. Signalons la présence de quelques fragments de vase en stéatite. Quant à l'excavation de 10 pieds carrés, elle a permis de mettre à jour un magnifique four de briques rouges disposées en forme de fer-à-cheval. De quoi s'agit-il ? Il faut pour l'instant s'en tenir aux hypothèses. Il pourrait s'agir d'une part, du premier poste de Courtemanche construit au fond de la baie de Brador, d'autre part, d'un poste de traite des Basques. Mais à quelle civilisation appartenaient les Amérindiens dont on retrouve les vestiges ? Sont-ils Dorsets, Béothuks, Montagnais ? Nous ne pouvons pas encore répondre !

STATIONS AMÉRINDIENNES

Le deuxième but de l'expédition était de repérer les stations amérindiennes situées entre la frontière du Labrador et le fond de la baie de Brador. La première étape fut de monter une mosaïque de photos aériennes, dresser une carte englobant la majeure partie du territoire exploré, sur laquelle mosaïque nous avons délimité des secteurs selon des divisions qui nous apparaissaient logiques, basées sur les accidents du terrain. Ce travail de repérage des sites amérindiens s'accompagnait d'une étude géographique et géologique des lieux en prévision d'une future, mais problématique maîtrise en géographie, ce qui nécessitait chaque jour une marche de 3 milles en moyenne. Tous les phénomènes géographiques et géologiques visibles rencontrés lors de ces sorties ont été notés et photographiés. Aucune excavation proprement dite n'a été pratiquée sur les stations reconnues, exception faite d'une coupe permettant de mieux saisir la stratigraphie de l'endroit et de prélever des échantillons de charbon de bois. Les objets recueillis en surface ont été placés dans des sacs contenant la cote du lieu et autres détails susceptibles d'aider à l'identification de la station étudiée. Comme les objets n'ont pu encore être étudiés à fond, le catalogage n'étant pas encore terminé, nous nous contenterons de décrire brièvement chacune des stations, petite ou grande, glissant quelques caractéristiques aptes à les identifier sommairement. Nous procéderons d'est en ouest.

Station 200 : Il s'agit d'une station située en territoire dit terre-neuvien, au fond de la baie Ste-Claire. On y voit, de haut en bas, une gradation d'anciennes plages sablonneuses. La dernière, située tout près du fleuve, à une hauteur approximative de 20 pieds, est fortement érodée et les débris descendent en abondance vers la mer. Nous avons pu localiser la provenance de ces débris dans un strata intacte située sur le bord de la terrasse. Les matériaux de base des outils sont surtout le quartzite rose et le silex. Les bifaces abondent, mais la variété

ré des pièces est assez grande pour prévoir plusieurs cultures. Mentionnons surtout deux pièces à un cran.

Station 127 : Cette station est située le long du fleuve, en direction de l'Anse Ste-Claire, mais en territoire dit québécois. C'est en suivant le chemin de Courtemanche qu'on l'a repérée. Elle comprend peu d'objets, mais les éclats abondent. On les retrouve même sur le parcours du chemin de Courtemanche, comme nous le mentionnions ci-haut. Sans pouvoir assurer, pour l'instant, que les Amérindiens aient encore taillé des flèches à cette époque, nous pouvons présumer que ces éclats ont été projetés là à partir d'un surplomb sur le passage du chemin où l'on trouve un atelier de taille. Autre intéressante découverte : une source de galets de quartzite rose. Dans une baie que longe la route de Courtemanche, une grande accumulation de galets de cette nature ont été transportés par la mer. Cette baie possède aussi des plages étagées. Nous n'avons pas eu le temps de vérifier si la même accumulation de galets roses s'y est faite dans le passé.

Stations 122- 122b- 123 : Face à l'école et à l'arrière, les éclats de quartz et de silex sont abondants. Nous avons pu localiser une strate d'habitation intacte du côté sud de la route du village. Aucune pièce caractéristique n'y a été repérée.

Station 120 : Dans ce secteur, le phénomène est analogue à celui que l'on vient de décrire. Il s'agit de dunes et de dépressions dues à l'action éolienne avec quelques affleurements rocheux. On n'y trouve que des éclats et aucune ligne stratifiée.

Station 119a : Nous nous dirigeons maintenant le long de la rive est de la Blanc-Sablon. A mesure que nous montons vers la terrasse soulevée située au pied de l'îlot à cuestas, nous remarquons encore une fois les affleurements de roches et les sables remaniés, mais les outils cette fois sont assez nombreux. Le quartzite domine, quoique d'autres matériaux y soient aussi présents.

Station 119b : Sur la terrasse proprement dite, un ancien chemin de portage bien visible est encore emprunté aujourd'hui par les villageois de Blanc Sablon. Fait intéressant à signaler, nous avons localisé dans ce sentier une station amérindienne couvrant un rayon de 100 pieds. Le gisement repose sous une couche de végétation, de lichens principalement, qui va s'épaississant à mesure que nous nous approchons du bord de la terrasse. Une coupe a révélé que les pièces gisent immédiatement sous le couvert végétal. C'est un phénomène dont nous avons pu constater la répétition dans la majeure partie des sites découverts sur la Côte Nord. La strate d'occupation n'a pas grande ampleur, caractérisée surtout par la présence de quartzite bleuté. Peu de pièces y ont été recueillies.

Station 116a : Vers le nord sur la même terrasse, nous avons trouvé, dans une coulée, en haut et au milieu, une abondance de débris et d'outils exclusivement faits de quartzite rose et se présentant en majeure partie sous forme de bifaces. Ces outils se voient en surface, où l'érosion a fait disparaître la couverture végétale, mais une coupe faite en terrain vierge a révélé qu'ils reposaient auparavant sous une épaisse couche de débris organiques provenant d'une ancienne végétation disparue et déposée au bord de la terrasse par l'érosion. Par exemple, en ce qui concerne le gisement le plus élevé, certaines pièces étoient recouvertes d'une épaisseur végétale de 3 à 4 pieds.

Station 116b : Un élément très intéressant. Il s'agit d'un lambeau de kam coupé par la Blanc-Sablon et dont le reste, beaucoup plus imposant, se poursuit vers l'ouest. Cette butte a une pente plus accentuée sur le versant nord. En surface, là où la végétation a disparu sous l'action des vents, il semble y avoir eu des cabanes amérindiennes. Les galets y sont nombreux,

ainsi que les débris de silex et de quartzite. On a recueilli une dizaine d'outils susceptibles d'aider à l'identification de la station. On observe également des foyers et des débris de cuisine. Une strate intacte a été remarquée dans la partie est du monticule.

Station 116c : Nous avons été fort intrigués par le petit gisement repéré à l'extrémité ouest du kam. Dans un secteur bien déterminé près du ruisseau qui se jette dans la Blanc-Sablon, tout près de la confluence, nous avons recueilli des galets de silex qui semblent d'origine européenne. Le silex est tout-à-fait différent de celui rencontré ordinairement au Québec. Deux couleurs dominent : le noir et le jaune. Les pierres et rognons nous font penser à cette culture dite "sur galets" dont on commence à trouver, même en Amérique, des signes évidents. Une étude sommaire des outils recueillis a révélé ce qui nous rappelle une taille faite en Europe. Mais des traces apparaissent d'un nouveau débitage dans le gisement en question, car les éclats y abondent. Le plus curieux est que ce genre de silex n'a été retrouvé dans aucune des 53 stations repérées par l'équipe. Comme il existe de l'autre côté de la Blanc-Sablon, en face, un autre poste européen, nous croyons que ce silex viendrait du ballast laissé sur les rives par les bateaux européens, ce matériel ne pouvant échapper aux yeux observateurs des autochtones. L'analyse géologique des échantillons rapportés devrait s'avérer des plus intéressantes.

Station 150a : C'est à cet endroit que la cueillette en surface nous offrit le plus de surprises. En arrière du kam existent des levées sinueuses faites alors que le Blanc-Sablon occupait un lit plus large. Ces petits monticules en longueur semblent avoir abrité une importante population amérindienne, si l'on en juge par la très grande quantité de pièces ouvrees recueillies. Quatre de ces levées, grossièrement parallèles au cours de la Blanc-Sablon, ont été sans aucun doute occupées par les hommes. Les outils sont nombreux et variés, avec des couteaux et projectiles de facture archaïque, ainsi que des pièces présentant des caractéristiques plus récentes. Notons en particulier la prédominance des plano-convexes. Il y a un vide complet entre les levées elles-mêmes. Ce vide s'expliquerait par la présence d'un ancien niveau de la mer permettant d'accéder à ces levées par canot. Il est probable aussi que ces dernières étaient auparavant couvertes de sable, ce qui les rendait tout à fait convenables à l'habitation. Plusieurs objets ont été fortement patinés et sont incrustés de lichens. Deux autres traits caractéristiques : forme assez massive, et quartz bleuté laiteux comme matériel le plus fréquent.

Station 150b : Cette station, des plus importantes, a été localisée quelques jours avant la fin de la saison. Elle repose sur le même chemin de portage coupé par la coulée dont nous venons de décrire les deux sites riches en quartzite rose. Nous sommes à une plus grande altitude. Il s'agit, une fois encore, d'une forte accumulation de sable déposé le long de l'ancienne mer, sable qui a été remoné par la suite sous l'action du vent et repoussé en bancs énormes vers le pied de la cuesta. Tout près de la rupture de pente on voit encore les anciens cordons de plage, constitués de cailloutis, se succédant en lignes parallèles. Dans ce cadre, les ronds et flons des dépressions devaient donner une abondance exceptionnelle de débris de taille. Encore une fois le quartzite rose domine ; nous avons recueilli là la plus grande collection de bifaces de toute la saison. Ainsi, dans un rayon de trois pieds, nous en avons trouvé près d'une cinquantaine. Les ateliers sont nombreux. Le type des outils varie très peu d'une dépression à l'autre, et la culture dans son ensemble est homogène. Plus nous montons vers le pied de l'ancien flot à cuestas, on remarque dans les blocs débités un curieux arrangement impliquant l'action de l'homme. Certains arrangements laissent croire à des sépultures. Nous possédons ici un excellent gisement à fouiller, d'autant plus que des strates d'habitation intactes s'y observent. La station couvre près de 2000 pieds en surface et 300 pieds de profondeur.

Station 151a : Un peu plus loin, toujours remontant vers l'intérieur des terres, un de mes coéquipiers a remarqué, en plein terrain sablonneux, un curieux amoncellement de roches sous forme de tumulus. Ayant soulevé quelques pierres, il a vu, à l'intérieur, un arrangement de dalles qui laisse croire à une sépulture. Nous avons laissé le tout intact jusqu'à la prochaine saison.

Stations 151- 151c : Ces deux gisements se trouvent de chaque côté d'une coulée qui sectionne le "portage". Toujours dans des dépôts de sable, de nombreux débris et objets signifient cette fois une culture différente de celles rencontrées. Les lames sont longues, minces, bien taillées. La taille est assez parallèle. Sans nous avancer trop, n'ayant examiné les pièces que quelques minutes, nous pouvons dire qu'elles rappellent les projectiles Eden et Scottbluff. Seuls les experts pourront nous éclairer sur cette question.

Station 114b : Située de l'autre côté de la Blanc-Sablon, du côté sud de la route reliant Lourdes à Blanc Sablon, il s'agit d'une station rappelant celles antérieurement étudiées, là où dominent les affleurements rocheux, et les dépressions et bancs de sable dus à l'action éolienne. Les outils sont impressionnants, consistant, par exemple, en pièces archaïques à encoches, massives, en quartz bleuté. Mentionnons également un curieux biface de matériau rouge, à un cran.

Station 114c : Face au séchoir de la Coopérative de Pêcherie, bien que personnellement nous n'y ayons rien trouvé, il y aurait eu cueillette en surface de nombreux objets d'origine amérindienne. Nous avons cru bon de mentionner ce site, d'autant plus qu'une sépulture a été relevée face à la porte centrale de la coopérative et laissée en place pour les archéologues.

Station 113a : Nous sommes maintenant du côté nord de la route longeant la Blanc-Sablon. Le premier gisement rencontré est semblable au précédent dont il n'est en fait que la continuation, avec bancs de sable et pièces en surface. Dans le rapport final, nous mentionnerons les découvertes faites à cet endroit par l'archéologue Harp. Le gisement se poursuit sur le flanc même de l'autre partie du kam dont nous avons étudié plus haut le restant.

Station 113c : Progressant le long du cours d'eau en direction nord, nous avons localisé sur la rive même, à faible élévation, un atelier de taille de bifaces roses. C'est la station à bifaces roses la plus basse jamais rencontrée, ces gisements se trouvant habituellement à plus haute altitude.

Station 113d : Sur le kam, il y a abondance d'éclats et d'outils dans la partie sud-ouest, quelques rognons de silex au centre, et des aménagements insolites de pierres sur les bords.

Station 115 : Mentionnons encore une fois à l'extrémité nord-est du kam le poste européen que nous avons décrit ci-haut.

Station 103 : Sur le versant nord de l'îlot à cuestas appelé par les habitants, promontoire Parent, nous avons localisé de nombreux éclats de quartzite rose et bleu. Il pourrait s'agir tout simplement d'un portage qui permet de rejoindre la mer.

Station 100 : En contournant la pointe ouest du promontoire Parent, sur un petit "portage" qui longe le fleuve, un phénomène analogue avec débris de taille.

Stations 1- 2- 5- 11 : En plein cœur du village de Lourdes, dans les cours et les jardins, tant sur pierre en place que dans les dépôts sablonneux, on note des traces d'occupation amérindienne, non seulement sous forme d'éclats nombreux, mais également d'objets façonnés. Ces outils étudiés sommairement rappellent l'industrie esquimaude.

Station 16 : Le long de la route qui laisse Lourdes et qui se dirige vers Brador, nous avons relevé quelques éclats et outils juste avant de descendre vers le secteur des dunes que nous étudierons immédiatement plus loin. Les outils semblent de facture assez récente. Nous présumons, après de multiples recherches, que c'est de cet endroit qu'un artiste préhistorique a gravé, dans une pointe de lance, l'ensemble des montagnes qui se dessinent au fond de la baie de Brador. Dans le rapport final, nous juxtaposerons la gravure et la photo des montagnes.

Stations 19- 20a- 20b- 21 : Cet ensemble de stations est remarquable ! Il s'agit d'un ancien delta situé entre deux flots à cuestas et au fond duquel coule un petit ruisseau ; s'y ajoutent quelques petits lacs et marais. Le sable a été remanié par les vents marins, causant ainsi des dépressions et refoulant le sable en arrière sous formes de dunes de tailles imposantes. On remarque aussi, tout près de ces accumulations de sable, des anciennes plages littéralement couvertes d'éclats. Cet ensemble de dunes nécessiterait une étude complète et méthodique, car les cultures s'échelonnent à travers les siècles. Il nous semble à première vue que le delta a été occupé avant qu'il ne subisse l'action éolienne. Des gisements ont été établis après la formation des dunes. Nous avons fait une cueillette de surface, en tenant compte, dans toute la mesure du possible, de la situation précise des objets. Au cours d'une prospection géographique des lieux, nous avons pu localiser trois stations stratifiées et bien déterminées quant au matériel lithique. Deux sont nettement archaïques ; l'une d'elles présente quelques objets rappelant les gisements situés en hauteur à Tadoussac, l'autre, d'une très grande importance en ce qui concerne les fouilles de l'Ile-du-Havre de Mingan, révèle une industrie lithique identique à celle trouvée à Mingan, industrie à petites pointes de flèches avec barbelures à angle aigu. Signalons que cet ancien delta est encaissé entre deux plages soulevées sur lesquelles on a relevé grand nombre de structures de pierres dont nous reparlerons par la suite.

Station 22 : Sur un front de cuesta situé face à l'Ile-aux-Perroquets, à une hauteur approximative de 50 à 80 pieds, nous avons retrouvé un modeste atelier de taille où dominent les éclats de quartzite rose et bleu.

Station 35 : Cette station, déjà mentionnée, fait face à la maison Courtemanche. Il s'agit d'une culture de contact que nous pensons, pour l'instant, être montagnaise. Nous nous basons sur les documents de Courtemanche et sur la présence de foyers, et de fragments de pipes de pierre et de terre cuite semblables à celles des postes de Joliet à Sept-Iles et Mingan.

Station 34 : Tout près des cabanons et dans les débris mêmes des cabanons dégagés par la niveleuse, nous trouvons des rognons et éclats de silex. Mentionnons entre autres quelques lames à médiane laissant supposer une culture esquimotte.

Stations 36- 36b : Le long de la route, des deux côtés, et à proximité de l'école actuelle de Brador, nous avons recueilli de nombreuses pièces d'allure esquimaude, telles lames avec médianes, grottoirs de type Dorset, etc... Mentionnons également quelques pièces de silex poli. On note quelques lignes d'habitation intactes. Les éclats et pièces taillées se trouvent aussi bien sur les rochers nus qui tombent dans la baie de Brador que sur les dépôts de sable remaniés par les vents.

Stations 37- 38- 42- : Immédiatement derrière l'école, on remarque d'anciennes crêtes de plage ainsi que des dunes. Nous y avons trouvé de nombreux éclats, mais peu de pièces, un habitant de la côte s'étant chargé depuis quelques années d'y faire la cueillette. Après entente avec ce monsieur, nous sommes maintenant en mesure d'étudier la collection à fond. Toujours dans ce secteur, si on longe le promontoire en direction ouest, les ateliers de taille sont nombreux, riches surtout en éclats de quartzite rose.

Station 300 : Quant au site mentionné plus haut avec fours de briques, il nous est impossible

pour le moment d'en reconnaître la culture, les pièces trouvées étant peu nombreuses au cours des deux jours de sondages.

STRUCTURES DE PIERRES

La question des maisons rondes n'est pas nouvelle, et nous n'avons nullement l'intention de prétendre en être le premier découvreur. Mais le fait nous a tellement impressionnés que nous nous sommes faits un devoir d'en signaler la présence aux archéologues du monde entier. Déjà nous avions été éveillés à cette question par l'archéologue Thomas Lee. Dès le début de la saison, alors que nous attendions notre équipement, nous nous sommes concentrés sur l'étude des photographies aériennes. En plus de localiser les fondations des habitations européennes de Brador, notre attention s'est portée sur un alignement de points ronds, parfois jumelés, le long du rebord de la terrasse soulevée située du côté ouest de la baie des Dunes. Une excursion sur les lieux vint vite nous convaincre de l'importance des vestiges. Nous n'étions pas certains tout d'abord si ces arrangements étaient naturels, car leur forme faisaient penser à des phénomènes du périgloclaire. Une brève exploration autour de ces structures rondes mit à jour, entre les galets, quelques fragments de gouge et quelques projectiles d'allure nettement archaïque. Ces étranges structures avaient déjà attiré l'attention des "voyageurs", puisque nous en avons trouvé une de pillée. Dans un but scientifique, pour mieux orienter nos fouilles ultérieures, nous en avons à notre tour dégagé une, mais méthodiquement, avec notes et photos. Nous re-parlerons de celle-ci plus loin.

Du côté est du promontoire Parent, le long du chemin qui conduit au quai, nous avons remarqué des assemblages de pierres, non pas en forme de maisons rondes, comme sur les autres plages soulevées, mais indiquant un remaniement humain. Dans une de ces structures, nous avons recueilli une hache d'allure nettement archaïque. Nous n'avons pu continuer les sondages pour cause de pluie. Tous les problèmes archéologiques demeurent en suspens sur cette terrasse.

La première zone de maisons dont nous avons pu faire une étude assez poussée englobe tout l'ensemble de l'ancien delta et des dunes. D'après une sommaire observation des lieux, le glacier aurait disséqué le relief "cuestaïque" en hauteur, arrachant les blocs à partir des formations de grès rouge. Par la suite, ces blocs détachés ont été remaniés par la mer et déposés sur les deux terrasses déployées en éventail, parallèlement aux rebords du delta. Les blocs et galets ont été remaniés par l'action des vagues, mais l'action du gel et dégel ne s'y remarque pratiquement pas. Sur ces deux terrasses, on peut observer en gagnant de l'altitude une succession de plages soulevées dues aux mouvements isostatiques. Nous allons étudier une à une ces deux groupes de terrasses soulevées.

En ce qui concerne la première, dès que nous quittons le village de Lourdes et que nous entrons dans le secteur 16, nous abordons deux plages parallèles, séparées d'à peine quelque 25 pieds. Voici de mémoire les structures que nous y avons observées. En premier lieu, des structures en forme d'entonnoir, faites de blocs déposés assez régulièrement, avec un diamètre d'une dizaine de pieds et une profondeur qui atteint 3 à 4 pieds. Au cours des travaux d'hiver, on a enlevé de nombreux blocs. Aux dires des ouvriers, on aurait trouvé dans quelques unes de ces formations, des squelettes humains enveloppés dans de l'écorce de bouleau. Nous n'avons pu retracer aucun des crânes trouvés, les collectionneurs les ayant dispersés un peu partout. Nous avons nous-même dégagé une de ces structures, mais sans résultat. Les individus ayant habité ces lieux auraient pu profiter de ces phénomènes en enton-

non, peut-être naturels, pour en faire des sépultures, ce qui expliquerait les arrangements vides. Non loin de ces entonnoirs, parfois à quelques pieds seulement, nous nous souvenons avoir repéré nos premières maisons rondes, dont les diamètres mesuraient en moyenne une dizaine de pieds. Certains des murs pouvaient atteindre une hauteur de 2 à 3 pieds, à partir de la base. On leur suppose aisément une plus grande hauteur si l'on tient compte des nombreuses roches éboulées qui les entourent. Poursuivant notre avance sur les deux terrasses, ces phénomènes se répètent pour les deux plages parallèles sur une distance de près d'un demi-mille. Fait intéressant à noter, nous avons remarqué des maisons rectangulaires, longues de 20 à 30 pieds, à l'extrémité nord-ouest des deux terrasses principales. Une équipe aurait assez de travail pour une longue saison sur ces deux plages soulevées.

De l'autre côté des dunes, on note également une gradation de plages, mais celle située à 85 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer nous a particulièrement intéressés. Déjà nous l'avions repérée sur les photos aériennes. La plage elle-même peut avoir une largeur de 50 pieds. Elle se divise dans la partie nord-est en deux branches fort rapprochées. Certaines des structures se trouvent sur le bord de la terrasse ; d'autres au centre et au fond. Nous pouvons les estimer au nombre d'une trentaine dans ce seul secteur. Comme cette terrasse se continue vers l'ouest et qu'elle ceint dans son ensemble l'îlot à cuestas, nous avons remarqué, de l'autre côté du chemin qui conduit aux installations de la Compagnie Québec Téléphone, une cinquantaine d'autres structures. Quelles formes présentent-elles ? Il y en a en forme de cercle, de cercles soudés l'un à l'autre sous forme d'un huit, de trois cercles disposés en triangle, de forme ellipsoïde à trois divisions, dont un mur à la verticale au centre et deux divisions également rondes dans les extrémités. Certaines maisons ont une petite annexe également ronde de forme. On voit, face aux maisons longeant le bord de la terrasse, des emplacements de foyers. Certains arrangements dans la roche laissent croire à des sépultures. Notons que les murs, en général, sont à peine visibles et qu'ils ne font qu'affleurer le sol. Il semble qu'ils aient été soumis depuis longtemps à l'action des éléments. Les roches éboulées vers l'intérieur et reposant sur un paléo-plancher le prouvent. Comparant ces phénomènes à ceux observés sur les plages récemment soulevées ou en voie de l'être, on se rend vite compte, par la disposition des galets, que l'action de l'homme n'y est pas absente. Dès la première semaine, nous avons trouvé, dans un petit foyer situé face à une maison ronde, quelques éclats de silex et des fragments de gauge verdâtre fort patinée. Dans les environs immédiats d'une autre maison nous avons localisé un projectile lancéolé également fort patiné par le temps. Voyant l'importance que pouvaient avoir ces découvertes sur l'orientation de nos fouilles, nous nous sommes décidés à faire un sondage méthodique.

La maison sondée mesure en diamètre une dizaine de pieds. Elle est jumelée avec une autre d'égale importance. Toutes deux forment un huit parfait. Il y a de la végétation dans les deux centres. Les galets sont ronds et couverts de lichens, sans fragments dus au gel, ce qui atteste qu'ils avaient déjà perdu toute aptitude à l'être au moment de la construction des maisons. Nous avons commencé le travail en enlevant une rangée de pierres dans la section sud-ouest. Un gros rognon de quartz est le seul vestige retrouvé d'industrie lithique. A mesure que nous enlevions les pierres, le sol devenait de plus en plus dur et stérile. Aucune trace de charbon de bois. Nous devions cependant être plus fortunés dans la partie attenante. Nous y avons recueilli deux projectiles pédonculés, bien patinés. N'ayant pu terminer le travail, nous sommes retournés quelques jours avant la fin du camp. Nous avons eu la surprise de trouver à une profondeur d'environ trois pieds, une épaisse couche de bois brûlé. Nous étions en face d'une crémation. Observant minutieusement le sol qui, dans le passé, devait servir de fond de cabane, nous nous sommes rendus compte que cette crémation était postérieure à la maison elle-même. L'action du feu a noirci et rougi en quelques endroits l'imposante couche d'humus dont l'épaisseur peut s'expliquer par une longue végétation, poussant là depuis longtemps, constituée surtout de lichens et d'arbustes ayant pris racine dans cette sorte de cuvette, comme nous l'avons remarqué ailleurs au centre de certaines structures rondes. Un point à si-

gnaler des signes évidents d'ocre. Nous avons pris des échantillons. Des osselets fragmentés et quelques dents humaines sont venus compléter le tableau. Nous avons laissé une partie du fond intact, à l'abri de tout pillage éventuel, afin de prendre un échantillon de charbon de bois au cours de la prochaine saison, les conditions lors des fouilles ne l'ayant pas permis. D'autre part, la photo aérienne a signalé d'autres formations rondes en direction des plages supérieures, formations que nous n'avons malheureusement pas eu le temps d'étudier à fond. Les maisons dont nous venons de parler étaient situées à une hauteur de 85 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

Si nous laissons cette terrasse supérieure et descendons rejoindre la route qui conduit à l'aéroport, nous voyons une plage soulevée des plus remarquables en ce qui concerne l'habitat amérindien. Sur cette plage parallèle à la première, sise à une altitude approximative de 50 pieds, se reconnaît une évidente suite de structures de maisons, nettement rectangulaires cette fois, à murs communs, alignées comme des maisons le long d'une rue. Les murs se dégagent très peu du sol, ce qui nous fait plutôt penser à des tentes. Un sondage exécuté dans une maison a ramené en surface quelques éclats de quartz ainsi que des fragments de bois brûlé. Nous voilà devant un problème archéologique de plus à résoudre dans les années prochaines.

D'autres structures ont été découvertes à quelques milles à l'ouest du poste repéré au fond de la baie de Brodor. Elles sont assez basses par rapport au niveau actuel de la mer, mais pas inférieures, il me semble, à 35 ou 40 pieds. Certaines sont très visibles avec un intervalle de 5 pieds au moins entre la plus haute rangée de pierres et le fond semi-souterrain de l'habitation. Une des structures nous a surpris. Construite contre le flanc d'une falaise abrupte, elle n'en n'était pas moins ronde, comme si la rondeur était un élément conventionnel au rituel.

Mais le site de maisons le plus spectaculaire fut certainement celui des Belles-Amours, découvert par les membres de l'équipe lors d'une excursion de fin de semaine. Les Belles-Amours, dites Balsamon dans le journal de Jolliet, sont situées à une quinzaine de milles à l'ouest de Brodor. Il y a dans ces parages une très longue pointe dégagée de chaque côté de magnifiques plages. Dans la première des baies située immédiatement au pied de la côte, nous remarquons, à une altitude de quelque 50 pieds, une très longue terrasse soulevée faite uniquement de galets roulés. Si l'on continue de monter vers le centre de la pointe, on rencontre d'abord un petit lac auprès duquel la majeure partie des maisons sont blotties, puis on rejoint, par une montée graduelle, une deuxième terrasse estimée à 80 ou 100 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Entre ces deux terrasses, on remarque au nord quelques lambeaux de terrasses également couvertes de maisons. Cette découverte des Belles-Amours a retenu notre attention, non seulement à cause de la conservation parfaite des structures partiellement ébou- lées, mais parce qu'elles donnaient quelques explications sur les autres formations au sujet des- quelles nous retenions toujours l'hypothèse de leur origine périglaciaire. Ici, aucun doute ! Nous avons vraiment affaire à des habitations humaines, certains des murs atteignant de 4 à 5 pieds de hauteur. Nos efforts ont surtout porté sur la plage inférieure. Chacune des structures a été relevée au théodolite et identifiée par un numéro. Au nombre de 26 elles sont toutes cir- culaires exception faite des maisons 1 et 5. La maison 1 est rectangulaire, mesurant quelque 30 pieds de longueur et 20 pieds de largeur. Les murs ne sont pas hauts, mais on y distingue une double rangée de pierres. Les coins sont arrondis. Tout le fond de la maison est plat et couvert d'une épaisse couche de végétation. Au centre, quelques gros blocs en saillie. Cette maison occupait un endroit tout à fait privilégié auprès du petit lac. Nous avons fait un sondage, enle- vant délicatement la strate végétale. Il y a des débris de cuisine, mais aucune pièce caracté- ristique n'a encore été recueillie. Nous avons remis le tout dans son état original, laissant à l'équipe spécialisée que nous devons mettre sur pied au cours de la prochaine saison le soin de terminer ce travail. Notons la présence de bois brûlé au cœur de l'ensemble de roches faisant saillie au centre. On ne sait pas encore s'il s'agit d'un poteau brûlé ou d'un foyer, des fouil- les n'étant que partielles.

La maison 5 reste intrigante. Le mur sud est fait de blocs carrés parfaitement entaillés, mais déposés sur une seule rangée. Malgré certains bouleversements, elle présente une forme carrée dont le mur nord fait défaut, les deux murs parallèles voyant leur bout tourner vers l'extérieur à angle droit pour donner une autre partie plus large et rectangulaire. Le mur nord de cette nouvelle division est partiellement détruit. Un fait remarquable dans cette maison située tout près de la première est la fine disposition des galets en plate-forme de cauchage. Un sondage dans un rayon de 3 pieds a ramené en surface de nombreux ossements, certains présentant une allure d'outils fragmentés.

Quant aux autres structures, de forme circulaire, elles varient en diamètre et en hauteur. Certaines sont semi-souterraines. D'autres ont leurs murs construits immédiatement sur le niveau primitif de la terrasse. Certaines indiquent, de par les roches éboulées vers l'intérieur et la hauteur actuelle des murs une forme d'igloo ou de nid d'abeilles. La plupart ont une petite pièce contiguë d'un ou deux pieds de diamètre. Tous les fonds de maison sont recouverts d'une couche assez épaisse de débris organiques et de lichens. Au cours des opérations d'arpentage, un observateur épiait notre travail. Il nous faut parler d'un acte que nous jugeons devoir rapporter aux lecteurs. Il s'agit d'un collectionneur établi dans le Labrador dit terre-neuvien. Cet homme s'est par la suite livré à une déprédation qui, heureusement, n'a pas eu de fâcheuses conséquences pour nos recherches. Il n'a fait qu'enlever la couche de lichens dans une dizaine de structures. Une seule pièce, de fait, a été trouvée dans la maison 17. Il s'agit d'un harpon en os dont nous avons la photo et qui nous sera remis bientôt, ayant convaincu cette personne à se joindre à notre société et à procéder plus scientifiquement dans ses fouilles. Cette collaboration, en plus de fournir à cet homme intelligent et désireux de bien faire les éléments de base d'une vraie recherche, nous a valu la connaissance d'une trentaine de stations situées en majeure partie en territoire dit terre-neuvien.

D'autres maisons se voient à l'extrémité sud de la pointe. Il en est de même sur la terrasse supérieure qui nous semblent plus anciennes. Les murs, en effet, comme pour la terrasse de 85 pieds étudiée plus haut, sont à peine visibles et affleurent le sol. Mais un fait s'est révélé d'une très grande importance. A l'extrémité nord de cette terrasse, tout près de la falaise et des deux côtés de la route, des vestiges d'un très ancien site amérindien ! Ont été recueillis de nombreux outils nettement archaïques, tels des projectiles pédonculés et des flèches massives à barbelures à angles aigus. Le matériau est de silex, d'ardoise, de quartzite rose et de cristal de roche. Nous pensons que ces outils se rattachent aux maisons de la terrasse supérieure. Voilà à l'heure actuelle ce que nous pouvons donner de description globale des maisons ou structures de pierres observées par l'équipe au cours de l'été. Nous dirons maintenant quelques mots au sujet des sépultures.

SEPULTURES

Pour un archéologue, le problème des sépultures est toujours compliqué. Il est évident que des crânes peuvent apporter des renseignements très précieux sur les groupements humains dont on retrouve l'industrie. Or, pour la plupart des endroits où nous avons exercé notre activité, il est toujours question de découvertes impossibles à vérifier. Ainsi, dans la falaise qui se trouve derrière le quai de Blanc Sablon, on aurait découvert plusieurs sépultures qu'on aurait par la suite réenterrées ailleurs. C'est le cas de 23 crânes réensevelis sur la terrasse qui s'élève derrière le séchoir de Blanc Sablon. Malgré les indications des découvreurs eux-mêmes, il nous a été impossible de récupérer un seul des crânes en question pour en retirer les renseignements scientifiques qui nous auraient été utiles. D'autre part, malgré les efforts fournis pour vérifier chacune des cavernes ou abris sous roche du Cran des Morts et de chacune des cuestas, nous n'avons pu retrouver un seul des squelettes enveloppés dans de l'écorce de

boulreau que des habitants de l'endroit prétendaient avoir vu et dont la bonne foi ne saurait être mise en défaut. Il est vrai que nous n'avons couvert que 10 à 15% des endroits susceptibles de conserver des sépultures, laissant même de côté celle trouvée dans les derniers jours de notre saison sur la terrasse de Blanc Sablon. Un seul endroit nous a permis de recueillir des ossements humains, soit à Middle Bay ; nous sommes malheureusement arrivés un an en retard. Au cours de l'été de 1967, en effet, les villageois se mirent à la recherche de galets et de pierres le long de la falaise du côté est de la baie. Dans une coulée, ils ont découvert aux pieds du cran rocheux un amoncellement de galets roulés. C'est en les enlevant qu'ils mirent à jour des ossements et des débris de récipient d'écorce cousue et finement décorée de peinture rouge. Ne sachant trop quoi faire de ces trouvailles, ils ont placé la plupart des objets sur la roche. Lorsque nous sommes arrivés sur les lieux, tout y était, sauf, comme d'habitude le plus important, le crâne. Il s'agit sans aucun doute d'une sépulture de contact puisque le rebord du récipient est fait de cuivre européen. La découverte a néanmoins son intérêt méritant d'être rapporté, d'autant plus qu'elle nous donne d'excellents indices sur les modes d'ensevelissement préhistoriques.

HYPOTHESES

Une première hypothèse repose sur le bon sens et l'étude de la géographie. Le secteur où nous avons déployé la majeure partie de nos activités est un endroit des plus logiques pour une installation humaine. Il y a des havres et des plages magnifiques. C'est l'entrée même du détroit de Belle-Isle. Ce lieu était susceptible de se trouver sur la route des premiers visiteurs, avec ses ressources attirantes. Ressources de la mer comme les baleines, les loup-marins, les myriades de poissons comprenant surtout la morue, et les truites et saumons dans les lacs et rivières. Ressources de la terre caractérisées surtout par la présence de grandes hardes de caribous. Abondance incroyable, encore aujourd'hui, de volatiles, entre autres les moyaks. La pointe de Blanc Sablon, à cette époque, était appelée par les indigènes "hamahichibaque", ce qui veut dire "tuerie de monjacque & senets" selon l'expression tirée du mémoire de Courtemanche. Cette richesse en gibier ailé ne se dément pas dans les flots de Brador. Ajoutons à ceci divers petits fruits comestibles dont les "chicoutais" ; le milieu pouvait retenir les hommes. Pourquoi, ces conditions existant dès l'origine, les Amérindiens et autres ne s'y seraient pas établis ? Pourquoi les trafiquants européens se seraient-ils désintéressés de ces groupements humains si l'on se souvient de l'importance de la traite. On pourrait objecter à ces richesses naturelles l'absence d'arbres ! Mais d'où vient précisément cette absence d'arbres ? Des géologues n'ont-ils pas trouvé des souches dans le sol ? N'avons-nous pas nous-mêmes remarqué les grandes épaisseurs de débris organiques à certains endroits ? Des gouges, outils typiques pour la taille du bois n'ont-elles pas été recueillies ? Pourquoi les arbres ont-ils disparu ? Serait-ce dû à une très vieille occupation des lieux ? Nous pousserons plus loin nos investigations dans ce domaine par les spécialistes qui se joindront à nous au cours de la prochaine saison.

Nous allons maintenant esquisser d'autres hypothèses. On nous reproche souvent d'esquisser des hypothèses. Nous sommes convaincus que c'est un très bon moyen de faire progresser la science, à condition que chacune d'elle soit ensuite soumise à l'analyse scientifique. Si nous n'imaginons rien, comment la recherche avancera-t-elle ? Combien de fois l'imagination ou l'intuition nous a incités à faire quelques milles de plus et vérifier par une découverte le bien-fondé de telle idée ! Pourquoi faut-il, sous le faux prétexte d'esprit scientifique, passer toujours les mêmes sentiers battus. La science n'interdit pas la hardiesse des idées ; le vrai chercheur a l'esprit non-conformiste. Nous proposons donc les hypothèses suivantes, hypothèses que nous nous empressons de soumettre à la critique. Chacune d'elle doit être vérifiée !

Première hypothèse concernant les postes de traites : il y aurait eu à Brador des postes français antérieurs à Courtemanche. Il y aurait eu également des postes espagnols. Pour les mêmes raisons, pourquoi n'y trouverait-on pas des vestiges des Celtes et des Scandinaves ?

Deuxième hypothèse : les Esquimaux à la peau blanche. Disons que c'est beaucoup plus qu'une simple hypothèse tant les documents sont explicites. Afin de ne pas trop alourdir le texte, citons quelques passages tirés d'auteurs contemporains. Voici ce que nous en dit Louis Jolliet :

"On trouve le long des côtes du Labrador des Esquimaux qui sont en grand nombre. Quand ils n'ont pas de commodités pour faire du feu, ils mangent la viande et le poisson tout crus. Ils sont d'une taille haute, ont le visage et le corps blanc, et les cheveux frisés. Chacun a plusieurs femmes, fort blanches et bien faites : leurs cheveux traînent à terre. Elles sont fort adroites à la couture. Comme les hommes elles se couvrent de peaux de loup-marin et ont pour toutes sortes de choses beaucoup d'industrie". Louis Jolliet, Delanglez, page 312.

Et dans les environs de Cartwright, à 53° et 45° de latitude, il décrit ces Esquimaux de la manière suivante :

"J'entrai dans sa cabane. Il me montra sa femme qui était vieille. Elle me prit la main, m'embrassa à la française ; sa fille qui était mariée, fit la même chose. Elle avait un enfant fort blanc, gras, bien fait, âgé de 10 mois...."

Brouage, le beau-fils de Courtemanche, eut beaucoup affaire avec ces Esquimaux blancs. Il leur fit même la guerre. Il les décrit lui également comme des hommes blancs, mais barbus. Mais il nous a fourni un élément d'une très grande importance en ce qui concerne l'origine de ces hommes. Il s'agit d'un court vocabulaire que lui ont dressé quelques prisonniers. Le texte a été remis à monsieur Gérard McNulty, linguiste, qui l'étudie présentement. Sans vouloir présumer des résultats de son analyse, ce vocabulaire présente jusqu'ici des signes de contact entre une peuplade esquimaude et une nation inconnue. Certains des mots sont nettement esquimaux ; d'autres appartiennent à une langue morte.

Nos ancêtres ne sont pas les seuls à mentionner ces hommes blancs. Il serait bon d'ajouter un témoignage viking tiré de la Saga de Thorfinn Karlskefni, et que nous rapporte le journaliste André Luchaire.

"Mais on y relève aussi dans la description de certains Skroelings des traits indiquant un mélange racial avec des Blancs : au Markland les Vikings remarquent dans un groupe de Skroelings un homme barbu. C'est d'ailleurs ce même groupe qui les renseigne sur un "pays au delà du leur", où les gens sont habillés de blanc, poussent des grands cris et portent des bâtons munis d'étoffe". Fort pertinemment, l'auteur ajoute : "Ce pays, pense-t-on est celui connu sous le nom de Pays de l'Homme blanc, ou Grande Irlande" (les anciens moines irlandais étaient en effet vêtus de blanc) Article d'André Luchaire, La Presse, 23 octobre 1968.

Enfin, le témoignage de l'abbé Lair, aumônier à Brador, traduit de l'anglais :

"On affirme que les Esquimaux dépassent les 30,000 en nombre. Ils n'ont aucun contact ni avec les sauvages, ni avec les Européens dont ils diffèrent grandement. Ils n'ont pas de barbe, ont la peau pâle, bien faits et très adroits... On croit qu'ils descendent des Islandais ou des Norvégiens, mais ils pourraient peut-être, au contraire descendre de la colonie que les Danois avaient au Groënland il y a quelque 300 ans et qui est depuis lors disparue. On pourra trouver sans aucun doute dans leur langage des mots d'origine européenne. Il est facile de résoudre le problème de ces mots par les langues basques, islandaises, norvégiennes et danoises." "The French on Labrador." Document fourni par Michel Gaumond.

Donc, même si le groupe racial décrit par le chapelain semble un peu différent de celui décrit par Jolliet et Brouage, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'il s'agit d'une race spéciale présentant des caractères de la race blanche. Or, ce qui est important dans la fouille de Brador, c'est que nous connaissons l'emplacement précis où ces Esquimaux se retiraient au printemps, soit sur l'Ile-à-Bois. Si nous pouvions, en plus des outils façonnés, retrouver quelques sépultures intactes, il va sans dire que les mesures encéphaliques s'avèreraient fort utiles pour l'identification.

Autre hypothèse que nous lançons pour fin d'études : pourquoi l'absence presque totale de poterie sur la Basse Côte Nord ? Serait-ce parce que les Amérindiens trouvaient meilleurs les récipients de pierre ou d'écorce ? Serait-ce dû au fait qu'ils ne trouvaient pas les éléments nécessaires à cette fabrication ? Ou serait-ce tout simplement parce que ces populations du golfe étaient les plus anciennes et les premières des lieux ? La poterie serait alors apparue plus tard pendant leurs migrations vers le sud ? Remarquez que c'est une hypothèse de travail. Nous n'avons de notre côté recueilli aucunesson de poterie.

Que penser maintenant des maisons rondes ? Une première hypothèse vient de la façon dont elles se présentent. Il semble que ce secteur de la Basse Côte Nord, jusqu'à preuve du contraire, ait été le lieu d'arrivée principal et d'établissement stable des premiers arrivants. Il s'agirait du centre le plus important de distribution des maisons. Plus les structures sont à haute altitude, moins elles sont intactes ; plus elles sont à faible altitude, plus elles sont bien conservées. Pourrions-nous établir une même observation et dire que plus nous allons vers le sud et l'ouest, plus les structures sont en meilleur état, ayant été construites plus tard au cours des migrations ?

Quels sont donc les individus qui ont construit ces habitations ? Une première hypothèse : les peuplades Dorset. Les seuls éléments sur lesquels nous pouvons nous baser jusqu'à maintenant pour affirmer ceci sont le harpon en os, les plates-formes de couchage, la forme de certaines maisons rectangulaires, et l'altitude par rapport au niveau de la mer, presumant que l'eau atteignait alors les plages sur lesquelles ces structures sont édifiées, soit vers l'an 1000. Mais cette tradition toutefois s'est certes maintenue. Un dessin fait en 1550 par Pierre Desceliers laisse voir à Brest (Canada) un ensemble d'habitation "sauvaiges" en forme de nids d'abeilles. (Le Magazine Maclean, novembre 1968, Léon Bernard). Nous devrions obtenir une meilleure connaissance l'été prochain alors que nous passerons au crible tous les fonds de maison.

Quant à l'origine archaïque des maisons situées en hauteur, il n'y a pratiquement aucun doute. L'altitude le prouve, ainsi que l'état dans lesquelles on les trouve. Tous les outils recueillis à cette altitude sont archaïques.

Nous traiterons maintenant de l'origine celtique ou scandinave de ces maisons. Une première hypothèse repose sur les faits suivants. Tous les historiens admettent que les Bretons et les Normands ont fréquenté la Côte Nord depuis très longtemps. Cartier l'affirme ! Or, pourquoi ces peuples apparentés d'une part aux Celtes, d'autre part, aux Danois, auraient-ils perdu les traditions maritimes si attachées à leur culture ? D'où les Basques tenaient-ils leur connaissance de la mer ? D'où les Celtes eux-mêmes la tenaient-ils ? Des Phéniciens, excellents navigateurs, qui fréquentaient toutes les mers connues de l'antiquité, pourquoi pas ? Ne trouve-t-on pas de plus en plus des signes intrigants de leur présence en Amérique ? Or, ce qui nous fait penser aux Celtes c'est la forme en nids d'abeilles de quelques constructions, ainsi que la mention d'Esquimaux blancs dans ces parages. Ce qui nous fait également penser aux Scandinaves, c'est la contemporanéité des peuplades Dorset dont nous avons retrouvé des maisons, ainsi que les commentaires de l'abbé Lair. Que cherchait au juste, il y a quelques années, l'équipe d'archéologues scandinaves. Munis d'une très ancienne carte, ils ont fait maintes recherches le long du St-Laurent pour retrouver un établissement scandinave bâti sur une longue pointe de sable. Voilà pourquoi la pointe de Notashkuan a connu leur visite. Ils se sont même rendus jusqu'à Brador où ils ont de fait remarqué, sur les îlots, quelques maisons rondes qu'ils ont qualifiées d'iglous ou forts. Qu'auraient-ils pensé en voyant la magnifique pointe des Bel-

les-Amours et ses maisons rondes et rectangulaires ? Et la pointe de Blanc Sablon, n'est-elle pas importante ?

Enfin, l'hypothèse finale, que plusieurs envisagent de plus en plus et que nous n'avons pas la prétention de formuler comme personnelle : la venue d'une immigration par la voie de l'Atlantique nord ? Voici présentées brièvement et en vrac quelques raisons appuyant ces dires : la suite d'îles qui se poursuivent à partir du nord de l'Europe jusqu'au Québec, la convergence des courants marins et des vents dominants vers le Québec, la présence de certaines îles qui aident à l'orientation, la présence plus massive des glaces à ces époques, la richesse du plancton dans cette région et la vie animale intense qui en résulte, le réchauffement du globe à certaines périodes, les ressemblances entre l'outillage lithique et la poterie de part et d'autre, etc ? Remarquons qu'il s'agit pour l'instant d'une série d'hypothèses propres à stimuler la recherche. Les prochaines saisons essaieront de trouver des réponses à toutes ces questions. A cette fin, nous mettrons sur pied, et c'est déjà commencé, une équipe pluri-disciplinaire, groupant des experts en divers secteurs, afin de bien saisir dans son ensemble ces lieux privilégiés de l'habitat humain. L'importance et la nature des gisements archéologiques l'exige certainement.

René Levesque, président.

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Title: The Brador establishment

At the beginning of the 18th century, the ¹⁷⁰⁵Quebec Lower North Shore was an extension of New France. The king of France awarded noblemen with stretches of the coastline to manage, protect and exploit. From 1702 to 1760, Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche and his heirs managed a concession in the area. This concession gave them the exclusive right to trade with Aboriginal peoples and to fish for seals, whales, and cod along a vast stretch of coastline. In 1710, Courtemanche established his headquarters at Fort Pontchartrain, a trading post located X km (direction) from here. This was the first permanent settlement in the Brador Bay region.

The Brador establishment was a busy place. Until 1760, it ran the most productive seal fishery in the area. People stationed there also fished salmon cod, and traded fur. Courtemanche employed about 30 Innu families as hunters and trappers, all of whom camped near the Fort.

The premises of the Brador establishment included a commanding officer's house, which was 23 metres long and 9 metres wide, and more than a dozen annexed buildings. According to an inventory, the house had nine rooms including a chapel, a large living room furnished with twelve chairs and three armchairs, one bedroom and a study.

Inuit Girl Held Captive

When an attempt to establish fur-trade relations with the Inuit turned sour, Courtemanche kidnapped a 20 year old girl named Acoutsina. Courtemanche died one month later, in 1717. His step-son François Martel de Brouage took over the management of Fort Pontchartrain.

Over the following two years, there was no sign of the Inuit. Acoutsina stayed with Madame Courtemanche and was treated as member of the family. She learned enough French to serve as an interpreter and taught Brouage the basics of the Inuit language. Despite everything, in 1718 Brouage wrote that Acoutsina "still has a strong desire to return to her nation". She got her chance when a group of Inuit, including Acoutsina's father, Chief Ouibignaro, were sighted on a nearby island. Brouage approached them and readily accepted that the chief take his daughter back. Before she left, Acoustina's French teacher gave her a book so that she could share her knowledge with the others. Acoutsina was never heard of again.

(374mots)

**Fort Pontchartrain
Acoutsina
and The Fur trade**

353 mots

iber 439 Fort Pontchartrain (1)

9. 1702
M.B.

Ancient French fort near Brest, Bradore Bay, on lower St. Lawrence. It was in the original grant to Courtemanche of 1630 and marked the western limit of the grant. It is shown on Del'Isle's map of 1703 (No. 18) at mouth of Eskimo river on Baie des Espagnols or Esquimaux. It was built by Courtemanche in 1702 and named by him after Louis Phelypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain. Bradore bay was called Baie des Islettes by Cartier and was known as Baie des Espagnols in 1740. It was sometimes called Baie de Bonne Espérance. The Eskimo river is now named St. Paul or Des Esquimaux. The fort is shown on many old maps sometimes named "old" fort. Maps No. 24, 18, 96, 95, 97, 105, 118.

1704. Courtemanche's chart of his voyage indicated a fort at bottom of Bradore bay.

1705. Courtemanche stated that he had two establishments, Pontchartrain and Baie Phelypeau.

1714. The Baye Phelypeau concession was granted to Courtemanche for life and he was appointed Commandant pour le Roi on coast of Labrador.

1718. The concession was confirmed to the widow of Courtemanche and family. Her son, Brouagne, was appointed commandant. The family exercised the privileges of the lease until 1760.

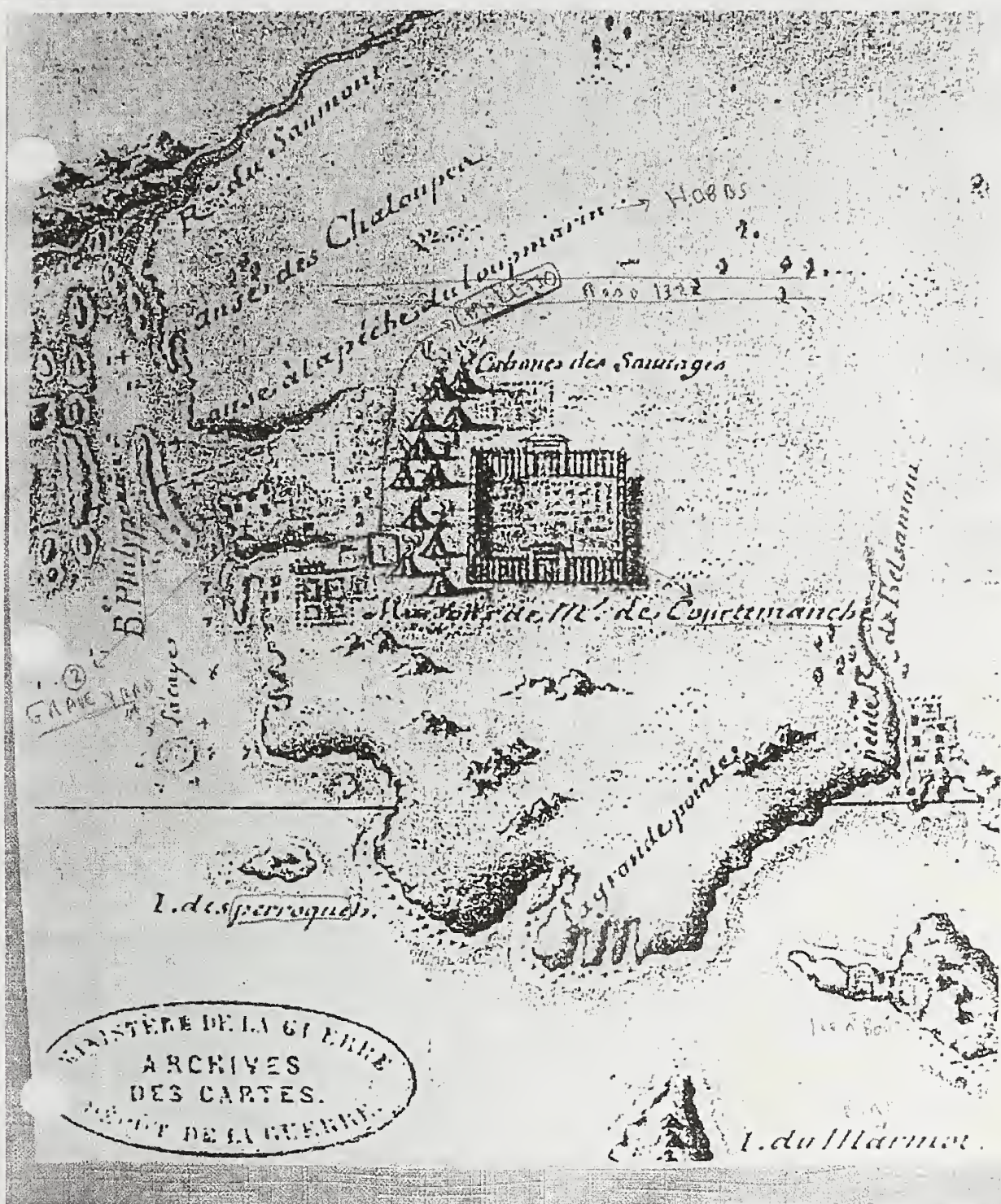
1760. Governor Murray dispossessed Brouagne and transferred the property to Mackenzie, Lymburner and others, who were in possession until 1779.

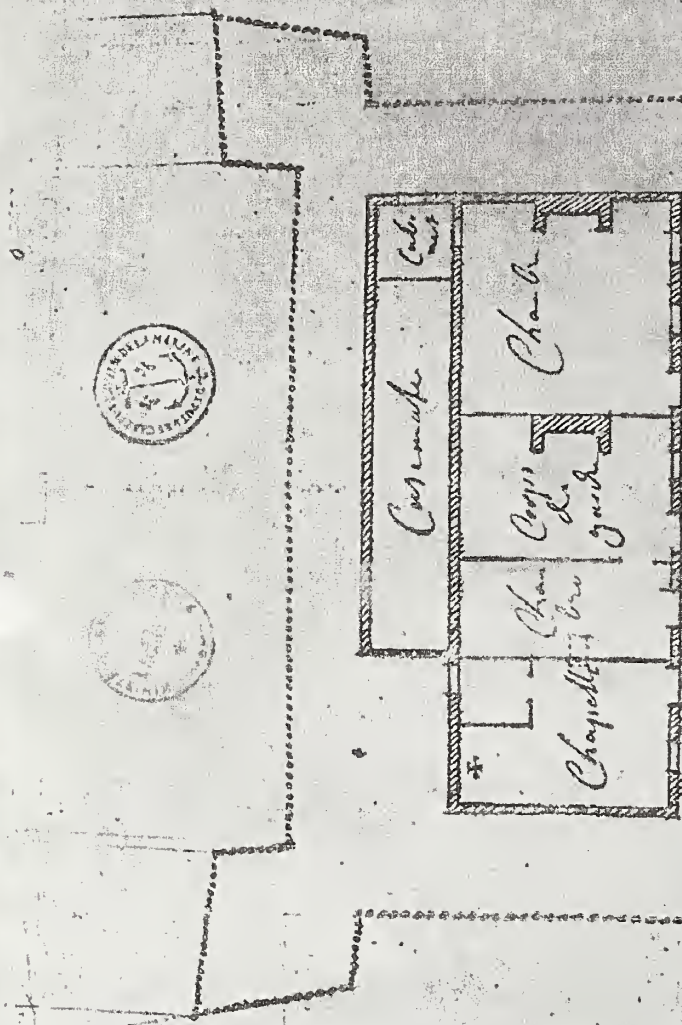
1804. Lymburner & Co. sold to William Grant. (See "Labrador" by Gosling, p. 132.)

Pontchartrain (2)

See Fort Detroit.

Historic Forts and trading Posts: Ernest Voorhis, 1930.





Platz der ersten Anweisung

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BRADORE 68

Pointe des Belles Amours

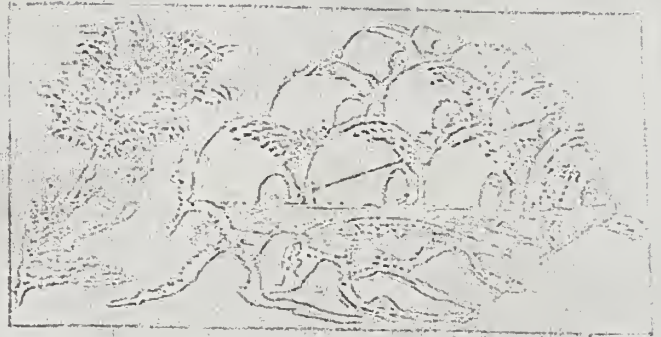
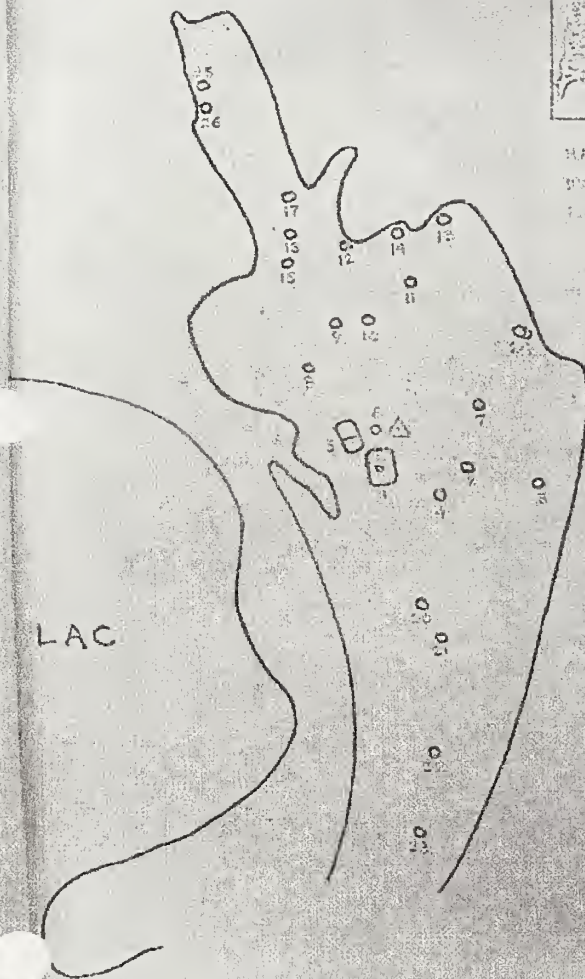


Illustration des "Belles Amours" en train de pêcher les poissons dans le lac.



0 50 100
pieds

P. M. S.

Appendix 2:
2013 Artifact Field Catalog for
Hart Chalet, Hare Harbor and
Salmon Bay

field #	type	material	prov	unit	cm	b.d.	notes
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Hart Chalet 2013 Field Catalog

House 1

	5	iron spike	iron	unit 1	141	bt	
							green glaze inside; brown and white outside
	6	nail	ceramic	unit 1	145	bt	
	7	nail	iron	unit 1	143	bt	
	8	nail	iron	unit 1	137	bt	
	9	nail	iron	unit1	115	bt	
15a	14	nail	iron	unit 2	161	bt	
		spike	iron	unit 2	160	bt	
15b		spike	iron	unit 2	na		
	16	wire nail	iron	unit 2	160		
	17	stone flake	chert	unit 2	not saved		
	18	stone flake	Groswater	unit 2	na		
	19	knife	iron	unit 2	168	bt	
	4	cut bone	whale	unit 3	174	discarded	
	1	EW ware	ceramic	unit 4	190	bt	tan paste
	2	nail	iron	unit 4	189	bt	
	3	flakes	chert	unit 4	190		top of grey sand
	10	nail	iron	unit 4	151		head up, i.e. plank floor
	11	nail	iron	unit 4	163		floor level
	12	nail	iron	unit 4	158		floor level
	13	EW ware	ceramic	unit 4	158	bt	same vessel as #1
				TP1			a few tiles and rotten bone, none collected
TP2-1		EW ware	ceramic	TP2	na		pointed base of small thin-walled EW vessel
TP4-1		fire-stone	quartz	TP4	na		
TP4-2		stoneware	ceramic	TP4	na		orange bottom and interior; brown exterior
TP4-3		nail	iron	TP4	na		

TP4-4	nail	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-5	washer ring	iron	TP4	135 bt	
TP4-6	bird beak	bone	TP4	132 bt	thought at first to be harpoon
TP4-7	nail	iron	TP4	132 bt	
TP4-8	nail	iron	TP4	134 bt	
TP4-9	nail	iron	TP4	142 bt	
TP4-10	stoneware	ceramic	TP4		
TP4-na	worked bone	whale	TP4	na	found in bone bag
TP4-11	nail	iron	TP4	126	
TP4-12	stoneware	ceramic	TP4	na	
TP4-13	nail	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-14	loop	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-15	knifeblade	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-16	nail	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-17	nail	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-18	nail	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-19	nail	iron	TP4	na	
TP4-20	stoneware	ceramic	TP4	na	
TP4-21	stoneware	ceramic	TP4	na	
TP4-22	arrowpoint	iron	TP4	150 bt	
TP5-1	nail	iron	TP5	na	
TP7-1	nail	iron	TP7		
TP7-2	nail	iron	TP7		
TP7-3	nail	iron	TP7		
TP7-4	nail	iron	TP7		
TP7-5	blue bead	glass	TP7	96 bt	
TP7-6	nail	iron	TP7	95 bt	
TP7-7	EW sherd	ceramic	TP7	107 bt	
TP7-8	2 nails	iron	TP7	110 bt	
TP7-9	sherd	glass	TP7	89 bt	
TP7-10	nail	iron	TP7	99 bt	
TP7-11	nail	iron	TP7	93 bt	
TP7-12	nail	iron	TP7	93 bt	
TP7-13	nail	iron	TP7	93 bt	
TP7-14	nail	iron	TP7	93 bt	
TP7-15	large nail	iron	TP7	80 bt	
TP7-16	9 nails	iron	TP7	na	

end of 2013 Hart Chalet Field Catalog

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3) 2013 Field Catalog

field #	type	material	prov unit	cm b.d.	notes
1	nail	iron	2S/2W	130 bt	
2	nail	iron	2S/2W	135 t	
3	nail	iron	2S/2W	130 bt	
4	nail	iron	2S/2W	127 bt	
5	nail	iron	2S/2W	134 bt	
6	nail	iron	2S/2W	132 bt	
7	nail	iron	2S/2W	140 bt	
8	nail	iron	2S/2W	146 bt	
9	graphite? lump	graphite? L	2S/2W	145 bt	
10	baleen	baleen	2S/2W	130 bt	not collected
11	nail	iron	2S/2W	140 bt	
12	nail	iron	2S/2W	148 bt	
13	knife blade	iron	2S/2W	148 bt	
14	gun part?	iron	2S/2W	na	
15	nail	iron	2S/2W	156 bt	
16	nail	iron	2S/2W	156 bt	
17	flint flake	flint	2S/2W	138 bt	
18	earthenware	ceramic	2S/2W	138 bt	
19	nail	iron	2S/2W	135 bt	
20	nail	iron	2S/2W	135	
21	nail	iron	2S/2W	135 bt	
22	fragment	glass	2S/2W	138 bt	
23	nail	iron	2S/2W	138 bt	
24	nail	iron	2S/2W	138 bt	
25	nail	iron	2S/2W	138 bt	
26	nail	iron	2S/2W	138 bt	
27	nail	iron	2S/2W	138 bt	
28	nail	iron	2S/2W	135 bt	
29	nail	iron	2S/2W	138 bt	
30	EW vessel	ceramic	2S/2W	160 bt	porringer?
31	knife handle	iron	2S/2W	160 bt	
32	nail	iron	2S/2W	na	
1	nail	iron	4S/2W	na	
2	nail	iron	4S/2W	na	
3	stoneware	ceramic	4S/2W	na	collared bowl
4	bead	glass	4S/2W	na	oval blue-striped white bead
5	stoneware	ceramic	4S/2W	na	
6	nail	iron	4S/2W	na	
7	nail	iron	4S/2W	135 bt	
8	pot frag.	iron	4S/2W	135 bt	
9	nail	iron	4S/2W	133 bt	
10	nail	iron	4S/2W	133 bt	

11 whale bone	whale	4S/2W	135 bt	rotted, not collected
12 cooking pot rim	soapstone	4S/2W	140 bt	
13 nail	iron	4S/2W	136l bt	
14 stoneware	ceramic	4S/2W	138 bt	
15 nail	iron	4S/2W	na	
16 nail	iron	4S/2W	136 bt	
17 nail	iron	4S/2W	138 bt	
18 nail	iron	4S/2W	140 bt	
19 nail	iron	4S/2W	140 bt	
20 glass	glass	4S/2W	136 bt	
21 spike	iron	4S/2W	127 bt	
22 EW ware	ceramic	4S/2W	138 bt	
23 nail	iron	4S/2W	135 bt	
24 nail	iron	4S/2W	140 bt	
25 fire stone	flint	4S/2W	140 bt	
26 nail	iron	4S/2W	149 bt	
27 nail	iron	4S/2W	118 bt	
28 green glass	glass	4S/2W	144 bt	
29 pipestem	ceramic	4S/2W	150 bt	
30 baleen strip	whale	4S/2W	150 bt	
31 nail	iron	4S/2W	145 bt	
32 glass frag	glass	4S/2W	170 bt	stemware base with folded rim
33 nail	iron	4S/2W	185 bt	
34 pipe bowl	ceramic	4S/2W	200 below	fluted bowl décor
35 stoneware	ceramic	4S/2W	155 bt	
36 EW ware	ceramic	4S/2W	155 bt	
37 nail	iron	4S/2W	157 bt	
38 nail	iron	4S/2W	157 bt	
39 stoneware	ceramic	4S/2W	150 bt	
40 nail	iron	4S/2W	150 bt	
41 blue seed bead	glass	4S/2W	165 bt	
42 nail	iron	4S/2W	165 bt	
43 stoneware	ceramic	4S/2W	168 bt	
45				
46 green-blue glass	glass	4S/2W	169 bt	
1 nail	iron	0S/8W	na	
2 abrader	pumice		na	taken to DC for analysis
3 stemware frag	greenish		na	
4 latch or bolt?	iron		na	semi-circular x-section
5 metal piece	iron		na	crescent shape
6 nail	iron		na	
7 nail	iron		na	
8 EW sherd	ceramic		na	2 pieces
9 nail	iron		na	

10 EW sherd	ceramic		112
11 EW rimsherd	ceramic		103
12 nail	iron		116 2 pieces
13 nail	iron		119 clenched
14 EW sherd	ceramic		120
15 nail	ceramic		120
16 nodule	flint		121
17 EW sherd	ceramic		133
18 EW sherd	ceramic		127
19 EW sherd	ceramic		126
20 EW sherd	ceramic		129 two pieces, tan/pink
21 EW sherd	ceramic		123
22 fragments	iron		not illustrated
			sheet iron with
23 sheet	iron	na	adhereing charcoal
24 EW sherd	ceramic		119
25 EW rimsherd	ceramic		128
26 white glaze spall	ceramic		124
27 chips	flint		134 6 pieces
			2 pieces of yellow
			glazed ceramic (like
			blacksmith shop
28 EW sherd	ceramic		128 sherds?)
29 EW sherds	ceramic		130 8 pieces
			lead sprue? Plano-
30 button-like'	lead		122 convex xio-section
31 EW sherd	ceramic		122 vertical position
32 nail	iron		123
33 nail	iron		123
34 nail, small	iron		124
35 EW sherd	ceramic	na	
36 EW sherd	ceramic	na	
37 EW sherd	ceramic	na	
38 burned bird bones	bone	na	
39 EW sherd	ceramic		120
40 EW sherd	ceramic		128
41 nail	iron		115
42 nail	iron		115
44 charcoal sample	charcoal	na	
1 spike	iron	0S/10W	132
2 spike	iron		122
3 file	iron		125
4 nail	iron		125
5 fire-start	flint		160
6 spike	iron		104
7 nail	iron		132

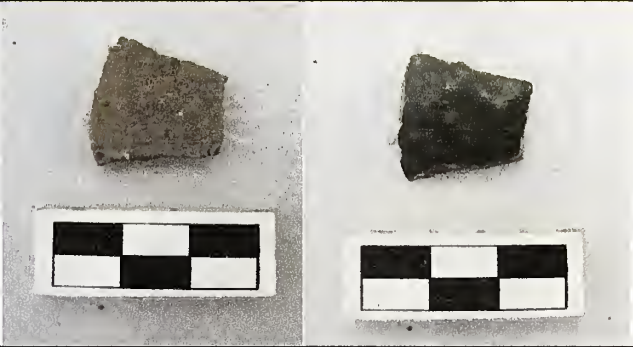



			white glaze on both
8 EW sherd	ceramic		132 sides, 2 pieces
9 EW rim sherds	ceramic		123 3 pieces
10 EW rim sherds	ceramic		136 3 pieces
11 EW sherd	ceramic		131 white glaze
12 frags	iron		128 2 pieces
13 EW sherds	ceramic		139 probably part of #9,10
14 EW rim sherd	ceramic		140 part of #9, 10?
			yellow glazed, part of
15 EW rim sherd	ceramic		140 0S/8W plate?
17 EW sherd	ceramic		128 yellow glazed
1 nail	iron	2S/10W	116 clenched
2 knife handle?	iron		114 iron strap or knife, with hole
3 nail	iron		116
4 nail	iron		116
5 nail	iron		119 top of brown hearth sand
6 nail	iron		119
7 spike	iron		122
8 fragment	iron		117
9 spike	iron		122
10 grindstone frag	stone		130 fits #28
11 nail	iron		130
12 leather	leather		109 in turf; modern
13 charocal or coal	coal?		
14 nail	iron		135
15 nail	iron		131
16 greenish glass	glass		137 with bubbles
17 EW sherd	ceramic		135 yellow glaze
18 sherd	ceramic		145 tan paste, grey exterior
19 nail	iron		124
20 nail	iron		124
21 charcoal sample	charcoal		120
22 knife handle?	iron		116 2 pieces, two rivet holes
23 nail	iron		116
24 fire spall	flint		123
25 EW sherds	ceramic		123 white glaze, 4 pieces
26 nail	iron		122
27 nail	iron		123
28 grindstone frag	stone		125 fits #10
29 fire spall	flint		125
30 nail	iron		120 in hearth
31 nail	iron		120
32 nail	iron		123
33 nail	iron		123
34 nail	iron		116
35 EW	ceramic		130 yellow glaze






36 EW sherds	ceramic		127 7 pieces yellow glazed EW
37 nail	iron		124
38 nail	iron		122
39 nail	iron		135
40 nail	iron		127
41 fire spall	flint		135
42 nail	iron		137
43 EW sherd	ceramic		132
44 nail	iron		129
45 knife blade?	iron		130
46 fragment	iron		136
47 nail	iron		127
48 EW sherd	ceramic		135 white glaze
49 EW bowl rim	ceramic		127 2 pieces
50 nail	iron		145
51 gunflint	flint		143
52 EW sherde	ceramic		125
53 spike	iron		139
54 fire spall	flint	na	3 flakes se of deposit just above
55 EW sherd	ceramic		148 sterile peat
56 nail	iron		141
57 nail	iron		143
58 nail	iron		143
59 fire spall	flint	na	
60 nail	iron	na	
61 EW rim sherd	ceramic		141 white glaze, cup?
62 nail	iron		143
64 fire spall	flint		143
1 sherd	glass	4S/8W	na thin, greenish, bubbles
2 EW sherd	ceramic		fits #3
3 EW sherd	ceramic		fits #2
4 nail	iron		137
5 EW sherd	ceramic		139
6 EW sherd	ceramic		138
7 EW sherd	ceramic		130
8 EW sherd	ceramic		125
9 spike	iron		116
10 EW sherd	ceramic		129
11 baleen strip	whale		129
12 EW sherd	ceramic		141
13 EW sherd	ceramic		136
14 EW sherd	ceramic		131
15 EW sherd	ceramic		136
16 EW sherd	ceramic		137 2 pieces
17 EW sherds	ceramic		130 6 pieces







18 EW sherd	ceramic	132	
19 porringer sherd	ceramic	136 white glaze	
20 EW cup sherds	ceramic	135 not traced	
21 EW sherds	ceramic	132	
22 EW rim sherd	ceramic	131 narrow mouth jar	
23 EW rim sherd	ceramic	135	
24 EW body sherd	ceramic	133	
25 EW body sherd	ceramic	133 thick wall	
26 EW body sherd	ceramic	136	
27 fire starter	flint	135	
28 EW sherd	ceramic	134 yellow-green glaze	
29 nail	iron	133	
30 spike	iron	130	
31 spike	iron	130	
32 baleen strip	whale	131 2 short pieces	
33 baleen strip	whale	131	
		21 vessel frags, possibly	
35 EW sherds	ceramic	135 same vessel as #20	
Salmon Bay River sod houses			
1 sherd	ceramic	sod	blue transfer print fragment


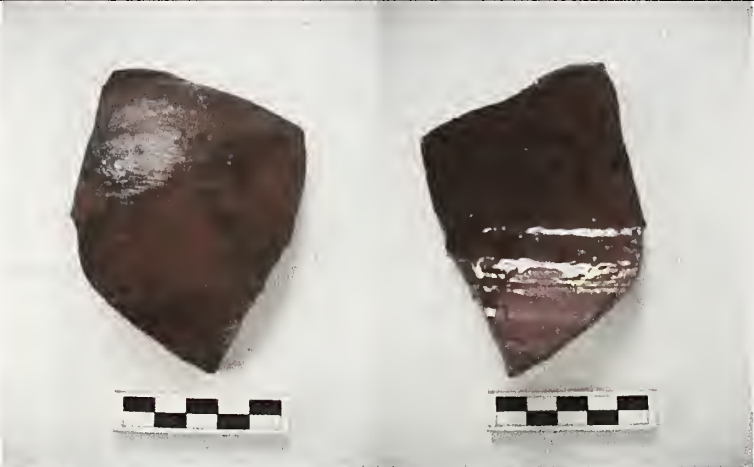
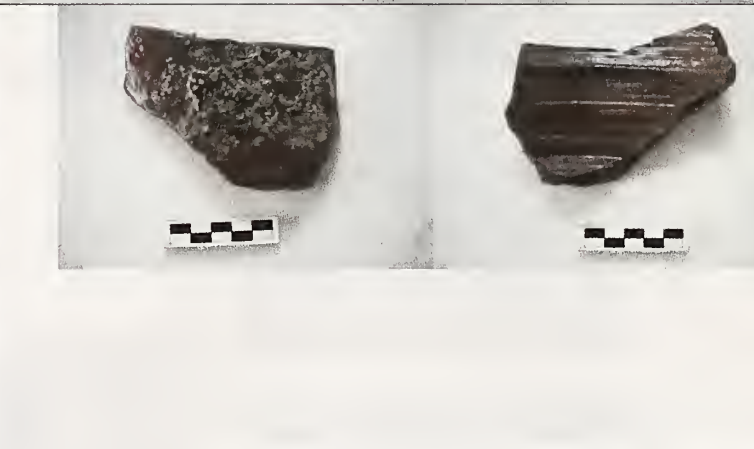
Appendix 3:
Hare Harbour - 1 2013
Underwater
Artifact Catalog
By Erik Phaneuf

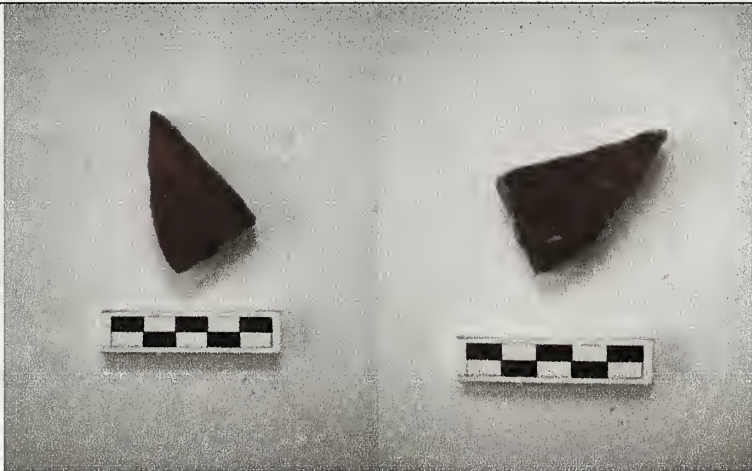
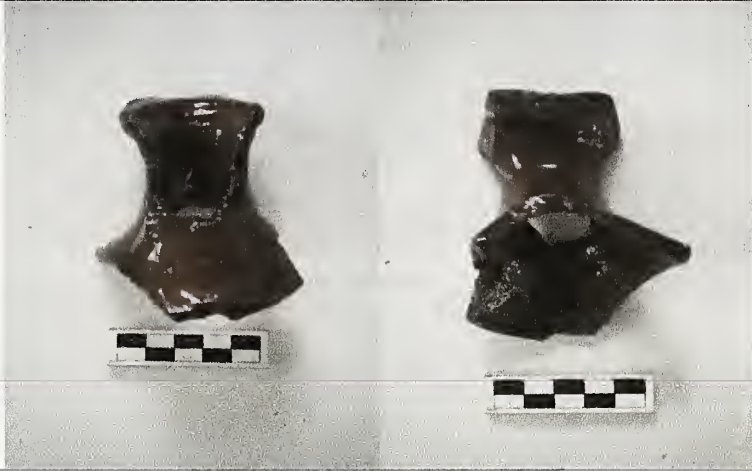

EdBt-3Artifact catalog
2013

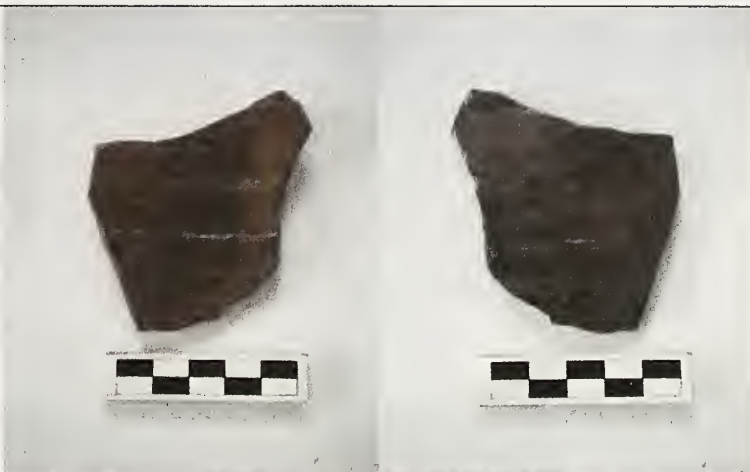

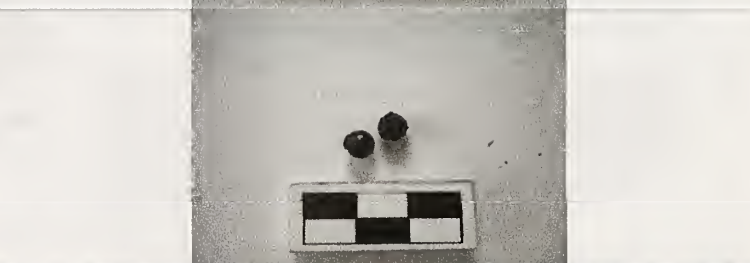
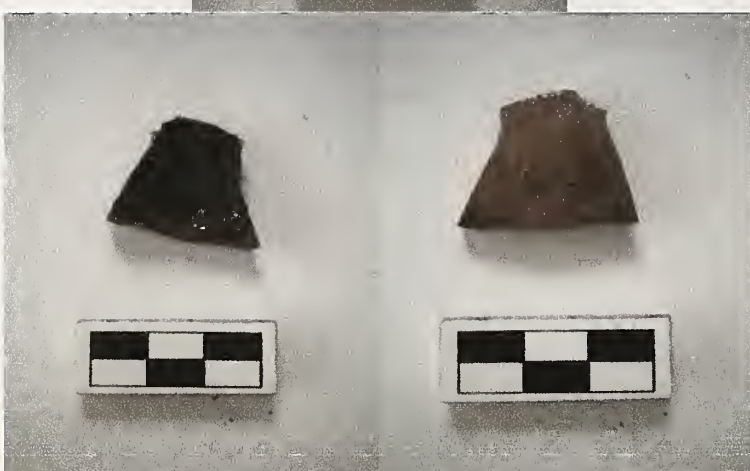
Date	
2 aout 2013	<div>EdBt3-C3-1 Hors contexte Ceramic</div> <div>Terre cuite commune, glaçure verdâtre, pâte beige inclusion de moins de 1 mm de sable rouge</div> <div>Sac no1</div> <div>  </div>
3 aout 2013	<div>EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013-C3-4.1</div> <div>Terre cuite commune, fragment d'écuelle similaire à la poignée de celle de Vincent en 2012- exemple similaire à Red-Bay</div> <div>Sac no 36</div> <div>  </div>
3 aout 2013	<div>EdBt3-C3-4 Ceramic</div> <div>Terre cuite commune sans glaçure Sac no 4</div> <div>  </div>
3 aout 2013	<div>EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic</div> <div>Terre cuite commune couleur beige avec glaçure jaune-verte mais maintenant noir Sac no 4</div> <div>  </div>

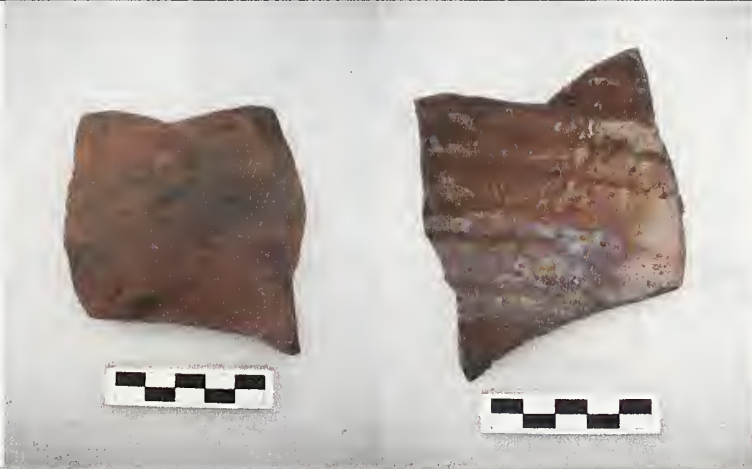
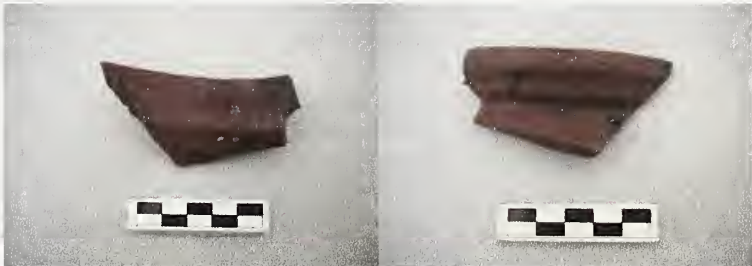

3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Terre cuite commune pate orange avec glaçure orange Sac no 3	
3 août 2013	EdBt-3-C3-4 AM Glass	Fragment de verre d'environ 1mm d'épaisseur légèrement courbé Sac no.10	
3 août 2013	Edbt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Terre cuite commune avec pâte orange avec glaçure incolore. Présence de l'anse complète Sac no. 2	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Fragments de céramiques. Deux fragments de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée dont une anse et un fragment avec glaçure noire Sac no.4	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de céramique d'un rebord. Pâte orangée Sac no.5	

3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Roof tile	Fragment de tuile de toile. Terre cuite commune, pâte orangée Non gardée	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Lead Shot	Petite balle de plomb No.6 0,6 cm	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 Walnut Shell	Fragment d'une noix de grenoble Non gardée	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM	Fragment de braie No.7	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Fragment de céramique avec pâte orangée et glaçure verdâtre Sac no.9	
3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Chertz	Fragment de silex retouché Sac no.8	




3 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Fragment de céramique avec pâte orangée avec glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces. Sac no. 4	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics	Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune à pâte orangée avec glaçure incolore sur la surface intérieure. Pourrait recoller avec un fragment retrouvé en C3-3 le 3 août 2013 Sac no. 11	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics	Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune à pâte orangée. Aucune trace de glaçure. Présence de trace de tour à l'intérieure. Présence du début du fond du contenant Sac no.11	

4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics	Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée. Glaçure incolore sur la face extérieure. Sac no.11	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragment d'un goulot avec début d'épaule. Probablement avec une anse. Terre cuite commune beige avec glaçure orangée à l'extérieure. Pas de glaçure à l'intérieur	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure. Sac no.12	

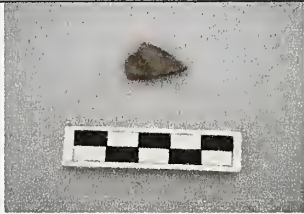

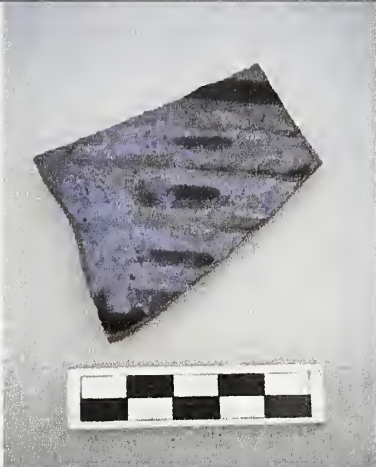

4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- grisâtre avec glaçure orangée sur la face extérieure Sac no.12	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Lead Shots and drops	3 petites balles de plombs et trois gouttes de plombs Sac no.13 0,6 et 0,64 cm	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Lead Shots	Petites balles de plombs Sac no.14 0,6 et 0,58 cm	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée et glaçure noire sur la face extérieure Sac no. 11	




4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Wooden Bead	Perle de bois 14,3 x 9,8mm. Probablement perle de rosaire. Trou, 0,27 cm Unique sur le site Sac no. 15	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune à pâte orangée. Glaçure incolore sur la face intérieure et présence d'une étoile gravée dans la pâte sur la face extérieure. Sac no.16	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de rebord d'une terre cuite commune de pâte orangée. Aucune trace de glaçure Sac no.16	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Glacurée noire avec possibilité d'engobe jaune-verdâtre Sac no.16	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure Sac no.16	

4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Deux petits fragments de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no. 16			
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec faces noircies Sac no.16			
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite grisâtre avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.16			
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune grisâtre sans glaçure ou engobe Sac no.16			
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite avec pâte saumonée avec glaçure brunâtre et possibilité d'engobe ? Sac no. 16			





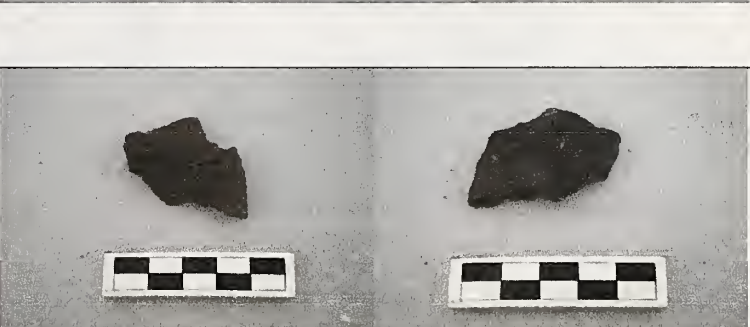
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Quatre fragments de terre cuite commune brunâtre sans glaçure. Présence du rebord Sac no. 16	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Deux fragment de terre cuite commune brunâtre avec glaçure incolore sur l'extérieure. Les pièces collent ensemble. Présence de l'anse Sac no. 16	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Glass	Fragment de verre Sac no. 17	


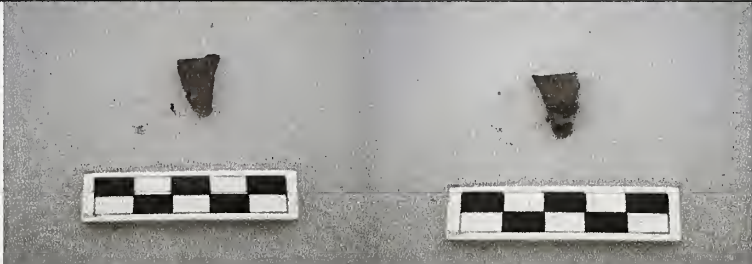
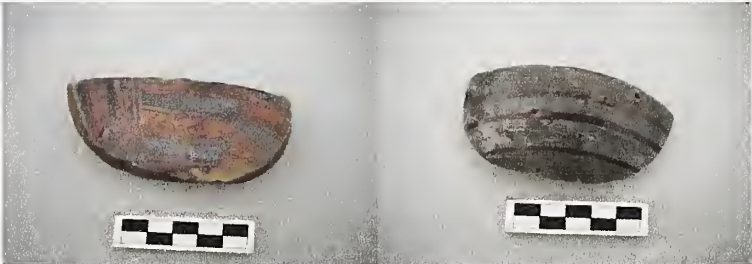


4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Bones	Fémur et vertèbre d'oiseau Sac no. 18	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Lead shot	Balle de plomb Sac no. 19 0,95 cm	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec glaçure et engobe. Début d'une anse Sac no. 21	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013- C3-4.1	Fragment de terre cuite commune d'une écuelle. Semblable à la pièce retrouvée le 3 août et une pièce retrouvée en 2012 Sac no.36	







4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Petit fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.21	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Bones	Ossement bulbe occipital d'un mammifère Sac no. 20	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Terre cuite commune de pâte beige avec glaçure et engobe noircie sur la face externe Sac no. 16	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Bones	Ossement Sac no. 18	



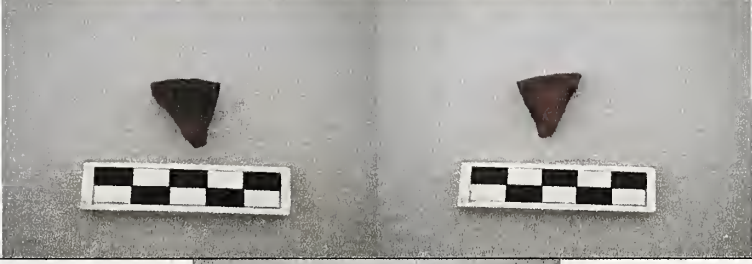


4 août 2013	EdBt-C3-3 PM Leather	Fragments de cuir Non gardé	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Whale Bone	Vertèbre de baleine	
4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Bone	Ossement d'oiseau Sac no. 20	





4 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Wooden stick	Pièce de bois travaillée ?	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- orangée. Glaçure et engobe à l'intérieur d'aspect grossier	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Sac no.22 Deux fragments de céramique se recollant. Terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée. Glaçure verdâtre sur la face intérieure. Aspect noirci à l'extérieur	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Partie de la panse et du fond Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Trois fragments de céramiques se recollant. Pâte beige- brunâtre. Noircis sur la surface extérieure Sac no.22	



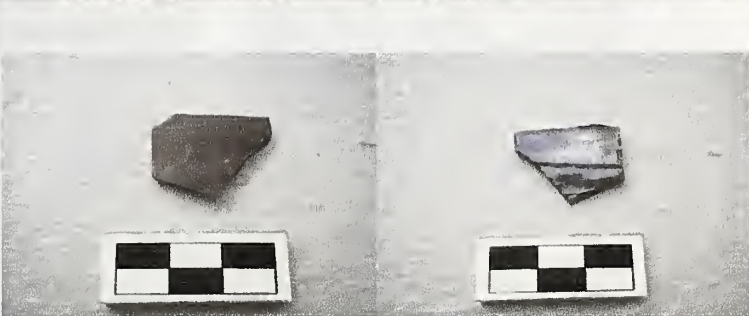
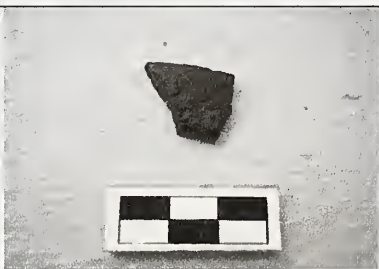
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Fragment de céramique avec pâte beige-brunâtre noircie sur la surface extérieure Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Fragment de céramique avec pâte beige-brunâtre. Une des faces est noircie, et l'autre couverte d'une glaçure verdâtre Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics	Fragments de céramique pouvant provenir du même objet. Pièces du rebords. Pâte saumonée avec glaçure verdâtre-noire sur les deux faces Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Fragment de céramique du rebord et début d'un bec ? Pâte saumonée avec glaçure orangée-noirâtre sur les deux faces Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre d'aspect noirci à l'extérieur Sac no.22	

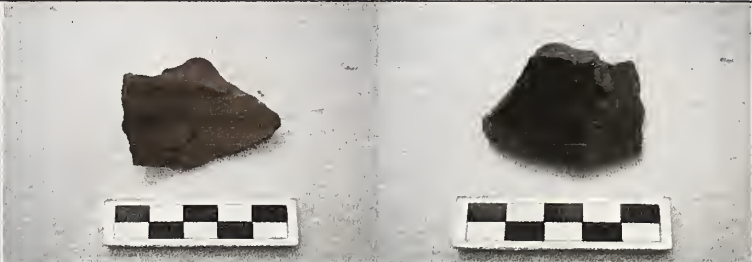
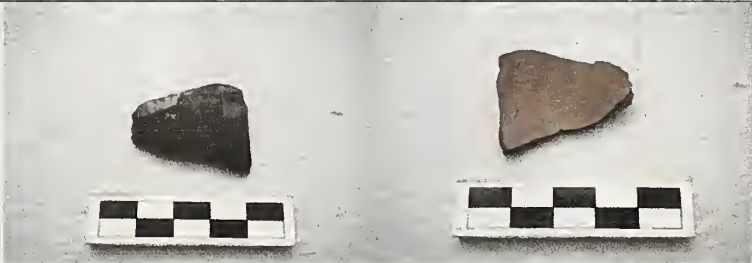
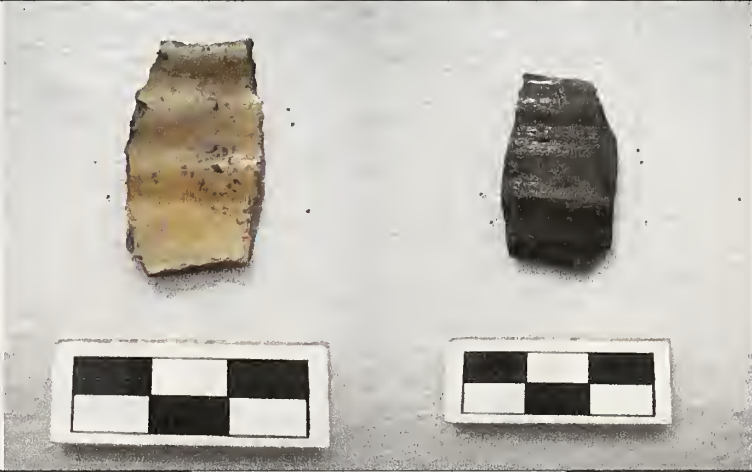


5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Petit fragment de terre cuite avec glaçure et engobe bleutée avec une face noircie Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic	Petit fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grisâtre. Glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no.22	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013-C3-4.1	Fragment d'écuelle recollant avec un fragment retrouvée en C3-4 le 4 août 2013 Sac no.36	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Whale Bone	Vertèbre de baleine ??	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no.23	




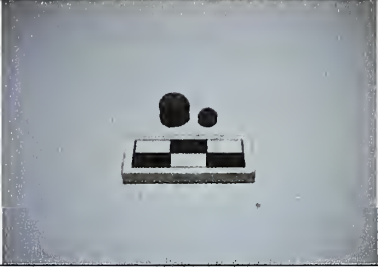

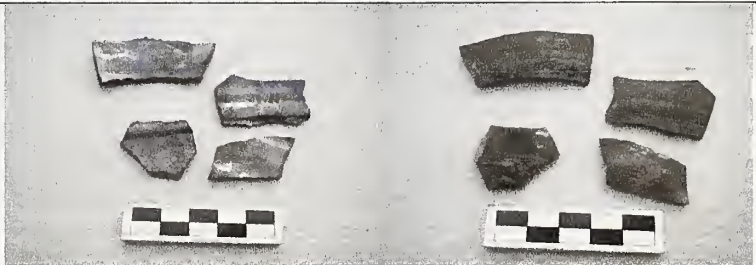
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Walnut Shell	Coquille de noix Non gardé	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM	Braie Sac no. 25	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Lead Shot and Lead Piece	Petite balle de plomb et languette de plomb travaillée Sac no. 24 0,56 cm	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Wood Plug	Fosset pour baril Sac no.28	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de marmite basque avec décoration Sac no.26	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée avec glaçure sur la face intérieure Sac no. 26	


5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure à l'exception d'une petite bande Sac no.26	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de céramique brunâtre avec glaçure grossière sur les deux faces Sac no.26	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no. 26	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Petit fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grisâtre avec une petite bande de glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no. 26	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragmente de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée. Noirci avec glaçure à l'intérieure et glaçure orangée à l'extérieur Sac no. 26	

5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no. 26	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Wooden Piece	Pièce de bois travaillée	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Walnut shell	Coquille de noix Non-gardée	
5 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Leather Shoe	Soulier de cuir Non gardé	

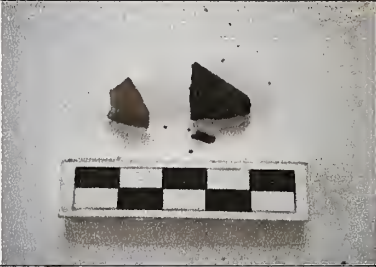



6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure sur la face externe. Glaçure sur la face interne Sac no. 29	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grise- brune. Sans glaçure. Surface noircie à l'extérieur Sac no.29	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige avec glaçure noirâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 29	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure Sac no. 29	

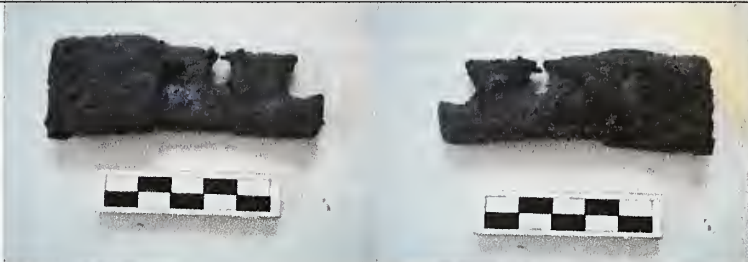
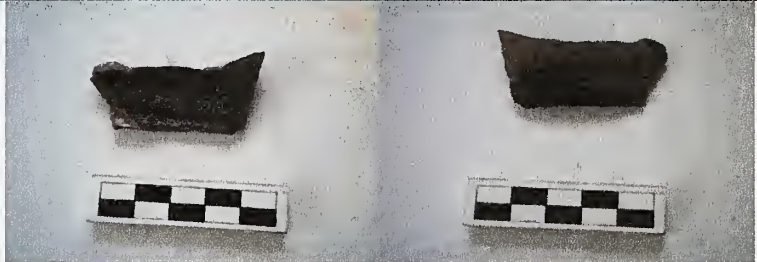



6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige grisâtre avec début d'anse. Sac no.29	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte brunâtre avec glaçure sur la face externe Sac no. 29	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Terre cuite commune avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 29	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 30	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Wooden Piece	Pièces de bois Sac no. 98	




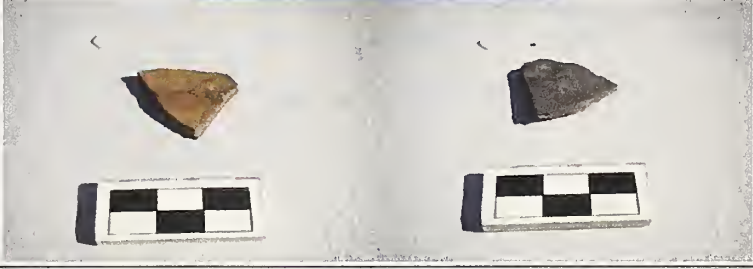
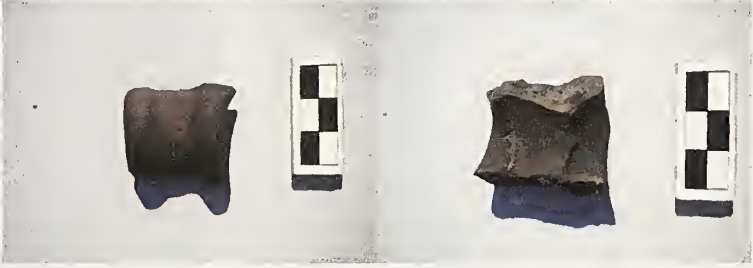
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Walnut Shell	Coquille de noix Non gardé	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Lead shot	Chevrotine de plomb Sac no. 31 0,56 cm	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Bones	Ossements Sac no. 32	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Lead shots	Chevrotine de plomb et petite balle Sac no. 34 0,56 cm et 0,96 cm	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Lusterware ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013-C3-4.1	Fragments de l'écuelle avec partie du fond. Recolle avec portions retrouvées précédemment Sac no. 35	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics	Quatre fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée. Glaçure noire sur l'une des face.	

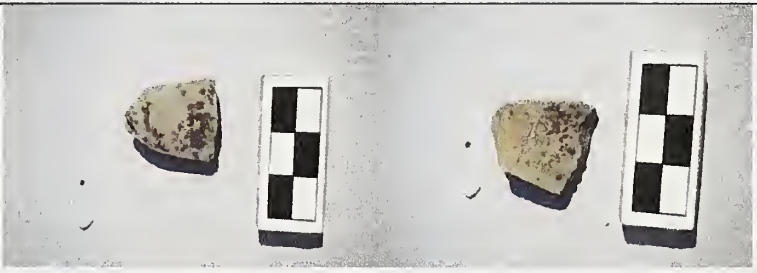




6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Sac no. 35 Fragment de céramique avec pâte grise. Glaçure brunâtre sur la face intérieure Sac no. 35	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée. Glaçure grossière brunâtre à l'intérieure Sac no. 35	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment d'anse avec pâte d'apparence « sandwich » avec glaçure brune sur l'extérieure Sac no. 35	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Deux fragments de terre cuite commune complètement noircis Sac no. 35	
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grisâtre. Sac no. 35	


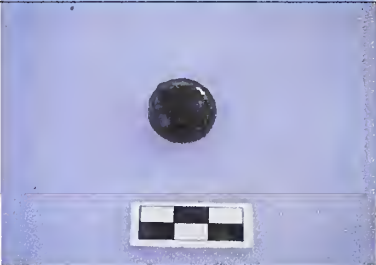

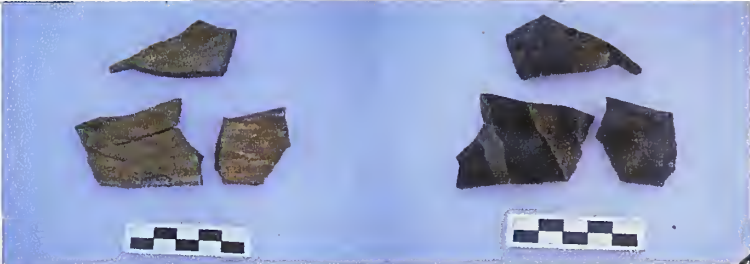
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Nail Concretion	Concrétions de clous Sac no. 102		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune grisâtre avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 35		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no. 35		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune beige sans glaçure. Décors de lignes horizontales à l'extérieur Sac no. 37		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec glaçure Sac no. 37		

6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Petits fragments de terre cuite commune Sac no. 37		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Glass	Deux fragments de verres noirâtres Sac no. 38		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Birds and Fish Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux et de poissons Sac no. 39		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Wood	Pièce de bois Sac no. 101		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Metal	Pièce de métal Sac no.40		




				
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Glaçure grossière à l'intérieure Sac no. 37		
6 août 2013	Edbt3-C3-3 PM Lead Shot	Petite balle de plomb Sac no. 41 0,5 cm		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 PM Chertz	Fragments de silex Sac no. 44		
6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 Bones	Ossements Sac no. 43		

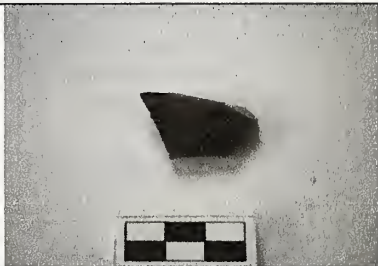
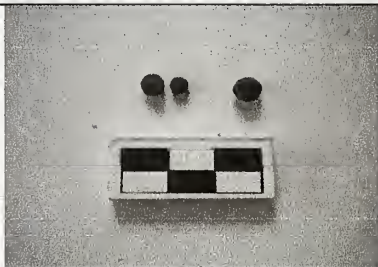


6 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 Ceramics	Fragment de céramique avec pâte grise sans glaçure Sac no.42	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux 1,2 cm trou 0,3 cm Sac no. 45	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Bead	Perle d'ivoire Sac no. 46	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige et glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 47	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commande. Anse Sac no., 47	




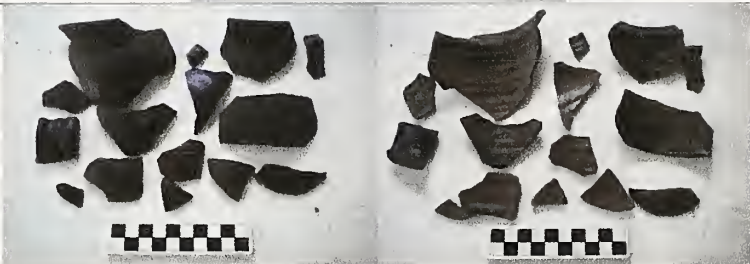
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grise sans glaçure. Sac no. 47	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée Sac no. 47	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Nut shell	Coquille de noix/fruit Non gardé	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Wooden Piece	Pièce de bois 12 cm de long, 1,2 par 2 cm de largeur, pointe biseauté Bas non conservé Sac no. 99	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Lead Shot and piece	Pièce et balle de plomb Sac no. 48 0,57 cm	

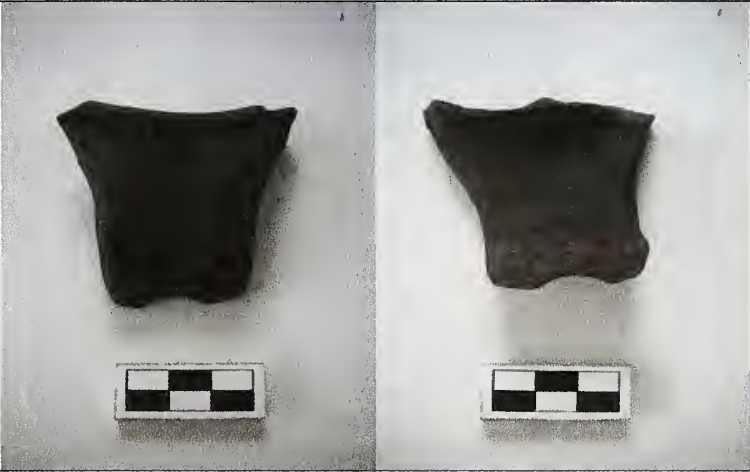
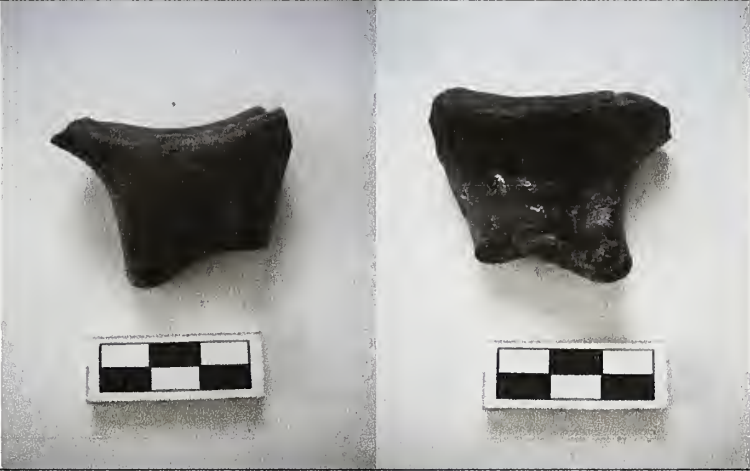

7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Leather Shoe	Soulier de cuir Non gardé	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Musket Shot	Balle de mousquet Sac no. 49 2,09 cm de diamètre	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Birds Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 50	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragments de céramiques dont deux recollant ensemble. Pâte saumonée avec glaçure et engobe verdâtre/orangé sur l'une des faces (intérieure) Sac no. 51	





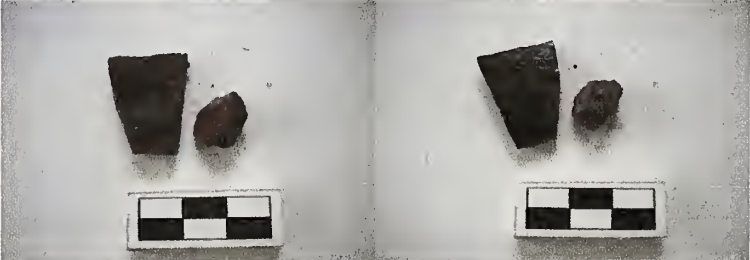
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune d'anse Sac no. 51	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grise. Engobe et glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no. 51	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune complètement noirci Sac no.51	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure. Pâte brunâtre Sac no. 51	


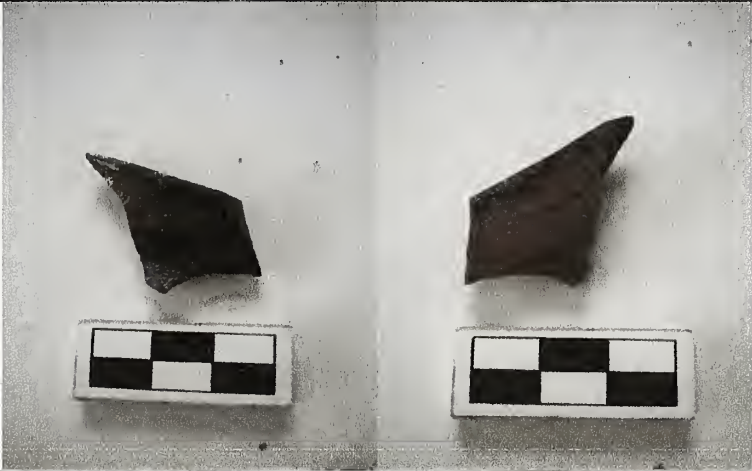


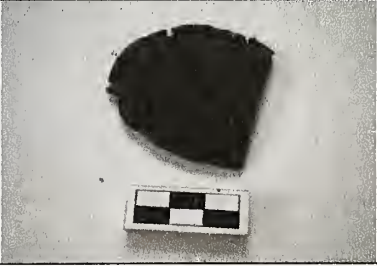
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune brune-grisâtre sans glaçure Sac no.51	
7 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	5 fragments de céramique avec pâte d'apparence « sandwich ». Faïence présentant deux type de pâte, une saumonée et l'autre beige- jaune. Engobe et glaçure donnant apparence bleutée Sac no.51	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 52	





9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- saumonée. Engobe et glaçure noircie sur l'une des faces Sac no.53	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 Lead Shot	Plomb Sac no. 54	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Piece of wood	Pièce de baquet et coin 9cm par 3,2 cm à son plus large Sac no.55	
9 aout 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Nut shell	Coquille de noix Non gardé	




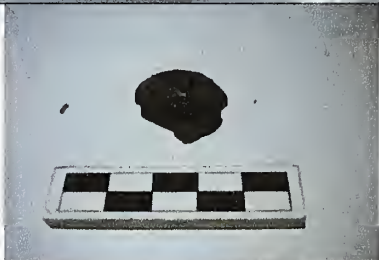
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Birds, mammal and fish bones	Ossements d'oiseaux, de mammifères et de poissons Sac no. 56	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM	Bonde de tonneau	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ropes	Corde Non gardé	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre. Surface extérieure noircie. Possiblement même objet. Quelques fragments de bord. Gouttes de	


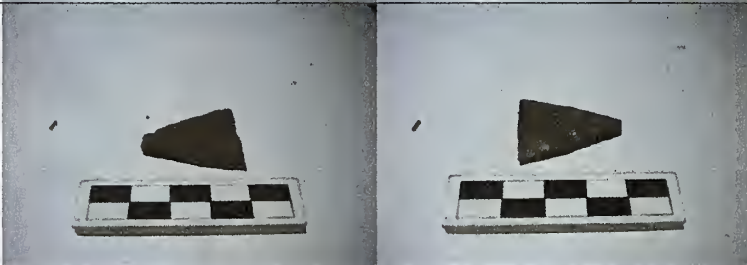

		<p>glaçure sur le plus gros tesson (en haut à gauche) Sac no. 57</p>			
9 août 2013	<p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramic</p>	<p>Fragment d'anse avec pâte brunâtre. Pas de glaçure ni d'engobe</p> <p>Sac no.57</p>			
9 août 2013	<p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramic</p>	<p>Fragment d'anse avec pâte grisâtre. Pas de glaçure ni d'engobe</p> <p>Sac no.57</p>			
9 août 2013	<p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramic</p>	<p>Fragment de terre cuite commune, possiblement près du rebords</p> <p>Sac no.57</p>			

9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune. Glaçure noire sur les deux faces Sac no. 57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Terre cuite commune avec pâte avec aspect «sandwich». Engobe et glaçure bleutée. Décoration peinte sur la face interne. Possiblement même objet que fragments récupérés le 7 août (sac no.51) Sa cno.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Petit fragment de terre cuite avec engobe et glaçure bleutée. Possible faïence 0,67 cm d'épais Sac no.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Petit fragment de terre cuite commune avec glaçure orangée sur les deux faces Sac no.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.57	


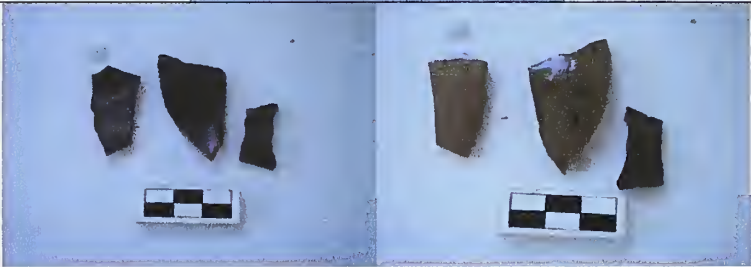



9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure No.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Ceramic	Fragment de rebord avec pâte grisâtre. Glaçure sur l'une des face et coulisse sur l'autre No.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune noircis sur les deux faces Sac no.57	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Leather shoe	Fragment de chaussure de cuir Non-gardé	





9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Wooden piece	Coin pour tonneau Non gardé			
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Lead	Fragment de plomb			
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Birds Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 59			
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Unknown piece of wood	Pièce de bois à usage inconnu Sac no. 60			






9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM	Coin pour cerceau de tonneau 8 cm de long, 1 cm d'épaisseur à la pointe Sac no. 100	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragments de céramique dont deux recollent ensemble avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur la face intérieure Épaisseur variant de 0,6 à 0,4 cm Sac no. 61	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite avec pâte à aspect « sandwich » avec engobe et glaçure bleutée. Fragment similaire en AM et au 7 août 2013 Sac no.61	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Walnut Shell	Coquille de noix Non gardée	



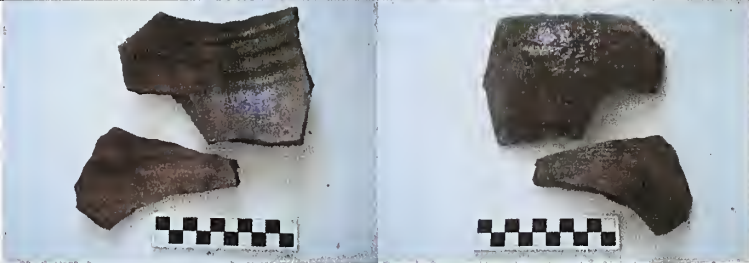

9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec fragments de rebords sans glaçure. Pâte brunâtre Sac no.61	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.61	
9 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragments divers d'anse de contenant en terre cuite commune. Une seule présente une glaçure à l'intérieur (en haut à gauche) Sac no.61	


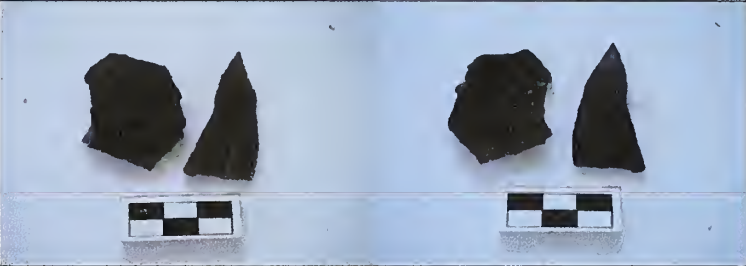


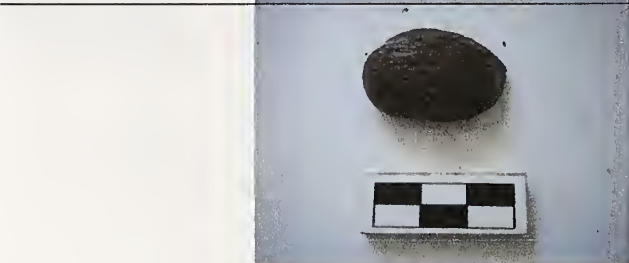
10 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no. 62	
10 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Deux fragments de céramique avec pâte brune sans glaçure. Une des faces noircie Sac no.62	
10 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Birds Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no.63	


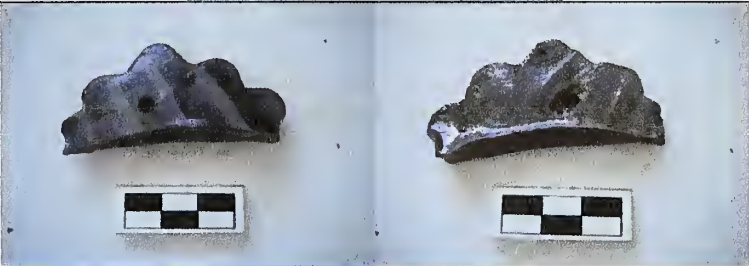


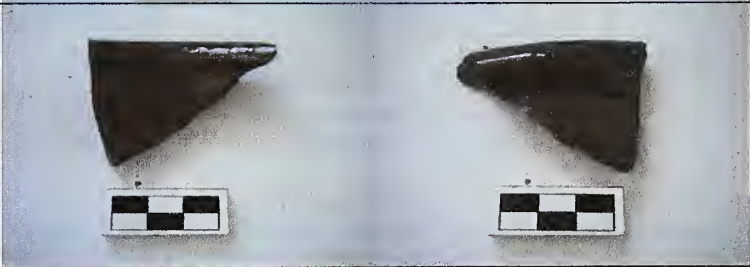
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Birds Bones	Ossement d'oiseau Sac no.65	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- saumonée. Glaçure bleutée sur l'une des faces Sac no.64	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment d'écuelle, possiblement autre individu que fragments retrouvés précédemment Sac no.64	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune et une des faces noircies	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-4 AM Chertz	Fragment de silex Sac no.66	

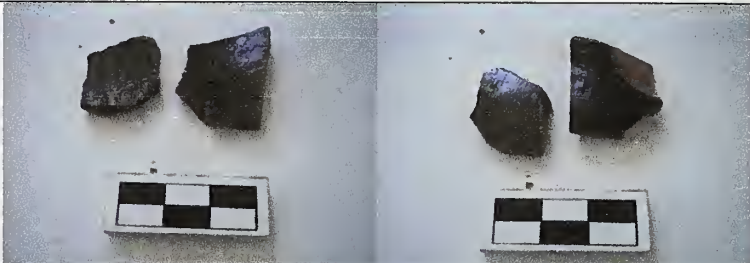
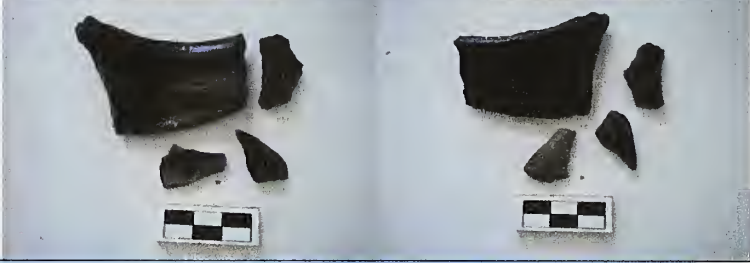

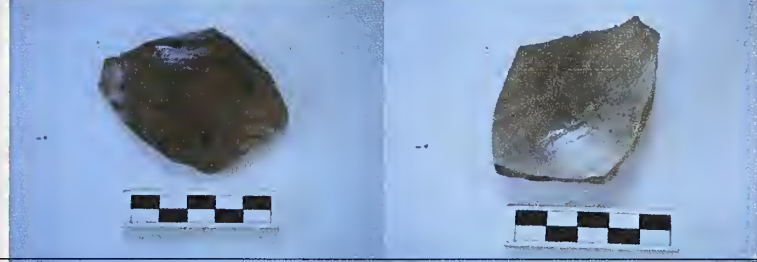

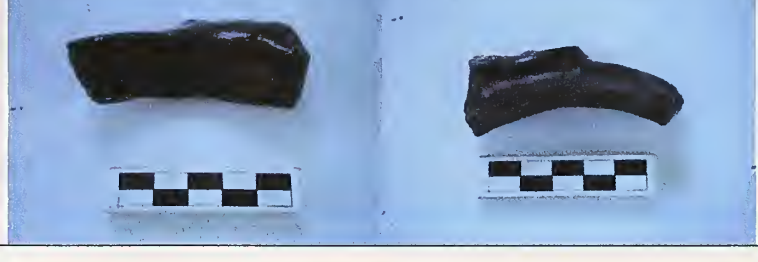
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux et de mammifères Sac no.68	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Leather band	Bande de cuir Non gardée	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Walnut shell	Coquilles de noix Non gardées	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune. Glaçure grossière sur la face intérieure et glaçure noire- verdâtre a l'extérieur Sac no.67	





11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune noircis Sac no.67	
11 août 2013	Edbt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune orangées avec glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.67	
11 août 20123	Edbt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Petit fragment de terre cuite avec pâte saumonée Sac no.67	
11 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Chertz	Fragment de silex Sac no.69	
11 aout 2013	EdBt-3 C3-3 ceramic	Faïence à pâte saumonée avec décor peint à la main, lignes bleues entrecroisées avec points Sac no. 67	





12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Birds Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no.71	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Lead Shot	Balles et gouttes de plomb Sac no. 72	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune, possiblement jarre à olive. Possiblement même objet Sac no. 70	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune d'anse avec pâte orangée. Sans glaçure Sac no.70	



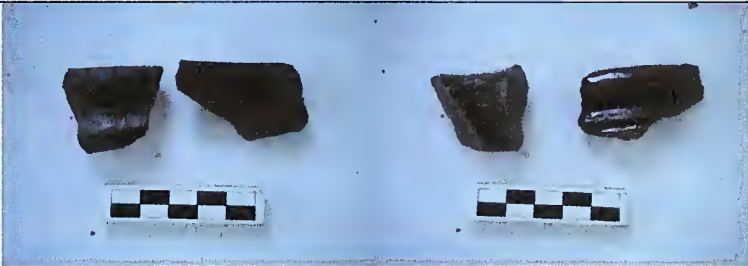
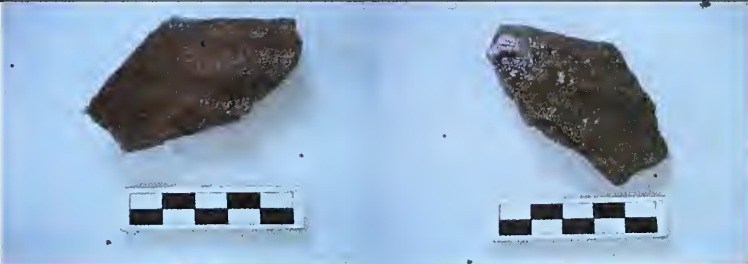
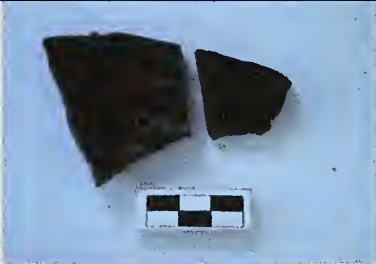
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec glaçure noirâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.70	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure. Pâte brunâtre Sac no.70	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Caribou Antlers	Bois de caribou	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Glass Bead	Perle de verre Sac no.74	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Walnut Shell	Coquille de noix Non gardé	




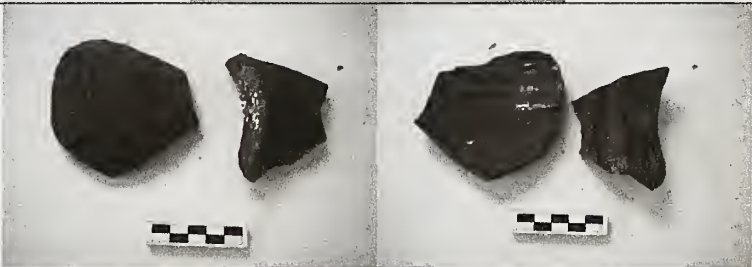

12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Bones	Ossements Sac no. 75		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Porindger Handle	Anse pour écuelle Sac no. 73		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Marmits Ceramic	Fragment de marmite avec bande décorative Sac no.73		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.73		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune de rebord avec pâte orangée et glaçure Sac no.73		

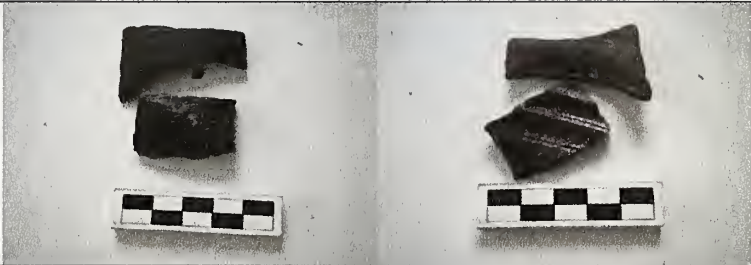

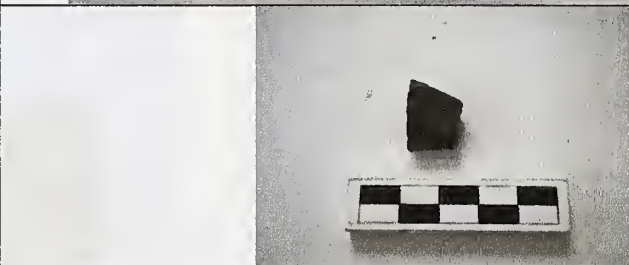


12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec surface noircies Sac no.73	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune noircis sur les deux faces Sac no.73	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune sans glaçure Sac no.76	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite sans glaçure, pâte beige beige Sac no.76	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de faïence allant avec autres pièces récupérées dans C3-3 Sac no.76	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment de rebord avec anse de terre cuite commune Sac no.76	




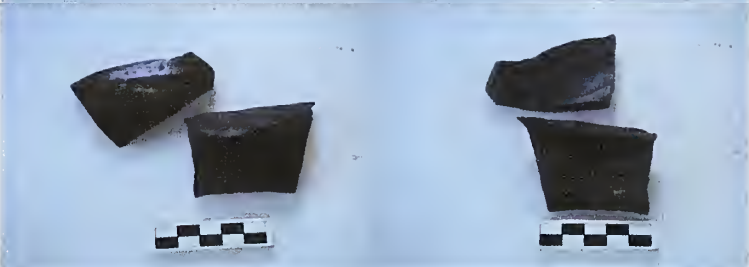

12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic	Fragment d'écuelle recollant avec fragments retrouvés précédemment Sac no.76		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Pm Beads	Perle de verre ou d'ivoire Sac no. 78		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux (tête, tarso-métatarse...) Sac no. 77		
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Leads Shots	Petites balles et gouttes de plomb Sac no. 81		


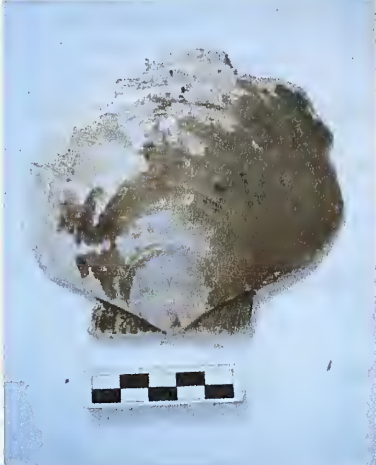

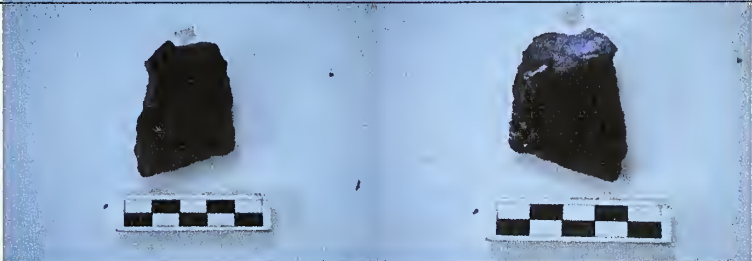
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Birds and Mammals Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux et de mammifères Sac no.80	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Walnut and fruit shell	Coquille de noix et de fruits Non gardé	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragment de céramique avec pâte beige avec glaçure jaunâtre à l'intérieure, trace de coulisse à l'extérieur. Début de l'anse Sac no. 79	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramic	Fragment de fond de contenant de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre. Trace de glaçure à l'intérieur Sac no.79	



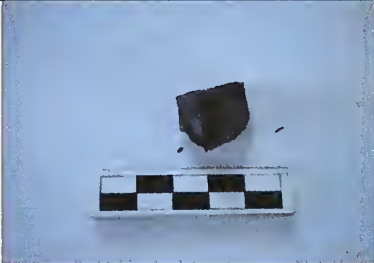


12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec glaçure noircie sur l'une des faces Sac no.79	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure et pâte brunâtre. Fragment d'anse Sac no.79	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure Sac no.79	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 Pm Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no.79	
12 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre se recollant ensemble Sac no.79	

13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Bones	Ossements d'oiseaux et de mammifères Sac no.82	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no.83	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 Am Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune noircis sans glaçure Sac no.83	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 Am Ceramics	Deux fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre. Pas de glaçure à l'exception de gouttes verdâtres dispersées Sac no,83	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Birds and Fish Bones	Ossements de poissons et d'oiseaux Sac no.84	

13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Ceramic	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune sans glaçure Sac no.85	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite avec glaçure noircie sur l'une des faces Sac no.85	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic	Fragment de rebord de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- brunâtre Sac no.85	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Am Ceramic	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée Sac no.85	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Bones	Ossements Sac no.86	

13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Lead	Langouette de plomb Sac no. 88	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Chertz	Fragments de silex Sac no.89	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no.. 87	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite noircis sans glaçure Sac no.. 87	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite avec une surface avec glaçure noircie Sac no.. 87	

13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 Pm Bones	Ossements de poissons et oiseaux Sac no. 90	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Sea Shell	Coquille Saint-Jacques Sac no.. 91	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Deux fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.. 92	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de marmite avec bande décorative Sac no. 92	

13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune sans glaçure Sac no.. 92	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics	Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.. 92	
13 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-3 PM Chertz	Fragment de silex Sac no. 93	
14 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics	Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune foncée sans glaçure. Fragment de rebord Sac no. 94	
14 août 2013	EdBt3-C3-5 Am Lead Shot	Balles de plombs Sac no. 95	

Appendix 4:
Ostéothèque de Montréal
Laboratory Faunal Analysis,
By Claire St-Germain

Université de Montréal
Département d'anthropologie
Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc.
C.P. 6128 Succ. Centre-Ville
Montréal Québec
H3C 3J7

ANALYSE DES RESTES FAUNIQUE
DU SITE PETIT MÉCATINA 3 /HARE HARBOR 1 (EdBt-3),
BASSE-CÔTE-NORD, QUÉBEC, CANADA
(SAISONS DE FOUILLES 2003 À 2012)

ET

RAPPORT SYNTHÈSE DES SAISONS DE FOUILLES 2001 À 2012

Rapport réalisé pour Anja Herzog (Université Laval) et
William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution)

Rapport no 298
Mars 2014

© Ostéothèque de Montréal 2014

Fiche signalétique

Code Borden : **EdBt-3**

Nom du site : Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : occupation basque (post 1550); occupation inuit et/ou française (post 1650 à 1740)

Affiliation culturelle : Européenne et/ou Inuit (historique)

Nombre de restes analysés = **429**

Nombre de restes ichtyens brièvement examinés = 17 662¹

¹ Les restes ichtyens ont été sommairement examinés sans compilation. Les effectifs proviennent du fichier de l'inventaire des restes fauniques fourni par Anja Herzog.

Avant-propos

Les restes squelettiques ont été identifiés par Claire St-Germain à l'aide de la collection de référence de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal Inc., sise dans les locaux du département d'anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal. Les restes ichtyens ont été examinés par Michelle Courtemanche.

La compilation des données et la rédaction de l'analyse ont été réalisées par Claire St-Germain. Michelle Courtemanche a collaboré à la révision du rapport.

En vertu des droits d'auteur, aucune modification à ce texte ne doit être apportée sans le consentement des auteurs.

Dans le cas où les données du présent rapport seraient utilisées (publication, communication...), le crédit du travail doit être attribué aux auteurs et référencé dans le texte et la bibliographie.

Référence à citer :

Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. 2014. *Analyse des restes fauniques du site Petit Mécatina 3/Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Basse-Côte-Nord, Québec, Canada (saisons de fouilles 2003 à 2012) et Rapport synthèse des saisons de fouilles 2001 à 2012*. Auteur : Claire St-Germain. Rapport inédit no 298 réalisé pour Anja Herzog et William Fitzhugh.

PRÉSENTATION

Ce rapport présente les données de l'analyse des restes squelettiques du site Petit Mécatina 3 /Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3) sur la Basse-Côte-Nord de la Province du Québec. Le site se localise sur la côte est de l'Île du Petit Mécatina, sur la rive nord-est d'une petite baie nommée l'anse de Petit Mécatina, entre Harrington Harbor et Tête-à-la-Baleine. Deux périodes chronologiques ont été reconnues sur le site : une occupation associée aux Basques et à des pêcheurs français au tournant du XVII^e siècle (post 1550, probablement fin XVI^e siècle et première moitié du XVII^e siècle); une occupation inuite et/ou européenne (française) au tournant du XVIII^e siècle (post 1650 à 1740 maximum). Des structures inuites ont également été repérées sur le site (surplomb rocheux).

Le rapport est subdivisé en deux parties.

La première partie présente les résultats de l'analyse faunique des **429** restes squelettiques de mammifères et d'oiseaux provenant en majorité des contextes subaquatiques des années de fouilles 2011 et 2012, mais également de 2007 et 2008, de même que quelques unités des fouilles terrestres des années 2003 et 2008 à 2012 (Aires 1, 3, 3 Nord, 7 et 8) (rapport no 298 2014). Ces restes ont fait l'objet d'une analyse complète (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, et relevé des traces). La section contient également les résultats de l'examen sommaire des 17 662 restes ichtyens.

La deuxième partie du rapport est consacrée à la synthèse des deux analyses fauniques réalisées à ce jour pour le site Petit Mécatina, soit la présente étude (2014) et celle effectuée en 2011 (Ostéothèque de Montréal, rapport no 284), pour un nombre total de **1414** restes fauniques (n= 985 en 2011 et n= 429 en 2014). L'analyse de cette partie comporte une compilation des taxons par contexte (terrestre et subaquatiques), une quantification des principaux taxons à l'aide du nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et de la représentation squelettique, ainsi qu'une discussion sur les indices de saisonnalité des

captures. Ces restes fauniques correspondent à l'échantillon complet de mammifères et d'oiseaux récolté sur le site.

Toutes les données primaires ont été inscrites sur les fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, localisation squelettique, latéralité des pièces anatomiques et informations d'ordre taphonomique — altérations et traces). Elles ont été saisies à l'aide de fichiers Excel conçus suivant le modèle des fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque. La quantification des ossements et des pièces anatomiques par taxon a été réalisée grâce au décompte des restes osseux (NR et NRD)². Lorsque les pièces anatomiques présentes le permettaient, l'évaluation de la contribution relative des taxons a aussi été estimée par le calcul du nombre minimal d'individus de fréquence (NMI)³.

Les codes utilisés pour l'enregistrement des informations sont présentés dans l'Annexe 2 du rapport; les fiches d'identification sont présentées dans l'Annexe 3. Enfin, les noms latins des espèces animales n'apparaissent qu'une fois dans le rapport, soit dans le texte, soit dans les tableaux.

Les résultats de l'examen sommaire des restes ichtyens sont présentés dans l'Annexe 1.

² NR= nombre de restes et NRD= nombre de restes déterminés par taxon.

³ Le NMI a été estimé principalement pour les taxons les plus importants selon le nombre de restes; cette estimation est présentée dans la deuxième partie du rapport.

Nota bene :

Pour le site à l'étude, les catégories de grosseur correspondent aux tailles suivantes :

- * Gros Mammifères : taille caribou, orignal, ours, phoque de grande taille, morse
- * Mammifères moyens-gros : porc, phoque de taille moyenne
- * Gros Oiseaux : taille oie, cormoran, goéland de grande taille
- * Oiseaux moyens-gros : taille goéland, gros canard
- * Oiseaux moyens : taille canard, guillemot, tétraoninés

Catégories taxinomiques pour le site EdBt-3

Mammifères

Mammifères marins Incluent Cétacés, Odobénidés (morse) et Phocidés (phoque *spp.*)

Cétacés Comprends Odontocètes (Cétacés à dents) et Mysticètes (Cétacés à fanons)

Carnivores Incluent carnivores terrestres et marins

Artiodactyles Comprend Cervidés, Bovidés (bœuf, mouton et chèvre) et Suidés

Cervidés Comprends caribou des bois, cerf de Virginie, orignal

Suidés Comprends sanglier et porc domestique

Oiseaux

Gaviidés Famille des plongeurs

Anatidés Comprend cygne *spp.*, Ansérinés (oie *spp.*) et canards

Ansérinés Comprends oies sauvages et oie domestique (*Anser anser*)

Canards Comprends canards barboteurs et canards plongeurs (sous-famille Anatinés)

Canards barboteurs Comprends les canards barboteurs sauvages et le canard domestique

Phasianidés Comprend dinde *spp.*, Tétræoninés (espèces autochtones) et Phasianinés (espèces introduites par les Européens)

Tétræoninés Comprend lagopède des saules (*Lagopus lagopus*), tétras du Canada (*Falcapennis canadensis*) et gélinotte huppée (*Bonasa umbellus*)

Phasianinés Comprends poulet domestique (*Gallus gallus*) et faisan de colchide (*Phasianus colchicus*)

Charadriiformes Comprends bécasseaux, pluviers et Laridés

Laridés Comprends Larinés (goéland *spp.* et mouette *spp.*), Sterninés (sterne *spp.*) et Alcinés (guillemot *spp.*)

— Aussi :

- Mammifères marins : dont trois probablement baleine (Cétacés) (dont une côte? et une vertèbre?) et deux probablement Phocidés (os long et bulle tympanique);
- Gros Mammifères : la plupart Phocidés ou Mammifères marins; un fragment indéterminé Mammifères marins taille morse (carpe ou tarse?) ou Cervidés (patella?);
- Mammifères moyens-gros : côte porc ou Phocidés;
- Mammifères indéterminés : dont huit peut-être Phocidés (fibula, carpe ou tarse, crâne?);
- Gros Oiseaux : phalanges, vertèbres, côtes, sternum, bréchet et os longs dont plusieurs peut-être Laridés ou Ansérinés; une phalange proximale pelvienne appartient à un jeu volatile, probablement un Anatidé;
- Oiseaux moyens-gros : dont une diaphyse d'os long (fémur de canard?) d'un **oisillon**, quatre phalanges proximales pelviennes et une phalange pelvienne;
- Oiseaux moyens : phalange moyenne pelvienne;
- Oiseaux indéterminés : dont fragments de crâne, bréchet et sternum;
- Catégories Indéterminés oiseaux ou petits mammifères, Indéterminés oiseaux ou mammifères et Classe indéterminée.

— Taux de détermination : 79 % (NRD= 337/429 restes déterminés à un taxon inférieur à la Classe animale c.-à-d. à l'ordre, à la famille, au genre ou à l'espèce)⁴.

⁴ Les catégories Mammifères marins et Mammifères terrestres sont exclues.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE

RÉSULTATS 2014 (Mammifères et Oiseaux)

EdBt-3

NR examinés = 429 (379 frais, 50 brûlés)

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE

— Deux classes animales : les Oiseaux (NR= 298; 70 %) et les Mammifères (NR= 121; 28 %).

— Autres restes attribués aux catégories Indéterminés Oiseaux/petits Mammifères (NR= 3) et Indéterminés Oiseaux/Mammifères (NR= 2), et à la Classe indéterminée (NR= 5) (Tableau 1).

— Vingt-quatre taxons déterminés (dont cinq espèces mammaliennes) présents dans l'assemblage : treize taxons aviaires et onze taxons mammaliens. Toutes classes confondues, les taxons déterminés sont par ordre d'importance numérique : Larinés (NRD= 135), Laridés (NRD= 43), Tétragoninés (NRD= 29), Cétacés (NRD= 22), Alcinés (NRD= 16), Phocidés et porc domestique (NRD= 13 respectivement), canards indéterminés (NRD= 12), Ansérinés (NRD= 11), renard *spp.* (NRD= 8), Anatidés (NRD= 7), Phasianinés, Artiodactyles et porc-épic d'Amérique (NRD= 4 respectivement), phoque du Groenland et Suidés (NRD= 3 respectivement), Phasianidés et canards barboteurs (NRD= 2 respectivement) et, plongeon *spp.*, cormoran *spp.*, Charadriiformes (probablement pluviers), Cervidés, caribou des bois et boeuf domestique (NRD= 1 respectivement).

Les restes ichtyens

L'examen sommaire des nombreux restes de poissons a révélé la présence quasi exclusive de Gadidés, probablement la morue franche (*Gadus morhua*). Des individus de taille variable ont été repérés, soit des petites et des grosses morues. En ce qui a trait à la représentation squelettique, les restes proviennent principalement de la tête, mais aussi du rachis (vertèbres).

Deux vertèbres se distinguent du lot : elles appartiendraient vraisemblablement à du requin (EdBt-3 : 1626, sondage B-2, contextes subaquatiques). Il pourrait s'agir d'une petite espèce de requin i.e. Aiguillat *spp.*

La liste des unités examinées est présentée dans l'Annexe 1.

Tableau 1 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2014)

Taxon	Nom latin	Code	NRT	%
Oiseaux			298	69,5 %
Plongeon <i>spp.</i>	<i>Gaviidae</i>	gavd	1	
Cormoran <i>spp.</i>	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	phad	1	
Anatidés	<i>Anatidae</i>	anad	7	
Ansérinés	<i>Anserinae</i>	ansn	11	
Canards barboteurs	<i>Anatinae</i>	anan	2	
Canards indéterminés		ani	12	
Phasianidés	<i>Phasianidae</i>	phsd	2	
Phasianinés	<i>Phasianinae</i>	phsn	4	
Tétraoninés	<i>Tetraoninae</i>	tetn	29	
Charadriiformes	<i>Charadriiforma</i>	chaf	1	
Laridés	<i>Laridae</i>	lard	43	
Larinés	<i>Larinae</i>	larn	135	
Alcinés	<i>Alcinae</i>	alcn	16	
Gros Oiseaux		ogr	19	
Oiseaux moyens-gros		omg	7	
Oiseaux moyens		omy	1	
Oiseaux indéterminés		io	7	
Mammifères			121	28,2 %
Porc-épic d'Amérique	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	ed	4	
Cétacés	<i>Cetacea</i>	ce	22	
Renard <i>spp.</i>		ren	8	
Phocidés	<i>Phocidae</i>	ph	13	
Phoque du Groenland	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	pg	3	
Artiodactyles	<i>Artiodactyla</i>	ar	4	
Cervidés	<i>Cervidae</i>	cr	1	
Caribou des bois	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	rt	1	
Boeuf domestique	<i>Bos taurus</i>	bt	1	
Suidés	<i>Suidae</i>	suid	3	
Porc domestique	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	ssd	13	
Mammifères marins		mmm	6	
Gros Mammifères		mgr	21	
Mammifères moyens-gros		mmg	1	
Mammifères indéterminés		mi	20	
Indéterminés			10	2,3 %
Ind. oiseaux/petits mammifères		iopm	3	
Ind. oiseaux/mammifères		iom	2	
Classe indéterminée		i	5	
Total			429	100,0 %

ÉTAT DE LA COLLECTION DU SITE EdBt-3 (2014)

Restes brûlés

— Les restes squelettiques qui présentent les stigmates de leur passage au feu (noircis ou entièrement calcinés — colonne COLLB) se retrouvent exclusivement dans les unités des fouilles terrestres. Ce sont : un fragment de sternum de gros oiseaux (Laridés?) (Aire 8, EdBt-3:6526), huit fragments de gros Mammifères (Aire 3, EdBt-3:2144) et six fragments de mammifères indéterminés (crâne de phocidés?) (Aire 3 Nord, EdBt-3:2053).

— Les autres restes squelettiques inscrits dans la colonne des os brûlés (n= 35) sont entièrement blanchis. Ils ont probablement tous été altérés par la combustion, mais il n'est pas exclu que leur état résulte de l'action combinée de la caléfaction et des intempéries (altération par les facteurs climatiques). Ces restes (huit os de phocidés, un os de mammifères marins, neuf restes de gros mammifères, 14 os de mammifères indéterminés et trois restes de la classe indéterminée) proviennent de l'Aire 3 (EdBt-3:2144) et de l'Aire 3 Nord (EdBt-3:2053).

Restes à l'état frais

— Tous les autres restes ne présentent aucune trace apparente d'altération par la combustion (colonne COLL — écrus ou à l'état frais). Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont été altérés par une exposition aux intempéries (intempérisation) (écaillés, craquelés ou émoussés). Ces restes squelettiques proviennent pour la plupart du site terrestre.

— En ce qui concerne les contextes subaquatiques, les principales altérations observées consistent en plages d'érosion (principalement aux extrémités des os longs d'oiseaux), ou encore, en surface externe en partie piquetée ou poreuse. Cet état pourrait résulter d'une altération due à leur séjour dans l'eau du fleuve. Malgré tout, les restes provenant des fouilles subaquatiques sont en excellent état de conservation (comme en témoigne le taux de détermination très élevé).

— Chez les oiseaux, la porosité des os, particulièrement aux extrémités des os longs, est une indication de la présence de jeunes volatiles. Certains os d'oiseaux des contextes subaquatiques montraient une telle porosité. Toutefois, leur séjour dans l'eau du fleuve pourrait avoir altéré leur texture créant ainsi la fausse impression d'os d'oisillons. La présence de jeunes volatiles n'est malgré tout pas à exclure.

TRACES (EdBt-3) (2014)⁵

— De nombreuses traces de dépeçage ont été observées sur les restes squelettiques de la collection analysée en 2014. Elles consistent en traces de coupe, en fractures anthropiques avec ou sans traces d'impact, en traces de hache/couperet, en traces fines (fine découpe, désarticulation ou décarnisation), en marques d'outils, ou encore, en fractures en spirale (os fracturé à l'état frais). Un tibia de porc des contextes subaquatiques a été coupé ou scié. Ces marques témoignent du débitage, de l'apprêt et de la consommation des différentes espèces répertoriées.

— La très grande majorité des traces de découpe proviennent des contextes subaquatiques. Elles ont été repérées avant tout sur de nombreux os d'oiseaux (Larinés et Laridés, Alcinés, Anatidés, canards barboteurs et canards, Ansérinés et Tétrioninés), mais également sur des os de porc domestique et de Suidés, d'Artiodactyles, de Cétacés, de renard et de boeuf domestique.

— Éléments anatomiques d'Oiseaux avec traces de dépeçage :

- Larinés : humérus, coracoïde, scapula, fémur, tibiotarse, tarsométatarse, sternum, furculum, mandibule et coxal;
- Laridés : crâne, coracoïde, furculum, tibiotarse et vertèbre cervicale;
- Alcinés : sternum, fémur, tibiotarse et coracoïde;
- Anatidés : coracoïde, humérus, fémur et tibiotarse;
- Canards barboteurs et canards : synsacrum, sternum, coracoïde, humérus, fémur, tibiotarse et tarsométatarse;
- Ansérinés : humérus, fémur, tarsométatarse et furculum;
- Tétrioninés : fémur, tibiotarse, humérus et coracoïde;
- Phasianidés : humérus;
- Cormoran *spp.* : crâne.

⁵ Seules les traces observées sur des restes déterminés sont discutées.

— Un sternum de **Larinés** montre sept traces fines (marques d'outils) de chaque côté du bréchet (détachement de la chair de la poitrine); deux perforations avec excroissances osseuses sur le sternum correspondent probablement à des pathologies.

— Le crâne de **Cormoran spp.** a peut-être été coupé rostralement de manière à couper le bec (mâchoires absentes).

— Trois os de **Larinés** (crâne, sternum et ulna) présentent tous une perforation ronde. Dans le cas du crâne (sur le frontal) et du sternum (au milieu du bréchet), elles pourraient correspondre à des trous de chevrotine. La perforation sur le sternum est partiellement refermée. La perforation sur l'ulna pourrait avoir été causée par des vers marins.

— Éléments anatomiques de Mammifères avec traces de dépeçage :

- Porc domestique et Suidés : coxal, fémur, tibia, humérus et atlas;
- Cétacés : os long, phalange, carpe et indéterminé;
- Renard : coxal, tibia et vertèbre thoracique;
- Artiodactyles : côte, vertèbre, os long;
- Boeuf domestique : pubis.

— En ce qui concerne les os de **Cétacés** des contextes subaquatiques, ils proviennent presque tous du membre thoracique (*flipper*) : phalanges, os longs (probablement phalanges) et un carpe. Plusieurs de ces os ont probablement été coupés et deux phalanges portent des marques d'outils (traces de hache/couperet). Deux fragments d'os longs (phalanges de très grosses baleines?) exhibent plusieurs coups transversaux (et dans un cas, également longitudinaux) qui ont permis de trancher l'os près d'une extrémité articulaire. Un autre fragment d'os long de Cétacés a été tranché transversalement.

— Un fragment indéterminé de Cétacés (probablement un os long) apparaît avoir été coupé sur trois faces (EdBt-3:1452). Une longue perforation circulaire traversant l'os de bord en bord pourrait correspondre à une perforation culturelle.

— Un tibia gauche de **porc domestique** et sa fibula montrent une pathologie marquée. Les deux os exposent une fracture majeure ressoudée qui a causé une enflure bien visible de la diaphyse.

— Très peu de traces de découpe ont été observées sur les restes provenant des fouilles terrestres.

— Un fragment de côte de **Cétacés** (baleine de grande taille) présente deux traces de hache/couperet sur une face (Aire 7).

— Un fragment indéterminé de Cétacés (une côte?) est probablement ouvragé : ses deux extrémités présentent des biseaux arrondis (aménagés en pointe?) et au moins une de ses surfaces est aplanie (EdBt-3:5155 Aire 7). La pièce osseuse est globalement très émoussée.

SYNTHÈSE DES RÉSULTATS

Dans cette section, nous présentons une synthèse qui combine les résultats des deux analyses fauniques du site Petit Mécatina (Ostéothèque de Montréal, rapport no 284, 2011 et le présent rapport) (NRT= 1414; 593 écrus, 821 blanchis). Les résultats sont présentés sous forme de tableaux : un tableau général et deux tableaux qui distinguent l'assemblage faunique du site terrestre de celui des contextes subaquatiques. Les quantifications à l'aide du nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et à l'aide de la représentation squelettique sont effectuées pour les quatre principaux taxons (selon l'importance numérique). Le rapport se termine par une discussion sur les indices de saisonnalité des captures.

Rappelons que les restes squelettiques analysés en 2011 provenaient du site terrestre (Aires 1, 2, 3, 6 et proximité du surplomb rocheux) et des contextes subaquatiques (fouilles principalement années 2006 et 2007, mais également 2001, 2003, 2004 et 2005) (NRT= 985; 214 écrus, 771 blanchis). Les restes squelettiques du présent rapport proviennent principalement des fouilles subaquatiques (années 2011 et 2012, quelques unités de 2007 et de 2008) et de quelques unités du site terrestre (fouilles 2003, 2008 à 2012) (Aire 1, 3, 3 Nord, 7 et 8) (NRT= 429; 379 écrus, 50 blanchis).

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE DU SITE

— Deux classes animales : les Mammifères (NR= 948; 67 %) et les Oiseaux (NR= 452; 32 %).

— Autres restes attribués aux catégories Indéterminés Oiseaux/petits Mammifères (NR= 3) et Indéterminés Oiseaux/Mammifères (NR= 2), et à la Classe indéterminée (NR= 9) (Tableau 2).

— Taux de détermination pour l'ensemble du site : 41 % (NRD= 578/1414 restes déterminés à un taxon inférieur à la Classe animale c.-à-d. à l'ordre, à la famille, au genre ou à l'espèce)⁶.

⁶ Les catégories Mammifères marins et Mammifères terrestres sont exclues.

Tableau 2 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014) (1/2)

Taxon	Nom latin	NRT 2011	NRT 2014	NRT	%
Oiseaux		154	298	452	32 %
Plongeon <i>spp.</i>	<i>Gaviidae</i>		1	1	
Cormoran <i>spp.</i>	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	1	1	2	
Anatidés	<i>Anatidae</i>	4	7	11	
Ansérinés	<i>Anserinae</i>	9	11	20	
Canards barboteurs	<i>Anatinea</i>		2	2	
Canards indéterminés		1	12	13	
Phasianidés	<i>Phasianidae</i>	1	2	3	
Phasianinés	<i>Phasianinae</i>	1	4	5	
Tétraoninés	<i>Tetraoninae</i>		29	29	
Charadriiformes	<i>Charadriiforma</i>		1	1	
Laridés	<i>Laridae</i>	35	43	78	
Larinés	<i>Larinae</i>		135	135	
Alcinés	<i>Alcinae</i>	40	16	56	
Grand corbeau	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2		2	
Gros Oiseaux		4	19	23	
Oiseaux moyens-gros		7	7	14	
Oiseaux moyens		15	1	16	
Oiseaux indéterminés		34	7	41	
Mammifères		827	121	948	67 %
Porc-épic d'Amérique	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>		4	4	
Cétacés	<i>Cetacea</i>		22	22	
Carnivores	<i>Carnivora</i>	6		6	
Renard <i>spp.</i>		1	8	9	
Phocidés	<i>Phocidae</i>	130	13	143	
Phoque du Groenland	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>		3	3	
Artiodactyles	<i>Artiodactyla</i>	3	4	7	
Cervidés	<i>Cervidae</i>	2	1	3	
Caribou des bois	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	1	1	2	
Bœuf domestique	<i>Bos taurus</i>		1	1	
Suidés	<i>Suidae</i>	4	3	7	
Porc domestique	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		13	13	
Mammifères marins		47	6	53	
Mammifères terrestres		2		2	
Gros Mammifères		64	21	85	
Mammifères moyens/gros			1	1	
Mammifères indéterminés		567	20	587	

Fouilles subaquatiques**Tableau 4** Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014)
(contextes subaquatiques)

Taxon	Nom latin	NRT	%
Oiseaux		451	85,6 %
Plongeon <i>spp.</i>	<i>Gaviidae</i>	1	
Cormoran <i>spp.</i>	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	2	
Anatidés	<i>Anatidae</i>	11	
Ansérinés	<i>Anserinae</i>	20	
Canards barboteurs	<i>Anatinae</i>	2	
Canards indéterminés		13	
Phasianidés	<i>Phasianidae</i>	3	
Phasianinés	<i>Phasianinae</i>	5	
Tétraoninés	<i>Tetraoninae</i>	29	
Charadriiformes	<i>Charadriiforma</i>	1	
Laridés	<i>Laridae</i>	78	
Larinés	<i>Larinae</i>	135	
Alcinés	<i>Alcinae</i>	56	
Grand corbeau	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	
Gros Oiseaux		22	
Oiseaux moyens-gros		14	
Oiseaux moyens		16	
Oiseaux indéterminés		41	
Mammifères		65	12,3 %
Porc-épic d'Amérique	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	4	
Cétacés	<i>Cetacea</i>	17	
Renard <i>spp.</i>		9	
Phocidés	<i>Phocidae</i>	3	
Artiodactyles	<i>Artiodactyla</i>	5	
Cervidés	<i>Cervidae</i>	1	
Bœuf domestique	<i>Bos taurus</i>	1	
Suidés	<i>Suidae</i>	7	
Porc domestique	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	13	
Mammifères marins		2	
Mammifères moyens/gros		1	
Mammifères indéterminés		2	
Indéterminés		11	2,1 %
Indéterminés ois/petits mam		3	
Indéterminés Ois/mam		2	
Classe indéterminée		6	
Total		527	100 %

1 seul os blanchi (mi) dans contextes subaquatiques.

Tableau 2 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014) (2/2)

Indéterminés	4	10	14	1 %
Indéterminés ois/petits mam		3	3	
Indéterminés Ois/mam		2	2	
Classe indéterminée	4	5	9	
Total	985	429	1414	100 %

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE DU SITE PAR CONTEXTE

Site terrestre

Tableau 3 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014) (site terrestre)

Taxon	Nom latin	NRT	%
Oiseaux		1	0,1 %
Gros Oiseaux		1	
Mammifères		883	99,5 %
Cétacés	<i>Cetacea</i>	5	
Carnivores	<i>Carnivora</i>	6	
Phocidés	<i>Phocidae</i>	140	
Phoque du Groenland	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	3	
Artiodactyles	<i>Artiodactyla</i>	2	
Cervidés	<i>Cervidae</i>	2	
Caribou des bois	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	2	
Mammifères marins		51	
Mammifères terrestres		2	
Gros Mammifères		85	
Mammifères indéterminés		585	
Indéterminés		3	0,3 %
Classe indéterminée		3	
Total		887	100 %

Nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et représentation squelettique pour les quatre principaux taxons

Phocidés et phoque du Groenland

- Phocidés NRDt= 143; n= 3 contextes subaquatiques et n= 140 site terrestre
- phoque du Groenland NRDt= 3 site terrestre

- Nombre minimal d'individus total pour le site est de deux (NMI= 2 phoques du Groenland). Cette estimation pourrait être augmentée à trois individus puisque quelques éléments anatomiques proviendraient d'un jeune animal (ou sous-adulte).
- Quelques éléments squelettiques de Phocidés pourraient être du Phoque du Groenland.

Représentation squelettique pour les Phocidés et le phoque du Groenland (NRDt= 146) :

- crânien : NR= 51; 35 % (dont deux et un fragment de bulle tympanique de phoque du Groenland);

- axial postcrânien : NR= 11; 6 %;

- appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 21; 14 %;

- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 36; 25 %;

- appendiculaire indéterminé : NR= 27; 19 %.

Larinés et Laridés cf Larinés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt= 162; n= 135 Larinés et n= 27 Laridés cf Larinés

— Par les éléments anatomiques, le nombre minimal d'individus est de douze Larinés (NMI= 12). Les ossements proviennent d'au moins dix oiseaux de la taille du goéland marin (*Larus marinus* — anciennement goéland à manteau noir) et d'au moins deux de la taille du goéland argenté (*Larus argentatus*).

Toutefois, cette estimation pourrait s'élever à treize (NMI= 13) puisqu'au moins un Lariné serait de taille intermédiaire entre le goéland argenté et le goéland à bec cerclé (*Larus delawarensis*).

De plus, deux ossements (tarsométatarses droit et gauche), et peut-être trois (tibiotarse droit), proviennent de jeunes oiseaux (de la taille du goéland marin). Le nombre total de Larinés serait donc de 14 oiseaux (au moins 13 adultes et au moins 1 jeune).

En ajoutant les os de Laridés cf Larinés, l'estimation du nombre d'individus grimpe à 15 (NMI= 15), dont 14 oiseaux adultes et un jeune.

— Un fragment de mandibule et deux sternums appartiennent fort probablement au goéland marin.

— Soulignons la présence plausible d'une femelle (os médullaire dans un tarsométatarse?)⁷.

Représentation squelettique pour les Larinés et Laridés cf Larinés (NRDt= 162) :

— crânien : NR=29; 18 %;

— axial postcrânien : NR= 15; 9 %;

— appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 56; 35 %;

— appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 62; 38 %.

⁷ L'os médullaire est un dépôt calcaire qui s'accumule dans la cavité médullaire des os longs des femelles en prévision de la ponte des oeufs. Chez les espèces sauvages, ces dépôts s'accumulent donc au printemps avant la ponte.

Laridés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt = 47

— La plupart des autres restes osseux de Laridés (n= 47) appartiendraient à la sous-famille des Larinés (goélands/mouettes), probablement à du goéland. Quelques os de Laridés pourraient appartenir à au moins deux jeunes oiseaux. Ainsi, en combinant les restes squelettiques de Larinés, de Laridés *cf* Larinés et de Laridés (probablement goélands), nous atteignons un nombre minimal de 16 volatiles (NMI= 16), 14 adultes et 2 jeunes.

Représentation squelettique pour les Laridés (NRDt= 47) :

— crânien : NR=11; 23 %;

— axial postcrânien : NR= 22; 47 %;

— appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 5; 11 %;

— appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 9; 19 %.

Alcinés et Laridés *cf* Alcinés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt= 60; n= 56 Alcinés et n= 4 Laridés *cf* Alcinés

— Le nombre minimal d'individus est de sept Alcinés (NMI= 7), dont trois seraient de la taille du guillemot marmette (*Uria aalge* – anciennement marmette de Troïl), un serait de taille égale ou supérieure au guillemot marmette et deux seraient des Alcinés de plus petite taille que ce dernier. Le nombre minimal d'individus s'élève à huit oiseaux en incluant les Laridés *cf* Alcinés (NMI= 8).

— Deux sternums appartiennent fort probablement au guillemot marmette.

Représentation squelettique pour les Alcinés et Laridés *cf* Alcinés (NRDt= 60) :

- crânien : NR= 7; 12 %;
- axial postcrânien : NR= 17; 28 %;
- appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 12; 20 %;
- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 24; 40 %.

Tétraoninés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt= 29

— Par les éléments anatomiques, le nombre minimal d'individus est de deux Tétraoninés de la taille de lagopèdes ou de tétras (NMI= 2). Par la taille des ossements, cette estimation pourrait s'élever à trois oiseaux puisque plusieurs os appartiennent à du Tétraoniné de plus grande taille (taille gélinotte huppée).

Représentation squelettique pour les Tétraoninés (NRDt= 29) :

- axial postcrânien : NR= 2; 7 %;
- appendiculaire thoracique : NR=12; 41 %;
- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 15; 52 %.

Commentaires supplémentaires

— Anatidés : les restes osseux attribués à cette famille appartiendraient pour la plupart à du très gros canard ou à de la petite oie. Un tarsométatarse provient de la carcasse d'un oisillon (jeune oie?). Les os proviennent d'au moins deux individus (NMI= 2).

— Canards barboteurs : les deux os proviennent d'au moins deux oiseaux (NMI= 2) de grande taille (taille noir ou colvert).

— Canards indéterminés : parmi ces restes, certains proviendraient de canards plongeurs (harle/macreuse/morillon). Les restes de canards indéterminés proviennent d'au moins deux volatiles (NMI= 2).

— Ansérinés : les os attribués à cette sous-famille proviennent globalement de volatiles de grande taille, soit l'oie domestique (trois os), soit l'oie des neiges (*Chen caerulescens*) (trois os). Un nombre minimal de trois individus a été estimé (NMI= 3), dont deux oies des neiges et une oie domestique.

— Phasianinés : un tarsométatarse porteur d'un ergot provient du squelette d'un coq gracile.

Commentaires supplémentaires

Liste des taxons pour quelques contextes du site terrestre

Site terrestre (analyse faunique de 2011 – rapport no 284) (contextes Inuit) :

- Phocidés, mammifères marins (phoques ou gros mammifères marins comme Cétacés ou morse), caribou, Cervidés (caribou?), Artiodactyles, Carnivores, mammifères terrestres, gros mammifères (Phocidés, mammifères marins, mammifères terrestres) et mammifères indéterminés.

Site terrestre (analyse faunique de 2014 – rapport no 298) (contextes Basques) :

- Phocidés, phoque du Groenland, Cétacés, mammifères marins (phoques ou Cétacés), caribou, gros mammifères (Phocidés?), mammifères indéterminés et gros oiseaux (Laridés?).

Site terrestre :

- Années 2001 à 2004, S-1 (*cookhouse*) : Phocidés, mammifères marins (1 : Phocidés?) et Artiodactyles (caribou?).
- Année 2011, Aire 7 (*charcoal production area*) : Phocidés, phoque du Groenland, Cétacés, mammifères marins (1 : Phocidés?, 1 : cf Cétacés), caribou et gros mammifères.
- Année 2012, Aire 8 (*Basque and Inuit midden*) : gros oiseaux (Laridés?).

Indices de saisonnalité des captures⁸

Mammifères

En ce qui concerne les Mammifères sauvages, aucun indice de saisonnalité n'est fourni par les taxons représentés. Le caribou des bois, les Cervidés⁹, le porc-épic d'Amérique de même que les renards sont des animaux actifs à l'année qu'il est possible de chasser à tout moment. Dans l'éventualité d'une capture des renards pour leurs fourrures, la période favorable se situe en automne alors qu'ils se préparent à l'hiver avec l'augmentation des propriétés thermiques de leurs poils.

Le Phoque du Groenland a été repéré dans l'assemblage analysé en 2014 (deux individus) et quelques restes squelettiques de Phocidés pourraient lui être attribués. Cette espèce présente un comportement saisonnier permettant d'inférer des indices sur la saison de sa capture. Le phoque du Groenland est présent dans la région à l'étude au cours de deux périodes : en hiver et au printemps jusqu'à la fonte des glaces, ainsi qu'à la fin de l'automne et au début de l'hiver¹⁰. Après la mise bas sur les glaces à la fin du printemps (fin février à mi-mars), les phoques du Groenland migrent vers leur aire d'alimentation estivale dans les eaux arctiques¹¹. Ils auraient pu être capturés soit au printemps, soit à l'automne. Une saison de capture printanière est toutefois appuyée par la présence de quelques ossements de Phocidés appartenant vraisemblablement à du jeune phoque (diaphyse d'ulna, métatarse no 1 et côte) (contextes subaquatiques).

⁸ Cette section est tirée en grande partie de l'analyse effectuée en 2011 (Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. rapport no 284).

⁹ L'autre espèce de Cervidés qui fréquente la région est l'orignal (*Alces americanus*), mais sa densité y serait toutefois plus faible que dans le sud du Québec.

¹⁰ Prescott, J. et P. Richard, 2004. *Mammifères du Québec et de l'est du Canada*. Waterloo : Éditions Michel Quintin; Hannah, J. 2005. *Pinnipèdes du Canada Atlantique et du nord-est des États-Unis*. Rivière-du-Loup : ROMM.

¹¹ Hannah, J. 2005. *Pinnipèdes du Canada Atlantique et du nord-est des États-Unis*. Rivière-du-Loup : ROMM.

Oiseaux

Quelques taxons aviaires identifiés dans l'assemblage livrent des informations sur la saisonnalité des captures.

En ce qui a trait aux cormorans, le cormoran à aigrettes (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) est un migrateur qui vient nicher dans la région au cours de la période estivale alors que le grand cormoran (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) est un nicheur résidant dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent¹².

La Famille des Anatidés comprend des espèces migratrices : les oies, dont la bernache du Canada (*Brenta canadensis*) et l'oie des neiges, ainsi que plusieurs espèces de canards¹³. Tous ces volatiles peuvent être capturés au printemps et à l'automne lors de leurs déplacements migratoires¹⁴.

Les plongeurs et les pluviers sont des nicheurs migrants présents dans la région entre le printemps et la fin de l'automne.¹⁵

Les Alcinés fréquentent la région de la Côte-Nord lors de leur nidification estivale; ils quittent la région dès le début de l'automne pour amorcer leur dispersion hivernale¹⁶.

En ce qui a trait aux Larinés (goélands/mouettes) et des Laridés (probablement Larinés), les goélands sont surtout des oiseaux nicheurs migrants fréquentant la Côte-Nord au cours de la période estivale, mais ils peuvent également être observés à l'année¹⁷. La présence de jeunes oiseaux chez les Larinés (goéland?) et les Laridés (Larinés?), de même que celle d'une éventuelle femelle Larinés capturée avant la ponte des oeufs abondent pour une capture printanière de cette ressource.

Les autres volatiles, c.-à-d. le grand corbeau et les Tétrioninés, sont des nicheurs résidents ou sédentaires¹⁸.

¹² Cyr, A. et J. Larivée, 1995. *Atlas saisonnier des oiseaux du Québec*. Sherbrooke : Presses de l'Université Sherbrooke et Société de Loisir Ornithologique de l'Estrie.

¹³ Cyr, A. et J. Larivée, 1995.

¹⁴ Cyr et Larivée, 1995; Peterson, R. T., 2003. *Les oiseaux du Québec et de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord*. Ottawa : Broquet.

¹⁵ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

¹⁶ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

¹⁷ Cyr et Larivée, 1995; Peterson, 2003.

¹⁸ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

ANNEXE 1**LISTE DES POISSONS**

Poissons identifiés (fouilles subaquatiques)

EdBt-3:5509	S B-2(-2)	ip	f	i	i	i	i	2
EdBt-3:5519	S C-0(-1)	gadidés	f	i	i	i	i	1
EdBt-3:5547	S C-0(-1)	morue	cp	ot	x	c	i	1
EdBt-3:6543	D2-1	gadidés	cp-	co	x	o	i	1
EdBt-3:6544	D2-1	gadidés	f	max	x	c	i	1
EdBt-3:6544	D2-1	morue	cp	max	x	c	g	1
							Total	7

Poissons – examen sommaire (fouilles subaquatiques)

EdBt-3:2092		B-4	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5501		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1620		B-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1621		B-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1622		B-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1623	(3 sacs)	B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1624		B-2	ip	vt	une vertèbre poissons indéterminés = petit gadidé?
EdBt-3:1625		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1626		B-2	requin?	vt	deux vertèbres possiblement requin
EdBt-3:1627		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1628		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1629		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1631		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1632		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1633		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1634		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1635		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1635		Y-1	morue	cr	1 "neurocrâne" de morue
EdBt-3:1635		Y-1	ip	vt	1 minuscule vertèbre de poissons indéterminés
EdBt-3:1636	(12 sacs)	Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1636	(12 sacs)	Y-1	ip	vt	qq minuscules vertèbres de poissons indéterminés
EdBt-3:1637		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1638		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1638		Y-1	ip	vt	une vertèbre poissons indéterminés
EdBt-3:1639		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1640		Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1641	(4 sacs)	Y-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:1642		Z-1	gadidés		

EdBt-3:1644		S 2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2090		D-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2095		B-3	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2097		B-3	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2098		D-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2106		B-3	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2107		B-3	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2115		B-3	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2116		B-3	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2117		B-4	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2118		B-4	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2122		D-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2123		D-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2125		D-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:2131		D-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5502		B-2(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5515		C-1(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5517		C-1(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5521		C-0(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5548		C-1(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5553		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:5554		B-2	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6530		C-3(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6533		C-3(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6535		D-2(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6537		D2-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6538		D2-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6539		D-2(-1)	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6545		D2-1	gadidés		
EdBt-3:6546		D-2(-1)	gadidés		

ANNEXE 2**LISTE DES CODES UTILISÉS**

CODES SUR L'INTÉGRITÉ (INTEG)

Les codes pour l'intégrité des restes osseux peuvent être obtenus en combinant les codes de base suivants :

cp	os complet
cp-	os presque complet
di	diaphyse
ed	épiphyse distale
ep	épiphyse proximale
f	fragment
fca	fragment caudal
fer	fragment crânial
fd	fragment distal
fdd	fragment distal de diaphyse
fdi	fragment de diaphyse
fdo	fragment dorsal
fe	fragment d'épiphyse
fepi	fragment d'épiphyse vertébrale
fla	fragment latéral
flo	fragment longitudinal
fm	fragment mésial
fme	fragment médial
fp	fragment proximal
fpd	fragment proximal de diaphyse
fpo	fragment postérieur
fro	fragment rostral
fve	fragment ventral

SYMBOLES ANATOMIQUES (IDANA)

atl	atlas
azt	arcade zygomatique du temporal
bre	bréchet
buty	bulle tympanique
ca	carpe
cal	calcanéus
camec	carpométacarpe
car	os carré
cata	carpe ou tarse
co	côte
cor	coracoïde
cox	os coxal
cr	crâne
cv-vtth	corps vertébral de vertèbre thoracique
de	dentaire
fe	fémur
fi	fibula
fr	os frontal
fur	furculum
hu	humérus
i	indéterminé
il	ilium
man	mandibule
max	maxillaire
mt	métatarse
ol	os long
ot	otolithe
pha	phalange
phad	phalange distale

pham	phalange moyenne
phap	phalange proximale
prem	prémaxillaire
pu	pubis
ra	radius
roc	rocher (bulle tympanique)
sca	scapula
ster	sternum (sternèbre)
syms	symsacrum
tal	talus
tamt	tarsométatarse
ti	tibia
tita	tibiotarse
ul	ulna
vt	vertèbre
vtce	vertèbre cervicale
vtcy	vertèbre coccygienne
vtlo	vertèbre lombaire
vtth	vertèbre thoracique

SYMBOLES DE LA POSITION ANATOMIQUE**APAX**

p	appendiculaire
x	axial
i	indéterminé

CRTPV

c	crânien
o	posterânien
i	indéterminé
p	pelvien
t	thoracique

DRGH

d	droit
g	gauche
i	indéterminé
—	ne s'applique pas

CODES SUR L'ÉTAT DES OS (ALTER)

Marques d'outils et fracture

cp	os coupé
fr	fracture (naturel ou anthropique)
fra	fracture anthropique
frs	fracture en spirale (naturel ou anthropique)
mo	marque d'outil indéterminé
ou	os ouvragé
sc	os scié
sc/cp	os scié ou coupé
thc	trace de hache/couperet
ti	trace d'impact

Marques de dents d'animaux

md	marques de dents indéterminées
mdev	marques de dents de carnivores
mdro	marques de dents de rongeurs

Traces de combustion

bl	blanc (calcination)
co	combustion
nc	noirci (carbonisation)

Autres altérations

bl	os blanchi (intempérisation ou combustion)
br	bruni (pré-carbonisation ou sol)
cr	craquelures (érosion climatique)
ec	os écaillé (exfoliation par érosion climatique)
em	émoussé
nc	os noirci (carbonisation ou sol)
omm	oxydation métallique
pa	pathologie
pe	perforation
rad	radicelles
tf	trace fine (naturelle ou découpe)
w	<i>weathering</i> (érosion climatique ou intempérisation)

CODES DE LOCALISATION DES ALTÉRATIONS (LOALT)

Les codes pour la localisation des altérations peuvent être obtenus en combinant les codes de base suivants :

ca	caudalement
cr	crânialement
dia	sur la diaphyse
do	dorsalement
dt	distalement
en	entièrement
et	surface externe
ext	extrémité
i	indéterminé
it	surface interne
la	latéralement
lo	longitudinalement
m	mésialement
me	médialement
pr	proximalement
ro	rostralement
tr	transversalement
ve	ventralement
+	plus d'une localisation ou plus d'une trace

SYMBOLES POUR L'ÂGE

je	jeune
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Appendix 5:
Final 2013 Artifact Catalogue
by Anja Herzog

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7000	2013		9 0S/8W	120	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					14		
EdBt-3:7001	2013		9 0S/8W	133	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of light green glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					17		
EdBt-3:7002	2013		9 0S/8W	133	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, without glaze	body fragment, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					17		
EdBt-3:7003	2013		9 0S/8W	127	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of former appendice or applied band, stain of light green glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					18		
EdBt-3:7004	2013		9 0S/8W	126	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment, with partial applied band	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19		
EdBt-3:7005	2013		9 0S/8W	129	Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7006				20a		
EdBt-3:7006	2013		9 0S/8W	129	Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7005				20b		
EdBt-3:7007	2013		9 0S/8W	119	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					24a		
EdBt-3:7008	2013		9 0S/8W	119	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					24b		
EdBt-3:7009	2013		9 0S/8W	128	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/shoulder fragment, diameter: 17 cm	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25		
EdBt-3:7010	2013		9 0S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 8, 10, 21, 35, 36, 37 ?		
EdBt-3:7011	2013		9 0S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 8, 10, 21, 35, 36, 37 ?		
EdBt-3:7012	2013		9 0S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 8, 10, 21, 35, 36, 37 ?		
EdBt-3:7013	2013		9 0S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 8, 10, 21, 35, 36, 37 ?		
EdBt-3:7014	2013		9 0S/8W	103	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, diameter: 11 cm	1	Historical	Fragmentary					11		
EdBt-3:7015	2013		9 0S/8W	128	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	body fragment, with yellow- greenish glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7016				28a		
EdBt-3:7016	2013		9 0S/8W	128	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	body fragment, with yellow- greenish glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7015				28b		
EdBt-3:7017	2013		9 0S/8W	122	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					31		
EdBt-3:7018	2013		9 0S/8W	120	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					39		
EdBt-3:7019	2013		9 0S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					56		

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weg ht	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3-7020	2013		9 OS/8W	128	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					40		
EdBt-3-7021	2013		9 OS/8W	n/a	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		
EdBt-3-7022	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7023	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7024	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7025	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7026	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7027	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7028	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
EdBt-3-7029	2013		9 OS/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d, 29?		
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W	124	Glaze Spall	Majolica	not found	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3-7030	2013		9 OS/8W	134	Cortex Fragment	Flint, dark grey	with cortex, dark grey flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.0 x 1.0 x 0.3 cm		0.3 g	27		
EdBt-3-7031	2013		9 OS/8W	134	Flake	Flint, dark grey	trace of cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3.0 x 2.9 x 1.1 cm		8.2 g	27		
EdBt-3-7032	2013		9 OS/8W	134	Flake	Flint, dark grey		1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.2 x 2.1 x 1.3 cm		8.5 g	27		
EdBt-3-7033	2013		9 OS/8W	134	Flake	Flint, dark grey	trace of cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.3 x 1.0 x 1.1 cm		1.8 g	27		
EdBt-3-7034	2013		9 OS/8W	134	Flake	Flint, dark grey		1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.4 x 1.3 x 1.1 cm		1.5 g	27		
EdBt-3-7035	2013		9 OS/8W	134	Flake	Flint, dark grey		1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.4 x 0.9 x 0.5 cm		0.5 g	27		
EdBt-3-7036	2013		9 OS/8W	121?	Flake	Flint, dark grey	partly covered in cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.9 x 2.1 x 0.8 cm		4.8 g	16?		
EdBt-3-7037	2013		9 OS/8W	121?	Cobble Fragment	Flint, dark grey	outer surface entirely covered in cortex, exposed to heat(?), white stains	1	Historical	Fragmentary		7.7 x 5.2 x 1.9 cm		60.8 g	16?		
EdBt-3-7038	2013		9 OS/8W	121?	Flake	Flint, light grey, mottled	fine, light grey, flint(?), whitish grey stains	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.5 x 2.6 x 1.0 cm		6.9 g	16?		
EdBt-3-7039	2013		9 OS/8W	121?	Flake	Flint, light grey	fine light grey flint with dark grey lines	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.9 x 1.3 x 1.5 cm		1.1 g	16?		
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W		Nail	Iron, wrought	3 large nails, 1 with head, 2 with bent tips	3	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9.4 cm, 9.2 cm, 7.9 cm			1, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43		

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No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weig ht	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W		Nail	Iron, wrought	small complete nail	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,2 cm			1, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 44		
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W		Nail	Iron, wrought	nail fragment, 7 with head, 5 stem fragments, 1 with tip entirely bent, 1 tip fragment	13	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,8 cm max.			1, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 45		
EdBt-3:7040	2013		9 OS/8W	n/a	Tool?	Iron, wrought	flat rod with pointed tip, other extremity broken	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,8 cm			4	? Identification, conservation treatment	
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W		Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		< 2,0 cm			n/d, 5, 22 ?	not kept	
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W	n/a	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal/Charcoal	one fragment flat, with charcoal fragments caught in corrosion	2	Historical	Fragmentary		< 5,0 cm			23		
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W		Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal/Tile	small fragment with large tile fragment caught in corrosion	1	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3,5 cm			n/d, 5, 22 ?		
n/d	2013		9 OS/8W	122	Lead Fragment	Lead	small flat fragment, square shape, broken on one side, worked?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 2,3 cm	6 mm		30		
EdBt-3:7041	2013		9 OS/8W		Charcoal Sample	Charcoal	sample	1	Historical	Fragmentary				19,1 g	44		
EdBt-3:7042	2013		9 OS/8W		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	mainly long bone fragments, very fragmented, partly white	117	Historical	Fragmentary					37		
EdBt-3:7043	2013		9 OS/8W		Fish Bone	Bone, Fish	mainly vertebrae fragments, one cranium, very fragmented	20	Historical	Fragmentary					37		
EdBt-3:7044	2013		9 OS/8W		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	small vertebra and two phalanges (?)	3	Historical	Fragmentary					37		
EdBt-3:7045	2013		9 OS/8W		Bone, unidentified	Bone, unidentified	unidentified, probably mostly bird bones	68	Historical	Fragmentary					37		
EdBt-3:7046	2013		9 OS/10W	123	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, diameter: 15 cm	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7046, EdBt-3:7049, EdBt-3:7056, EdBt-3:7057, EdBt-3:7063				9a		
EdBt-3:7047	2013		9 OS/10W	123	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7047, EdBt-3:7048, EdBt-3:7052, EdBt-3:7061				9b		
EdBt-3:7048	2013		9 OS/10W	123	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7047, EdBt-3:7048, EdBt-3:7052, EdBt-3:7061				9c		

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No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7049	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, diameter: 15 cm	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7046, EdBt-3:7049, EdBt-3:7056, EdBt-3:7057, EdBt-3:7063				14		
EdBt-3:7050	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, with trace of missing applied decorative band	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7051	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body/shoulder fragment with trace of neck	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7067				16a		
EdBt-3:7052	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7047, EdBt-3:7048, EdBt-3:7052, EdBt-3:7061				16a		
EdBt-3:7053	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16b		
EdBt-3:7054	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16d		
EdBt-3:7055	2013		9/05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					10 ou 11?		
EdBt-3:7056	2013		9/05/10W	136	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, diameter: 15 cm	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7046, EdBt-3:7049, EdBt-3:7056, EdBt-3:7057, EdBt-3:7063				10		
EdBt-3:7057	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, diameter: 15 cm	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7046, EdBt-3:7049, EdBt-3:7056, EdBt-3:7057, EdBt-3:7063				16c		
EdBt-3:7058	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, possible trace of applied band, black stains on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16c		
EdBt-3:7059	2013		9/05/10W	140	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16c		
EdBt-3:7060	2013		9/05/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, diameter: 14 cm; black stain on rim and one edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					13c		
EdBt-3:7061	2013		9/05/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7047, EdBt-3:7048, EdBt-3:7052, EdBt-3:7061				13e		
EdBt-3:7062	2013		9/05/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7064				13?		

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No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7063	2013		9 OS/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulderneck fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7046, EdBt-3:7049, EdBt-3:7056, EdBt-3:7057, EdBt-3:7063				13?		
EdBt-3:7064	2013		9 OS/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7062				13?		
EdBt-3:7065	2013		9 OS/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, slightly blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					13?		
EdBt-3:7066	2013		9 OS/10W	139	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body/shoulder fragment, red-orange fine paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					13?		
EdBt-3:7067	2013		9 OS/10W	139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, a few black stains on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7051				13?		
EdBt-3:7068	2013		9 OS/10W	132	Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, yellow paste, white glaze, no decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7069				8		
EdBt-3:7069	2013		9 OS/10W	132	Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, yellow paste, white glaze, no decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7068				8		
EdBt-3:7070	2013		9 OS/10W	140	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	base fragment with circular edge. flat. buff paste. interior yellow glaze. large rust stain on interior surface and two broken edges	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7106				15		
EdBt-3:7071	2013		9 OS/10W	128	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, buff paste, yellow glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					17		
EdBt-3:7072	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, stains of light green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7073	2013		9 OS/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, white paste, without glaze, thin, eroded fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7074	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7075	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7076	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment? Red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7077	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7078	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, sherd flaked	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7080				n/d		
EdBt-3:7079	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7080	2013		9 OS/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste; trace of light green glaze on interior surface, some black staining on one edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7078				n/d		

Site: Hare Harbor 1 / Pett Mescalina 3
 Code Borden: EdBt-3
 Fieldwork: 08/2013
 Catalog: 05/2014

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
 Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7081	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, trace of light green glaze on interior surface, some black staining on one edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7082	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, small, flaked fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7083	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, small	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7084	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, small, flaked fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7085	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, small, flaked fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7086	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel? Or Tile	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, thick, small, possibly tile fragment, eroded surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7087	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment? Red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7088	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body-rim fragment? Red-orange paste, flaked	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7089	2013		9 05/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, white paste, without glaze, thin, eroded fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7090	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment? Red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7091	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-orange paste, flaked, traces of black staining on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7092	2013		9 05/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment? Flat, red-orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7093	2013		9 05/10W		Roof tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	small eroded fragment, orange paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7094	2013		9 05/10W	160	Flake	European Flint, dark grey	dark grey flint fragment with cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,7 x 0,7 cm		3,1 g	5		
EdBt-3:7095	2013		9 05/10W	125	Tool	Iron, wrought	rod with one rounded end and one end forming a long, narrow blade, broken	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 14,4 cm; width of blade: 2,2 cm			3	?	Identification, conservation treatment
n/d	2013		9 05/10W	132, 122, 104	Spike	Iron, wrought	4 fragments with head, three of which very large, 1 stem fragment	5	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 13,8 cm, 11,7 cm, 12,7 cm, 3,5 cm			1, 2, 6		
n/d	2013		9 05/10W	132	Nail	Iron, wrought	2 stem fragments, one possibly with head	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,1 cm et 4,8 cm			4, 7		
n/d	2013		9 05/10W	128?	Corroded Fragments	Ferrous Metal	small fragments	11	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3,5 cm			12?		not kept

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No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBl-3:7096	2013		9 2S/10W	109	Shoe Fragment	Leather	triangular fragment but with one straight and one curved edge, pointed end curved on both sides, stitch holes along each edge but as a double row along the curved edge, on corner with triangular stitch marks, fragment folded at in two places	1	Historical or Modern?	Fragmentary		Length: 16,0 cm, width: 10,1 cm env.			12	further documentation recommended	
EdBl-3:7097	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment? Very thick	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67c?		
EdBl-3:7098	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7099	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7100	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7101	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7102	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7103	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7104	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, flaked	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7105	2013		9 2S/10W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36, 49?		
EdBl-3:7106	2013		9 2S/10W	148	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	base fragment, flat, traces of yellow-greenish glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7070				55		
EdBl-3:7107	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	wall fragment, flaked, without glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7112				2?		
EdBl-3:7108	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					65		
EdBl-3:7109	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					65		
EdBl-3:7110	2013		9 2S/10W	132	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					43		
EdBl-3:7111	2013		9 2S/10W	135	Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					17		

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3-7112	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	wall fragment, flaked, without glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3-7107				24, 25, 29, 35, 41, 52, 61, 64 ?		
EdBt-3-7113	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Majolica	rim fragment, straight, thinned lip, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25, 48		
EdBt-3-7114	2013		9 2S/10W	141	Serving Vessel	Majolica	rim fragment, straight, thinned lip, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3-7115	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Majolica	wall fragment, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25, 48		
EdBt-3-7116	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Majolica	wall fragment, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25, 48		
EdBt-3-7117	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Majolica	wall fragment, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25, 48		
EdBt-3-7118	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Majolica	wall fragment, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25, 48		
EdBt-3-7119	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Majolica	wall fragment, light brown paste, white, undecorated glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25, 48		
EdBt-3-7120	2013		9 2S/10W		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	small flaked fragments, light brown paste, unidentifiable	2	Historical	Fragmentary					24, 25, 29, 35, 41, 52, 61, 64 ?		
EdBt-3-7121	2013		9 2S/10W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	wall fragment, brown paste, dark grey surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					15?		
EdBt-3-7122	2013		9 2S/10W	145	Tableware?	Glass, tinted yellow	small, thin, curved fragment of yellow tinted glass	1	Historical	Fragmentary					63		
EdBt-3-7123	2013		9 2S/10W	137	Bottle	Bottleglass, blue-green	small, curved, thin fragment of bottle glass, tinted blue green	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3-7124	2013		9 2S/10W	143	Fragment	Flint	big fragment of flint (nucleus?), with traces of flaking, white (altered?), black stain	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,7 x 1,0 cm		8,0 g	57		
EdBt-3-7125	2013		9 2S/10W	135	Flake	Flint, light grey	small flake of light grey flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,2 x 0,6 cm		0,7 g	41		
EdBt-3-7126	2013		9 2S/10W	123	Blade	Flint, light grey	light grey flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 0,9 x 0,5 cm		0,9 g	24		
EdBt-3-7127	2013		9 2S/10W	143	Flake	Flint, light grey	light grey flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,6 x 0,8 cm max.		1,6 g	64		
EdBt-3-7128	2013		9 2S/10W		Flake	Flint, light grey	light grey flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 0,8 x 0,7 cm		0,9 g	29, 59?		

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No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weig ht	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks	
EdBt-3-7129	2013		9 2S/10W		Flake	Ramah Chert	Ramah chert	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.6 x 1.2 x 0.2 cm		0.4 g	54			
EdBt-3-7130	2013		9 2S/10W		Flake	Flint, dark grey	dark grey flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.2 x 0.9 x 0.2 cm		0.2 g	29, 59?			
EdBt-3-7131	2013		9 2S/10W	130, 125	Grindstone	Sandstone	one edge smoothed	2	Historical	Fragmentary	2 fragments fit				10, 28			
EdBt-3-7132	2013		9 2S/10W	114	Strap Hinge	Iron, wrought	window support, long flat band with flaring at one end recalling the "fishtail" model, with attachment hole at that end	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9.2 cm; width: 2.0 cm			2?	conservation treatment recommended		
EdBt-3-7133	2013		9 2S/10W		Blade?	Iron, wrought	tool blade?, curved shape with tang, fragmentary	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7.1 cm; max. width: 3.1 cm				? Identification, conservation treatment		
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	small flat fragment, possibly from blade EdBt-3-7133	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.1 x 2.0 cm						
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	irregular shape, possibly iron strap or corrosion from nail, a depression recalling a bent wrought nail is present on one side	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5.0 cm; width: 2.4 à 3.0 cm						
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W	122, 122, 139	Spike	Iron, wrought	9 fragments with head, 3 stem fragments, 3 tips bent	12	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 13.1 cm, 15.7 cm (bent), 11.7 cm, 11.0 cm, 8.7 cm, 13.3 cm, 2.7 cm min. (broke)			7, 9, 53			
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W		Nail	Iron, wrought	7 fragments with head, 11 stem fragments	18	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5.9 cm max.				1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 50, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62		
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W		Nail	Iron, wrought	small complete nai with bent lip	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4.0 cm						
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W		Nail?	Iron, wrought	2 stem fragments caught in corrosion, possibly broken nail fragments	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6.1 cm et 4.4 cm						
n/d	2013		9 2S/10W		Strap	Iron, wrought	thin strap of iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3.3 cm; width: 1.1 cm						

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site: Hare Harbor 1 / Petit Mécatina 3
Code Borden: EdBl-3
Fieldwork: 08/2013
Catalog: 05/2014

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
Catalog: Anja Herzog

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No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
n/d	2013	9/2S/10W			Corrosion Fragments	Ferrous Metal	small fragments	18	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm				not kept	
EdBl-3:7134	2013	9/2S/10W			Charcoal Sample	Charcoal		1	Historical	Fragmentary				15,9 g	13 ou 21?		
EdBl-3:7135	2013	9/4S/8W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of applied band, trace of stains of green glaze, blackened on interior surface and break	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2?		
EdBl-3:7136	2013	9/4S/8W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					3		
EdBl-3:7137	2013	9/4S/8W		139	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					5		
EdBl-3:7138	2013	9/4S/8W		138	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					6		
EdBl-3:7139	2013	9/4S/8W		130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, black stains on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7139, EdBl-3:7151, EdBl-3:7152				7		
EdBl-3:7140	2013	9/4S/8W		125	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					8		
EdBl-3:7141	2013	9/4S/8W		131	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, green glaze (altered?) underneath handle, black stain	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		
EdBl-3:7142	2013	9/4S/8W		135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, trace of green glaze underneath handle, black stain	1	Historical	Fragmentary					23		
EdBl-3:7143	2013	9/4S/8W		133	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					24		
EdBl-3:7144	2013	9/4S/8W		133	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25		
EdBl-3:7145	2013	9/4S/8W		136	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on break	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBl-3:7146	2013	9/4S/8W		134	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					28		
EdBl-3:7147	2013	9/4S/8W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29?		
EdBl-3:7148	2013	9/4S/8W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, traces of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					32?		
EdBl-3:7149	2013	9/4S/8W		141	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base/wall fragment, flat base	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34		
EdBl-3:7150	2013	9/4S/8W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBl-3:7151	2013	9/4S/8W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7139, EdBl-3:7151, EdBl-3:7152				n/d		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7152	2013		9 4S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7139, EdBt-3:7151, EdBt-3:7152				n/d		
EdBt-3:7153	2013		9 4S/8W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small flake	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7154	2013		9 4S/8W	141	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	handle fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12a		
EdBt-3:7155	2013		9 4S/8W	141	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	rim fragment with partial spout	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12b		
EdBt-3:7156	2013		9 4S/8W	141	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	handle fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12c		
EdBt-3:7157	2013		9 4S/8W	141	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	handle fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12d		
EdBt-3:7158	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, black stains on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					13?		
EdBt-3:7159	2013		9 4S/8W	131	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					14		
EdBt-3:7160	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	base fragment? Eroded	1	Historical	Fragmentary					15		
EdBt-3:7161	2013		9 4S/8W	137	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with beginning of applied decorative band or handle attachment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16a		
EdBt-3:7162	2013		9 4S/8W	137	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16b		
EdBt-3:7163	2013		9 4S/8W	132	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of green glaze on exterior surface, blackened on ext. Surface and break	1	Historical	Fragmentary					21a		
EdBt-3:7164	2013		9 4S/8W	132	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces, glaze on exterior surface?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					21b		
EdBt-3:7165	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, white glaze on exterior surface, red-brown paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19a		
EdBt-3:7166	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	rim fragment, white glaze on exterior and interior surface, with trace of blue decoration on interior	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19b		
EdBt-3:7167	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	handle fragment, very eroded, no glaze left	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		
EdBt-3:7168	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, eroded, traces of glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		
EdBt-3:7169	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, small fragment, white glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBl-3:7170	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		
EdBl-3:7171	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		
EdBl-3:7172	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Porringer	Majolica	small fragment, eroded, no glaze	2	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		
EdBl-3:7173	2013		9 4S/8W	136	Roof tile Fragment	Clay coarse	pink-orange paste, flaked, superior surface fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					19cag		
EdBl-3:7174	2013		9 4S/8W	n/d	Drinking Glass	Glass, tinted yellow	foot fragment with rolled rim (broken), moulded decoration of dots and wavy lines on foot	1	Historical	Fragmentary					1		
EdBl-3:7175	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Fragment	Flint	flaked? Altered by heat?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm		3,9 g	27		
EdBl-3:7176	2013		9 4S/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with applied decorative band	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7177				17a		
EdBl-3:7177	2013		9 4S/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, with applied decorative bandtraces of black stains on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7176				17b		
EdBl-3:7178	2013		9 4S/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	basewall fragment, black stain on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7178, EdBl-3:7179, EdBl-3:7181				17c?		
EdBl-3:7179	2013		9 4S/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	basewall fragment, flat base, black stain on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7178, EdBl-3:7179, EdBl-3:7181				17d		
EdBl-3:7180	2013		9 4S/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					17e?		
EdBl-3:7181	2013		9 4S/8W	130	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, flat base	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBl-3:7178, EdBl-3:7179, EdBl-3:7181				17f		
EdBl-3:7182	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, small green glaze stains and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBl-3:7183	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base/body fragment, blackened along edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBl-3:7184	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base/body fragment, blackened along edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBl-3:7185	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment, black on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBl-3:7186	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBl-3:7187	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, small green glaze stains on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBl-3:7188	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3.7189	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, flat	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7190	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base/body fragment, blackened along edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7191	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7192	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7193	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7194	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, green glaze stain and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7195	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7196	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7197	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, flaked	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7198	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7199	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7200	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7201	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7202	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7203	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, trace of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7204	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7205	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7206	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7207	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7208	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment, trace of green glaze and very blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
EdBt-3.7209	2013		9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small flaked body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		

Site: Hare Harbor 1 / Petit Mécatina 3

Code Borden: EdBt-3

Fieldwork: 08/2013

Catalog: 05/2014

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh

Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7210	2013	9 4S/8W	135	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with decorative applied band, stain of green glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20 ou 35?		
n/d	2013	9 4S/8W		Spike	Iron, wrought	very large spike, with head, lower portion missing	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 15,5 cm					
n/d	2013	9 4S/8W	116, 130	Spike	Iron, wrought	large nails, two with heads (one with large head), two stem fragments, square section	4	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 12,8 cm, 10,2 cm, 6,3 cm, 3,0 cm			9, 30, 31		
n/d	2013	9 4S/8W	137	Nail	Iron, wrought	small nail, with head?, tip bent	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,3 cm			4		
EdBt-3:7211	2013	9 4S/8W		Flat Rod	Iron, wrought	flat, broken stem fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,0 cm				? Identification, conservation treatment	
EdBt-3:7212	2013	9 4S/8W		Tool?	Iron, wrought	round-sectioned rod, probably from tool	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,8 cm				? Identification, conservation treatment	
n/d	2013	9 4S/8W		Corroded Fragments	Ferrous Metal		10	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm				not kept	
EdBt-3:7213	2013	9 4S/8W		Charcoal	Charcoal	sample	1	Historical	Fragmentary				3,4 g	9		
n/d	2013	9 4S/8W	129	Baleen Fragment	Baleen	elongated fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		13,5 x 3,2 cm			11		
EdBt-3:7214	2013	10 2S/2W	160	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base/wall fragment, brown paste, mostly covered in soot	1	Historical	Fragmentary					30		
EdBt-3:7215	2013	10 2S/2W	138	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, traces of soot on interior and exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					18		
EdBt-3:7216	2013	10 2S/2W	138	Small bottle?	Glass, tinted blue-green	thin wall fragment, curved	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		
EdBt-3:7217	2013	10 2S/2W	138	Flake	Flint?	small, grey flake	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,0 x 0,7 cm		1,1 g	17		
EdBt-3:7218	2013	10 2S/2W		Hook	Iron, wrought	flattened shape	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 4,8 cm; width: 4,2 cm			31, 14	conservation treatment recommended	
n/d	2013	10 2S/2W		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	4 fragments, 2 pieces fit	4	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 2,5 cm			31, 14		
n/d	2013	10 2S/2W		Nail	Iron, wrought	almost complete, with mostly large heads	9	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,9 à 11,4 cm					

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
n/d	2013	10/2S/2W		Nail	Iron, wrought	9 fragments with large heads, 7 stem fragments, 3 tip fragments	19	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,2 a 6,2 cm			1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32		
n/d	2013	10/2S/2W		Corroded Fragments	Ferrous Metal	from nails	2	Historical	Fragmentary		< 2,0 cm				not kept	
n/d	2013	10/2S/2W		Flat Fragment	Iron	undefined shape, broken, unidentified	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 2,5 cm					
EdBt-3:7219	2013	10/4S/2W	n/d	Storage Jar?	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	rim sherd, banded, concave shape	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter at rim: 17 cm			3		
EdBt-3:7220	2013	10/4S/2W		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	handle fragment, three ribs, flaked paste, no glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7220, EdBt-3:7222, EdBt-3:7224						
EdBt-3:7221	2013	10/4S/2W		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	flaked paste fragment completely sooth covered, unidentifiable	1	Historical	Fragmentary							
EdBt-3:7222	2013	10/4S/2W	138	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	handle fragment, three ribs, flaked paste, no glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7220, EdBt-3:7222, EdBt-3:7224			22b			
EdBt-3:7223	2013	10/4S/2W		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	wall fragment, flaked	1	Historical	Fragmentary					31?		
EdBt-3:7224	2013	10/4S/2W	138	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	handle fragment, three ribs, flaked paste, no glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7220, EdBt-3:7222, EdBt-3:7224			22a			
EdBt-3:7225	2013	10/4S/2W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	wall fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7226				5, 14, 35, 39, 43		
EdBt-3:7226	2013	10/4S/2W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	wall fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7225				5, 14, 35, 39, 43		
EdBt-3:7227	2013	10/4S/2W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	wall fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7299				5, 14, 35, 39, 43		
EdBt-3:7228	2013	10/4S/2W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	wall fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					5, 14, 35, 39, 43		
EdBt-3:7229	2013	10/4S/2W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	wall fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					5, 14, 35, 39, 43		
EdBt-3:7230	2013	10/4S/2W	200	Pipebowl	Pipedlay, white	bowl with molded fluted design, dotted line below rim	1	Historical, 19th century	Complete		Height: 4,2 cm; diameter at rim: 2,1 cm; stem diameter: 0.8 cm	Bore: 5/64		34		

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7231	2013	10/4S/2W	150	Pipeslem	Pipeclay, white	small fragment with decoration of three parallel dotted lines and beginning of more elaborate decoration that cannot be identified	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1.3 cm; diam.: 7 mm; diam. of bore: 2 mm	Bore: 5/64		29		
EdBt-3:7232	2013	10/4S/2W	n/d	Glassbead	Glass, polychrome	half of a white elongated oval bead with decoration of three sets of three parallel blue lines, broken	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1.0 cm; diam.: 7 mm			4		
EdBt-3:7233	2013	10/4S/2W	165	Seedbead	Glass, monochrome	circular bead, opaque, blue, complete	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 3 mm; height: 2 mm			41		
EdBt-3:7234	2013	10/4S/2W	170	Stemware	Glass, clear	base with rolled rim of stemware clear glass	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter of base: 6 cm			32		
EdBt-3:7235	2013	10/4S/2W		Tableware?	Glass, tinted green	thin, curved fragment of glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20, 28, ou 44		
EdBt-3:7236	2013	10/4S/2W	169	Bottle	Bottleglass, blue-green	flat fragment of blue-green glass	1	Historical	Fragmentary					46		
EdBt-3:7237	2013	10/4S/2W		Flat fragment	Glass, tinted green	slightly curved	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7238				20, 28, ou 44		
EdBt-3:7238	2013	10/4S/2W		Flat fragment	Glass, tinted green	slightly curved	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7237				20, 28, ou 44		
EdBt-3:7239	2013	10/4S/2W	140	Pot Fragment	Soapstone	large thick fragment with one flat rim, 1 repair hole underneath rim, four repair holes along one broken edge, one of them not entirely pierced	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12		
EdBt-3:7240	2013	10/4S/2W	140	Flake	Chalcedony	white-grey colour	1	Historical	Complete		2,2 x 2,8 x 0,9 cm		4,4 g	25		
n/d	2013	10/4S/2W	127	Spike	Iron, wrought	large spike with large head	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 16,7 cm			21		12/08/2013
n/d	2013	10/4S/2W		Nail	Iron, wrought	eight almost complete large nails	8	Historical	Complete		Length: 11,0 a 13,0 cm			1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 33, 37, 38, 40, 42, 45 ?		
n/d	2013	10/4S/2W		Nail	Iron, wrought	9 fragments with heads, 3 stem fragments, 2 tip fragments, 1 head fragment, 1 stem with partial head possibly modified	16	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,6 a 8,1 cm			1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 33, 37, 38, 40, 42, 45 ?		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Wieg ht	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
n/d	2013	10	4S/2W		Metal Band	Iron, wrought	rectangular fragment with trace of one rivet hole visible at one broken edge		1 Historical	Fragmentary		4,2 x 2,8 cm	9 mm				
n/d	2013	10	4S/2W		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	one thick fragment, shapes unidentifiable	2	2 Historical	Fragmentary		1: 6,5 x 3,3 cm; 2: 2,6 x 2,5 cm	1: 10 mm; 2: 4,5 mm				
n/d	2013	10	4S/2W		Corroded Fragments	Ferrous Metal	small corroded fragments from nails	4	4 Historical	Fragmentary		< 2,0 cm				not kept	
EdBt-3:7241	2013	10	4S/2W		Charcoal	Charcoal	sample	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary				28,9 g			
n/d	2013	10	4S/2W	150	Baleen Fragment	Baleen	cut fragment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					30		
EdBt-3:7242	2013	10	4S/2W		Roof tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	large fragment, pink-orange paste	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary		19,8 x 17,0 cm					
EdBt-3:7243	2013	10	4S/2W		Roof tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	large fragment, pink-orange paste	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary		14,8 x 16,5 cm					
EdBt-3:7244	2013	10	4S/2W		Roof tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	pink-orange to beige paste	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary		14,9 x 6,6 cm					
EdBt-3:7245	2013	10	4S/2W		Roof tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	beige paste	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary		10,7 x 10,4 cm					
EdBt-3:7246	2013	10	4S/2W		Roof tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	red-brown paste	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary		8,9 x 9,6 cm					
EdBt-3:7247	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7247, EdBt-3:7249, EdBt-3:7250, EdBt-3:7251, EdBt-3:7255, EdBt-3:7257, EdBt-3:7258, EdBt-3:7263, EdBt-3:7268, EdBt-3:7270, EdBt-3:7271, EdBt-3:7277				38f		
EdBt-3:7248	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7248, EdBt-3:7252, EdBt-3:7253, EdBt-3:7254				38e		
EdBt-3:7249	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					38d		
EdBt-3:7250	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					38b		
EdBt-3:7251	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					38a		
EdBt-3:7252	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					38i		
EdBt-3:7253	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					38h		
EdBt-3:7254	2013	10	4S/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	1 Historical	Fragmentary					38g		

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7255	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with handle attachment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					38c		
EdBt-3:7256	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7264				43a		
EdBt-3:7257	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with handle attachment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34d		
EdBt-3:7258	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with handle attachment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34b		
EdBt-3:7259	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7259, EdBt-3:7273, EdBt-3:7274				33		
EdBt-3:7260	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, traces of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					43b		
EdBt-3:7261	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7269				3		
EdBt-3:7262	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					1		
EdBt-3:7263	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7264	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, flaked	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7256				n/d		
EdBt-3:7265	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7266				n/d		
EdBt-3:7266	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7265				n/d		
EdBt-3:7267	2013	10 4S/4W			Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					31		
EdBt-3:7268	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		
EdBt-3:7269	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7261				17		
EdBt-3:7270	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					15		
EdBt-3:7271	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7272	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body/shoulder/neck fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7272, EdBt-3:7275, EdBt-3:7276, EdBt-3:7278, EdBt-3:7279				14		
EdBt-3:7273	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7259, EdBt-3:7273, EdBt-3:7274				n/d		
EdBt-3:7274	2013	10 4S/4W			Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, traces of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7259, EdBt-3:7273, EdBt-3:7274				n/d		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7275	2013		10 AS/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface and break, sooth and burnt organic matter on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7276	2013		10 AS/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment, largely blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					n/d		
EdBt-3:7277	2013		10 AS/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/shoulder fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Rim diameter: 11 cm			44		
EdBt-3:7278	2013		10 AS/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/shoulder fragment, blackened on interior surface and break	1	Historical	Fragmentary					44		
EdBt-3:7279	2013		10 AS/4W		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/shoulder fragment, blackened on interior surface and break	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Rim diameter: 14 cm			44		
EdBt-3:7280	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment with handle	1	Historical	Fragmentary					5		
EdBt-3:7281	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	base fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7281, EdBt-3:7282, EdBt-3:7285						
EdBt-3:7282	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	base fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7283	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7284	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7285	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	base fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7286	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7287	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7288	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7289	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7290	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7291	2013		10 AS/4W		Sandstone fragment	Sandstone	porous, blackened sandstone fragment, altered by fire	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7292	2013		10 AS/4W		Sandstone fragment	Sandstone	porous, blackened sandstone fragment, altered by fire	1	Historical	Fragmentary					34, 43, 44, 45?		
EdBt-3:7293	2013		10 AS/4W		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment with handle	1	Historical	Fragmentary					42		
EdBt-3:7294	2013		10 AS/4W		Cup	Porcelain	base and foot fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary							

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site: Hare Harbor 1 / Petit Mécatina 3
Code Borden: EdBt-3
Fieldwork: 08/2013
Catalog: 05/2014

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7295	2013	10	4S/4W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary							
EdBt-3:7296	2013	10	4S/4W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary							
EdBt-3:7297	2013	10	4S/4W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary							
EdBt-3:7298	2013	10	4S/4W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary							
EdBt-3:7299	2013	10	4S/4W		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:7227				24		
EdBt-3:7300	2013	10	4S/4W		Glaze Fragments	Mayolica	with dark blue decoration	4	Historical	Fragmentary							
EdBt-3:7301	2013	10	4S/4W		Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	thin fragment without decoration	1	Historical, 19th century?	Fragmentary		Length: 3,4 cm; diameter: 6/64 7 mm, bore diameter: 2,5 mm	Bore: 6/64 (3/32)		19		
EdBt-3:7302	2013	10	4S/4W		Bottle	Bottleglass, blue-green	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					21		
EdBt-3:7303	2013	10	4S/4W		Pot Fragment	Soapstone	flat fragment entirely covered in sooth and burnt organic matter, two repair holes on broken edges, a third hole is held with a metal pin	1	Historical	Fragmentary		11,0 x 8,8 cm	11 mm		29		
EdBt-3:7304	2013	10	4S/4W		Whetstone	Sandstone	red sandstone, three polished surfaces, one of which concave	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7305	2013	10	4S/4W		Adze	Iron, wrought	almost complete, one edge of blade missing	1	Historical	Complete		19 cm x 6,5 cm				conservation treatment recommended	
EdBt-3:7306	2013	10	4S/4W		Vessel?	Iron, cast	concave fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,3 x 5,9 cm					
n/d	2013	10	4S/4W		Spike	Iron, wrought		3	Historical	Complete		Length: 12,2 a 15,4 cm					
n/d	2013	10	4S/4W		Spike	Iron, wrought	fragment with head	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,7 cm					
n/d	2013	10	4S/4W		Nail	Iron, wrought	large head, stem bent	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,3 cm					
n/d	2013	10	4S/4W		Nail	Iron, wrought	2 fragments with heads, 3 stem fragments	5	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,3 a 7,1 cm					
n/d	2013	10	4S/4W		Corroded Fragments	Ferrous Metal	small fragments	4	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm				not kept	
n/d	2013	10	4S/4W		Baleen Fragment	Baleen		5	Historical	Fragmentary		13,0 x 2,8 cm					
n/d	2013	9	8S/14W		Nail	Iron, wrought	flattened tip	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 11,5 cm					
EdBt-3:7307	2013	9	8S/14W		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	vertebrae	2	Historical	Fragmentary							

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
n/d	2013		98S/14W		Wood Fragment	Wood, natural?	modern roof fragments?	2	Modern?	Fragmentary		max length: 7.6 cm					
EdBt-3:7308	2013	n/a	S 1, n/a	Couch e 1 (humus)	Soil Sample	Soil	TP1, upper humus, soil above clay. Geological samples from test pit in rockfall near the shore	1	Historical	Fragmentary				82.1 g			
EdBt-3:7309	2013	n/a	S 1, n/a	Couch e 2 (argile)	Soil Sample	Soil	TP1, clay, lower soil. Geological samples from test pit in rockfall near the shore	1	Historical	Fragmentary				105.2 g			
EdBt-3:7310	2013	Underwater	C3-1?		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware,	body fragment, dark green glaze on one side	1	Historical	Fragmentary					1		2/8/2013
EdBt-3:7311	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	flat base fragment with flaring body, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					3		03/08/2013, DL
EdBt-3:7312	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface with green stain	1	Historical	Fragmentary					3		
EdBt-3:7313	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	rim sherd with part of handle attachment, red paste, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					5		03/08/2013
EdBt-3:7314	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, brown paste, spots of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7315	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, beige paste, yellow glaze mottled brown on interior surface, exterior surface blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12		
EdBt-3:7316	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Jug	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	spout fragment with handle attachment, yellow-green glaze, grey paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					12		
EdBt-3:7317	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim sherd with partial handle attachment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7318	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim sherd, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7319	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim sherd, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7320	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder/neck fragment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7321	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, grey, coarse paste, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7322	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	body fragment, red paste, blackened on both surfaces, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7323	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	banded rim fragment, red-brown paste, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3:7324	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site: Hare Harbor 1 / Petit Mecatina 3
Code Borden: EdBt-3
Fieldwork: 08/2013
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Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artefact	Sea Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3.7325	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7326	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-brown paste, clear glaze on interior surface, pentagram engraved on exterior surface, black stains from sooth	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7327	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment with handle attachment, beige-brown paste, yellow glaze stains on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7328	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment, red-brown paste, yellow brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7329	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	body fragment, yellow-brown glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7330	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, beige paste, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7331	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware,	body sherd, yellow glaze altered to black	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7332	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze	body fragment, green glaze altered to black	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7333	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze	body fragment, green glaze altered to black	1	Historical	Fragmentary					16		
EdBt-3.7334	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with applied decorative band, brown paste, streaks of green glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		05/08/2013
EdBt-3.7335	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with trace of applied decorative band, brown paste, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3.7336	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Jar?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	rim/neck/wall fragment, straight wall, flaring rim, rounded lip, red-brown paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3.7337	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-brown paste, streak of clear/greenish glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7338	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment, red-brown paste, unglazed, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7339	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small flake of red paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7340	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	neck fragment, yellow-brown glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7341	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze mottled brown on interior surface, brown paste, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7342	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	small fragment, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7343	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	small fragment, trace of yellow glaze on exterior surface, interior surface completely blackened (altered glaze?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					26		
EdBt-3:7344	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with handle attachment, streaks of glaze on blackened surface, stain of clear/green glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7345	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7346	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened and streaks of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7347	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7348	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, green interior glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7349	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	rim/body fragment, flared, flat rim, yellow mottled brown glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7350	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow-green glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					29		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7351	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow mottled brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					37		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7352	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, exterior surface altered/blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					37		

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7353	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	body fragment, no glaze, grey-beige paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					37		
EdBt-3:7354	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					37		
EdBt-3:7355	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, blackened, streak of glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					47		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7356	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					47		
EdBt-3:7357	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	body sherd, with yellow glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					47		
EdBt-3:7358	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	body sherd, without glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					47		
EdBt-3:7359	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	complete handle, entirely blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7360	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, entirely blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7361	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7362	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, streaks of green glaze on blackened exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7363	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, streaks of green glaze on blackened exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7364	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, streaks of green glaze on blackened exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7365	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, streaks of green glaze on blackened exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7366	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, blackened exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7367	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	base/wall fragment, flared wall, yellow glaze on interior surface, exterior surface blackened, stain of green glaze below base	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7368	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow mottled glaze	rim fragment, flared, flat rim, yellow mottled brown glaze on interior surface and part of rim, exterior surface blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7369	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer?	Majolica	rim fragment, pink-brown hard paste, white glaze, rim covered with a blue band	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3:7370	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer?	Majolica	body fragment, pink-brown hard paste, white glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		

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No. d'artéfact	Sea Area son	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weigh t	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3.7371	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Porringer?	Majolica	body fragment, pink-brown hard paste, white glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3.7372	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Porringer?	Majolica	rim sherd, yellow paste, white glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3.7373	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Porringer?	Majolica	body fragment, yellow paste, white glaze, fragile	1	Historical	Fragmentary					51		
EdBt-3.7374	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/body fragment, stains and streaks of green glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7375	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/body fragment, blackened on exterior surface, rim and part of interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7376	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, small rim, stains and streaks of green glaze, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7377	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment, blackened beneath handle	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7378	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment, stains of green glaze and blackened beneath handle	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7379	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment, blackened on entire surface, traces of glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7380	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	neck/body fragment, entirely blackened including on edges	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7381	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, entirely blackened including on edges	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7382	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment, slightly blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7383	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment, slightly blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7384	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment, slightly blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7385	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment, slightly blackened on exterior surface, streaks of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7386	2013	Unde rwater	C3-3	Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with handle attachment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3.7387	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body/base fragment, blackened and streaks of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7388	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body/base fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7389	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body/base fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7390	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, blackened and streak of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7391	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7392	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7393	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7394	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened and streaks of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7395	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened and streaks of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7396	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened and streaks of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7397	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7398	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7399	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7400	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7401	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7402	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7403	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7404	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces and breaks	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7405	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces and breaks	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3.7406	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red-orange paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013

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EdBt-3:7407	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red-orange to beige paste, grey towards interior surface, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7408	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red-orange to beige paste, grey towards interior surface, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7409	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface, blackened/altered	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7410	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, stain of altered glaze on exterior surface, blackened/altered on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7411	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, trace of yellow-brown glaze on interior surface, blackened/altered on exterior surface (glaze?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7412	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	flat rim fragment, altered yellow glaze on interior surface, lip and exterior surface, blackened on the exterior	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7413	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, dark blue annular decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7414	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, dark blue annular decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7415	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, white glaze, crazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7416	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, white glaze, crazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7417	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, white glaze, crazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7418	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, white glaze, crazed with diffuse green spot decoration on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7419	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Majolica	body fragment, light blue mottled decoration on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					57		09/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7420	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/wall fragment, traces of alteration on exterior surface (marine deposit?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7421	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment with handle attachment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7422	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with applied band fragment, roller-decorated	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7423	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, slightly blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7424	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with handle attachment, blackened including on break	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7425	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, blackened and burnt organic matter on interior surface, blackened and streak of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7426	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7427	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7428	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Chafing Dish?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red-orange paste, blackened sur parts of the breaks, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7429	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Chafing Dish?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red-orange paste, blackened sur parts of the breaks, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7430	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Chafing Dish?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red-orange paste, blackened sur parts of the breaks, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7431	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	handle fragment with part of attachment and wall fragment, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface, handle partially blackened (by underwater deposition?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					61		
EdBt-3:7432	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, stains of green glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					62		10/08/2013
EdBt-3:7433	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	small body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					62		10/08/2013
EdBt-3:7434	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					62		10/08/2013

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EdBt-3:7435	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, entirely covered by burnt organic material, pulled out of a fire?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7436	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, entirely covered by burnt organic material, pulled out of a fire?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7437	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, entirely covered by burnt organic material, pulled out of a fire?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7438	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, entirely covered by burnt organic material, pulled out of a fire?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7439	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow mottled brown glaze on interior surface, stain of green glaze on exterior blackened surface, nail rust incrustation?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7440	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow or green	body fragment, yellow or green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7441	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7442	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7443	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, clear glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					67		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7444	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with applied decorative band	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7445	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with applied decorative band	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7446	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with traces of stains and streaks of green glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7447	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, covered in burnt organic matter, brown paste, partially altered/blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7448	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, covered in burnt organic matter, brown paste, partially altered/blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7449	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	neck-shoulder fragment, covered in burnt organic matter, brown paste, partially altered/blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7450	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim sherd, thick-walled, rim rounded and thickened, red-brown paste, clear glaze on exterior and interior surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7451	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7452	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7453	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7454	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7455	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface, exterior surface blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7456	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface, exterior surface blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7457	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body sherd, tan paste, yellow-brown glaze on interior and exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7458	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, pink paste, greenish altered glaze on interior surface, exterior surface cream white	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7459	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, pink paste, green altered glaze on interior surface, exterior surface brown and blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7460	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer	Majolica	porringer handle red-brown paste, decorated with 5 parallel oblique blue bands on superior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7461	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer?	Majolica	rim sherd, thin, white crazed glaze, brown paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					73		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7462	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/handle fragment, red-brown paste, blackened on entire surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					76		12/08/2013

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EdBt-3:7463	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, dark brown paste, partially blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					76		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7464	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Pitcher	Coarse	body fragment, unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					76		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7465	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Porringer	Majolica	rim fragment, pink-brown paste, blue band on rim	1	Historical	Fragmentary					76		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7466	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces, streak of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					85		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7467	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim fragment, grey paste, surfaces beige, without glaze, flat rim thicker on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					85		
EdBt-3:7468	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	body fragment, brown paste, exterior surface blackened and with streak of green glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					85		
EdBt-3:7469	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-green glaze	body fragment, pink-orange paste, exterior surface beige, yellow-green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					85		
EdBt-3:7470	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Majolica	body sherd, red-brown paste, white glaze, trace of horizontal incision	1	Historical	Fragmentary					85		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7471	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware,	tiny red paste fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					85		
EdBt-3:7472	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, with applied band stamp-decorated	1	Historical	Fragmentary					92		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7473	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment? Unglazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary					92		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7474	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, red-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					92		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7475	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	body fragment, red paste, red-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					92		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7476	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	body fragment? Yellow glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					92		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7477	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Glass Sherd	Glass, stained yellow	flat fragment of heavily altered glass, yellow tint	1	Historical	Fragmentary			n/d		17	not kept (entirely decomposed)	04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7478	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Glass Sherd	Glass, stained yellow	flat fragment of heavily altered glass, yellow tint	1	Historical	Fragmentary			ca. 5,0 x 2,8 cm		38	not kept (entirely decomposed)	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7479	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Glass Sherd	Glass, stained yellow	flat fragment of heavily altered glass, yellow tint	1	Historical	Fragmentary			ca. 3,0 x 2,4 cm		38	not kept (entirely decomposed)	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7480	2013	Underwater	C3-3		Flake	Flint, light grey	fragment of light grey flint, partly covered by cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary			4,6 x 1,8 x 1,2 cm		6,9 g		11/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7481	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Flake	Flint	fragment of black flint, chipped	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,4 x 1,7 cm		7,6 g	93		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7482	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Cut-out Scrap Fragment	Copper	rectangular shape, folded lengthwise and widthwise, with rounded edges; one cutting bares traces of rounded cut-outs of ca 1,5 cm diameter, another fragment also shows a circular cut-out at the folded edge (1,1 cm wide); very altered and partially decomposed and fragmented during drying	1	Historical	Fragmentary		10,9 x 3,0 cm	1,0 cm				06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7483	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Buckshot	Lead	two large and one small buckshot with trace of cut sprue, three waste buckshot with sprue still in place	6	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,7 cm (2x), 0,4 cm, 0,3 cm (3x)		1,9 g; 1,5 g; 0,8 g; 0,5 g (2x); 0,3 g	13		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7484	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Musket Ball	Lead	small musket ball with irregular surface (altered?) and white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,9 cm		4,7 g	19		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7485	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Buckshot	Lead	small buckshot with trace of sprue still visible	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,6 cm		1,1 g	31		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7486	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Buckshot	Lead	small buckshot with trace of sprue still visible	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,5 cm		0,7 g	41		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7487	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Lead Sprue	Lead	irregular, curved fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 0,9 cm		2,6 g	48		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7488	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Buckshot	Lead	trace of sprue still visible	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,6 cm		1,4 g	48		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7489	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Musket Ball?	Lead	trace of sprue still visible	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 2,1 cm		37,7 g	49		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7490	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Lead Sprue?	Lead	small, flat, circular fragment, probablement sprue	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,75 cm	2 mm	0,7 g	58		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7491	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Bead	Bone	round bead, white	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 1,1-1,2 cm			46		07/08/2013 ; David
EdBt-3:7492	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Bead	Bone	round bead, with ring cut around bore on one side, beige	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 0,8 cm			78		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7493	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Bead	Wood, worked	round bead, oval shape, covered by cut parallel horizontal rings, tan; partially damaged during deposition	1	Historical	Complete		Height: 1,4 cm; max. diameter: 1,0 cm			15		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7494	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Bead	Wood, worked	ovoid shape, dark brown	1	Historical	Complete		Height: 0,7 cm; max. diameter: 0,7 cm			74		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7495	2013	Unde rivate	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	1 vertebra, 1 long bone	5	Historical	Fragmentary					18		04/08/2013

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7496	2013	Unde	C3-3		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	long bone?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					27		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7497	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones	6	Historical	Fragmentary					27		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7498	2013	Unde	C3-3		Codfish Bone	Bone, Fish	1 mandible bone	3	Historical	Fragmentary					30		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7499	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones, 1 white	4	Historical	Fragmentary					30		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7500	2013	Unde	C3-3		Fishbone	Bone, Fish	rib bone?	10	Historical	Fragmentary					39		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7501	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	collarbone, long bone?	2	Historical	Fragmentary					39		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7502	2013	Unde	C3-3		Fishbone	Bone, Fish	small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					45		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7503	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	collarbone, 6 long bones	11	Historical	Fragmentary					45		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7504	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones	2	Historical	Fragmentary					50		07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7505	2013	Unde	C3-3		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	fragment of long bone	1	Historical	Fragmentary					56		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7506	2013	Unde	C3-3		Codfish Bone	Bone, Fish	long bones, 1 collarbone, 1 wishbone, etc.	25	Historical	Fragmentary					56		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7507	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones, 1 collarbone, 1 wishbone, etc.	18	Historical	Fragmentary					56		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7508	2013	Unde	C3-3		Fishbone	Bone, Fish	long bones	3	Historical	Fragmentary					59		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7509	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones	10	Historical	Fragmentary					59		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7510	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones	4	Historical	Fragmentary					63		10/08/2013
EdBt-3:7511	2013	Unde	C3-3		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	long bones, cut marks	2	Historical	Fragmentary					68		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7512	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones	4	Historical	Fragmentary					68		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7513	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	1 cranium, 3 long bones	1	Historical	Fragmentary					75		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7514	2013	Unde	C3-3		Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	23 vertebrae	62	Historical	Fragmentary					84		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7515	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	1 collarbone, 1 rib bone, 4 long bones	9	Historical	Fragmentary					84		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7516	2013	Unde	C3-3		Walnut Shell	Walnut	fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					84		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7517	2013	Unde	C3-3		Codfish Bone	Bone, Fish, Cod	2 vertebrae	6	Historical	Fragmentary					90		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7518	2013	Unde	C3-3		Bird Bone	Bone, Bird	long bones	2	Historical	Fragmentary					90		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7519	2013	Unde	C3-3		Scallop Shell	Shell	long bones	1	Historical	Fragmentary					91		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7520	2013	Unde	C3-3		Wood Fragment	Wood, worked	small fragment, triangular shape (oak?), traces of bark?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					37	slowdrying	
EdBt-3:7521	2013	Unde	C3-3		Barrel Slave	Wood, worked	fragment, with groove for insertion of head carls, small barrel, approx. 22 cm diameter at cut end, groove at 1,7 cm below rim	1	Historical	Fragmentary					55	slowdrying	09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7522	2013	Unde	C3-3		Wedge	Wood, worked	one flat side	1	Historical	Fragmentary					55	slowdrying	09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7523	2013	Unde	C3-3		Barrel Bung?	Wood, worked	or cut branch fragment, bark fragment still attached, split up and shrunk during slow- drying process	1	Historical	Fragmentary					55		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7524	2013	Unde	C3-3		Wood Fragment	Wood, worked	rectangular fragment but with semi-circular cut-out at one edge (oak?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					60	slowdrying	09/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7526	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Barrel Stave	Wood, worked	barrel stave fragment with groove for head cants at 4,4 cm from bevelled edge and two circulaire holes near the edge (diameter: 1,0 and 0,9 cm) (oak?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,5 cm; width: 4,7 - 5,0 cm	9 mm		97	slowdrying	07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7527	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Wood Fragment	Wood, worked	woodfragment cut on at least three sides, possibly a wedge, partially charred	1	Historical	Fragmentary		7,9 x 2,6 x 1,8 cm			98	slowdrying	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7528	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Wedge?	Wood, worked	pointed fragment of triangular shape, heavily charred	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,1 cm; width at large end: 2,7 cm	8 mm		98	slowdrying	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7529	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Wedge?	Wood, worked	possible wedge but heavily shrunk and altered during the slowdrying process	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,2 cm; width at large end: 1,1 cm	7 mm		98	slowdrying	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7530	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Bark Fragment	Wood, Bark	small fragment, partially charred, possibly birch	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,2 x 0,6 cm			98	slowdrying	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7531	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Wedge?	Wood, worked	or cut wood fragment; partially split during drying process	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 11,6 cm; width: 0,6 - 1,1 cm	9 mm		99	slowdrying	07/08/2013
EdBt-3:7532	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Wedge?	Wood, worked	possibly wedge, but largely shrunk and warped during slowdrying process	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,0 cm; max. width: 0,8 cm	5 mm		100	slowdrying	09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7533	2013 Unde r	C3-3		Barrel Stave	Wood, worked	barrel stave fragment with bevelled edge, fragment thinned at edge of possible groove, small hole closs to edge with stopper (?) or branch section (oak?)	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,0 x 7,9 cm (length of thicker part: 2,4 cm)	16 mm and 2 mm		101	slowdrying	06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7534	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim-handle-body fragment, rim with one flute	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		03/08/2013, Marie-Jo
EdBt-3:7535	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	rim-handle fragment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		03/08/2013
EdBt-3:7536	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	body fragment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		03/08/2013
EdBt-3:7537	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	body fragment, with green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		03/08/2013
EdBt-3:7538	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					4		03/08/2013, EP
EdBt-3:7539	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	body fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					4		03/08/2013, EP
EdBt-3:7540	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	rim sherd with spout, green glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					9		03/08/2013, Marie-Jo
EdBt-3:7541	2013 Unde r	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					9		03/08/2013, Marie-Jo

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No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7542	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	basewall fragment, red paste, red-brown glaze, flat base	1	Historical	Fragmentary					11		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7543	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Chafing Dish	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	wall fragment, red paste, red-brown glaze; trace of partial light engraving of 5-pointed star (3 points visible) on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					11		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7544	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Chafing Dish	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	wall fragment, red paste, red-brown glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					11		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7545	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, green-yellow glaze	wall fragment, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					11		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7546	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, green-yellow glaze	handle/rim fragment, yellow glaze, pink-grey paste, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					21		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7547	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Bowl?	Coarse Earthenware, yellow glaze	small wall fragment, yellow glaze, pink paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					21		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7548	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface, stain of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7549	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface, stain of green glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7550	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7551	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on exterior and interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7552	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	basewall fragment, yellow brown-stained glaze on interior rough surface, pinkish paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7553	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, streak of yellow glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7554	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, streak of yellow glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7555	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	wall fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBl-3:7556	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	wall fragment, yellow altered glaze on interior surface, exterior surface blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7557	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, yellow-brown glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7558	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	rim fragment with spout, green glaze on entire sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7559	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	rim fragment, green glaze on entire sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7560	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on entire sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7561	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, light red-brown paste, interior surface grey-brown	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7562	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Majolica	wall fragment, with copper-green diffuse decoration on exterior surface, decorated by an incised horizontal line, tan paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7563	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Majolica	rim fragment, with copper-green diffuse decoration, tan paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					22		05/08/2013
EdBl-3:7564	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment, blackened on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7565	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	rim-handle fragment, yellow glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7566	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, yellow glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7567	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	small handle fragment, no glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7568	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7569	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7570	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface, streak of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7571	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface, streak of glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7572	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBl-3:7573	2013	Unde rivate	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7574	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Pitcher?	Coarse Earthenware, brown glaze	wall fragment, red-brown glaze on interior surface, greyish-white paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7575	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze?	wall fragment, altered (green?) glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7576	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware or Rock?	wall fragment, red paste, no glaze, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7577	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Rock Fragment	Rock, unidentified	fragment largely blackened, altered by heat?; probably sedimentary rock	1	Historical	Fragmentary					35		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7578	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	rim fragment, copper red luster decoration in several registers including parallel bands, triangles, zigzags, dots, on interior surface; on exterior surface: parallel bands; blueish glaze, pink paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7579	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	base fragment, luster decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7580	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	basewall fragment, luster decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7581	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	basewall fragment, luster decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7582	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	basewall fragment, luster decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7583	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	wall fragment, luster decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7584	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	wall fragment, luster decoration	1	Historical	Fragmentary					36		about 2013
EdBt-3:7585	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small fragment, brown-grey paste, no glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					42		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7586	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze	body fragment, green glaze on interior surface, sooth-stained	1	Historical	Fragmentary					53		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7587	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	wall fragment, blackened on exterior surface, green glaze stains	1	Historical	Fragmentary					64		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7588	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface altered and black	1	Historical	Fragmentary					64		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7589	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	wall fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface altered and black	1	Historical	Fragmentary					64		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7590	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware,	wall fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					64		11/08/2013

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site: Hare Harbor 1 / Petit Mécatina 3
Code Borden: EdBt-3
Fieldwork: 08/2013
Catalog: 05/2014

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Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7591	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Porringer	Majolica	rim fragment, luster decoration of vertical bands on interior surface and horizontal bands on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					64		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7592	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Drinking Glass?	Glass, milky white	small rim fragment of cup or foot, thin, curved; altered due to deposition in water, opaque white and flaky after drying; probably foot fragment of large diameter and bigger than a drinking glass	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,2 cm	1 mm		10		03/08/2013, Marie-Joe
EdBt-3:7593	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Buckshot	Lead	large-sized buckshot	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,6 cm		1,2 g	6		03/08/2013, EP
EdBt-3:7594	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Buckshot	Lead	large to medium-sized buckshot	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameters: 0,55 cm, 0,5 cm		1,2 g (2x)	14		03/08/2013
EdBt-3:7595	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Buckshot	Lead	large-sized buckshot	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,6 cm		1,1 g	24		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7596	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Lead Sprue	Lead	spure fragment from buckshot mold with trace of 5 cut buckshots	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,9 cm; width: 0,3 - 0,5 cm		3,0 g	24		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7597	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Musket Ball?	Lead	small musket ball	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,9 cm		5,0 g	34		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7598	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Buckshot	Lead	medium-sized buckshot	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 0,5 cm		1,0 g	34		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7599	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Buckshot	Lead	small, medium, and large sized buckshot	3	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameters: 0,6 cm, 0,5 cm, 0,4 cm		1,2 g, 0,8 g, 0,3 g	54		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7600	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Fragment	Flint	worked, used, crushed? Possibly part of piece esquilée	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,1 cm	max. 10 mm	2,8 g	8		MJ, PM
EdBt-3:7601	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Nodule	Flint	light to dark grey flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		8,6 x 5,8 x 4,8 cm		143,0 g	44		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7602	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Nodule	Flint	dark grey to black flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		7,9 x 6,7 x 5,3 cm		264,0 g	44		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7603	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Nodule	Flint	light to dark grey flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,8 x 5,9 x 4,4 cm		124,3 g	44		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7604	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Flake	Flint	light to dark grey flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,3 x 3,9 x 3,1 cm		47,4 g	44		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7605	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Flake	Flint	light to dark grey flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,7 x 2,9 x 2,4 cm		25,1 g	44		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7606	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Flake	Flint	light to dark grey flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,6 x 3,2 x 0,9 cm		8,0 g	44		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7607	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Flake	Flint	light grey flint, half covered in cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,8 x 1,6 x 0,8 cm		4,3 g	66		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7608	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal		1	Historical	Fragmentary					20		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7609	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Birdbone	Bone, Bird	long bone fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					20		04/08/2013
EdBt-3:7610	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	eroded	1	Historical	Fragmentary					23		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7611	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Birdbone	Bone, Bird	one bone partially burnt	15	Historical	Fragmentary					23		05/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7612	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Birdbone	Bone, Bird	mostly long bones, one collarbone	9	Historical	Fragmentary					32		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7613	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal		1	Historical	Fragmentary					43		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7614	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Birdbone	Bone, Bird		3	Historical	Fragmentary					43		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7615	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Birdbone	Bone, Bird		4	Historical	Fragmentary					52		09/08/2013
EdBt-3:7616	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	rib bone?	1	Historical	Fragmentary					65		11/08/2013
EdBt-3:7617	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Barrel Stopper?	Wood, worked	conical shape, fragment highly shrunk and warped during slowdrying process	1	Historical	Fragmentary		after drying: length: 6.5 cm; width: 0.9 cm			28	slowdrying	05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7618	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Charcoal	Charcoal	sample	1	Historical	Fragmentary				11.0 g	33		06/08/2013
EdBt-3:7619	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Pitch	Pitch	medium-sized nodule, surface whitened	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4.4 x 2.8 x 1.4 cm			7		03/08/2013 EP
EdBt-3:7620	2013	Underwater	C3-4		Pitch	Pitch	small nodule, surface whitened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					25		05/08/2013
EdBt-3:7621	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, burnt organic matter on both surfaces, stains of green glaze on exterior surface; thin sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7622	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, burnt organic matter on interior surface, thick sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7623	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim and handle fragment, red paste, handle partially blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7624	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface (blackened), stain on glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7625	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	neck fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface (blackened), stain on glaze on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7626	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Olive Jar	Coarse	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7627	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Olive Jar	Coarse	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					70		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7628	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/handle fragment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7629	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse	handle fragment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7630	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7631	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces and edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7632	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces and edge	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7633	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7634	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Olive Jar	Coarse	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7635	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	handle fragment, fluted, red paste, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Head of Project: William Filzhugh
Catalog: Anja Herzog

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7636	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware, clear glaze	fluted and thickened rim fragment, red-brown paste, clear glaze on interior surface and upper exterior rim, blackened on unglazed surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7637	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste (black core), blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7638	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste (black core), blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7639	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, flat, red paste (black core), clear glaze stains on interior surface, greenish glaze stains below base	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7640	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	handle fragment, traces of yellow glaze and blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7641	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow glaze on interior surface, trace of handle attachment, streaks of yellow glaze and blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7642	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	body fragment, yellow glaze on both surfaces (exterior partial)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7643	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown	body fragment, yellow glaze on both surfaces (exterior partial)	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7644	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware,	body fragment, no glaze	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7645	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow/green glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7646	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Serving Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, yellow-brown glaze	body fragment, yellow/green glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7647	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze	shoulder/neck fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7648	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware	base fragment, green glaze on interior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7649	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	small fragment, red paste, blackened on almost entire surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					79		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7650	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/shoulder fragment, brown paste?, grog inclusions, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83		13/08/2013

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weig ht	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks	
EdBt-3.7651	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, brown paste, grog inclusions, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7652	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder/neck fragment, brown-grey paste, blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7653	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red past with black core, green/clear glaze on interior surface, blackened on exterior surface	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7654	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base/body fragment, red paste with black core, flat base, flared body, stains of green glaze on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7655	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste with black core, green/clear glaze on interior surface, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7656	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste with black core, green/clear glaze on interior surface, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7657	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red paste with black core, green/clear glaze and blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7658	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Olive Jar	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					83			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7659	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	base/body fragment, red-brown paste with black core, stains of clear/green glaze on interior surface, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					87			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7660	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, red-brown paste with black core, stains of clear/green glaze on interior surface, slightly blackened	1	Historical	Fragmentary					87			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7661	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Pitcher	Coarse Earthenware, green glaze	body fragment, green glaze on interior surface, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					87			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7662	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Olive Jar	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary					87			13/08/2013
EdBt-3.7663	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	rim/neck/shoulder fragment, brown paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					94			14/08/2013
EdBt-3.7664	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment with partial applied decorative band	1	Historical	Fragmentary					94			14/08/2013

No. d'artefact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickn ess	Weg ht	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7665	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	shoulder fragment with departure of neck, brown paste	1	Historical	Fragmentary					94		14/08/2013
EdBt-3:7666	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Cooking Vessel	Coarse Earthenware	body fragment, blackened on both surfaces	1	Historical	Fragmentary					94		14/08/2013
EdBt-3:7667	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Buckshot	Lead	different sizes, 3 still with sprue in place	5	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameters: 0,55 cm, 0,5 cm (2x), 0,4 cm, 0,3 cm		4,0 g	72		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7668	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Buckshot	Lead	23 large size, 2 of which with sprue, 11 small size, 4 of which with sprue	34	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameters: ca. 0,6 cm and ca. 0,3 cm		30,3 g	81		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7669	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Sprue	Lead	various sprue fragment	5	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 2,6 cm, 1,8 cm, 1,3 cm, 1,0 cm (2x)		2,0 g	81		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7670	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Platelets or Sprue	Lead	various sizes and forms of sprue, one cut fragment from musket ball	10	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 0,9 cm; 0,9 x 0,7 cm; 1,0 x 0,6 cm; ... 0,4 x 0,3 cm		5,1 g	81		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7671	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Lead Strip	Lead	thin, flat fragment of unequal width and folded once; cut mark	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Folded: 3,2 x 0,6-1,4 cm; unfolded length: 4,4 cm		3,0 g	88		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7672	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Buckshot	Lead	large-sized buckshot	6	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameters: 0,6 cm (3x), 0,5 cm (2x), 0,5 cm		1,3 g, 1,2 g, 1,1 g, 1,0 g (2x), 0,9 g	95		14/08/2013
EdBt-3:7673	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Flint Nodule	Flint	large nodule of light grey to white flint, cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		8,2 x 6,1 x 6,1 cm		242,6 g	89		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7674	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Flake	Flint	flake of light to dark grey flint, trace of cortex	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,0 x 4,5 x 1,0 cm		21,9 g	89		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7675	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Birdbone	Bone, Bird	long bones, one broken	3	Historical	Fragmentary					71		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7676	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	1 bone broken and with cut marks	4	Historical	Fragmentary					80		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7677	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Birdbone	Bone, Bird		28	Historical	Fragmentary					80		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7678	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Birdbone?	Bone, Bird		3	Historical	Fragmentary					80		12/08/2013
EdBt-3:7679	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal		2	Historical	Fragmentary					82		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7680	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Birdbone	Bone, Bird		4	Historical	Fragmentary					82		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7681	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Codfishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	cod vertebra	1	Historical	Fragmentary					86		13/08/2013
EdBt-3:7682	2013	Underwater	C3-5		Birdbone	Bone, Bird	1 skull	3	Historical	Fragmentary					86		13/08/2013

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

No. d'artéfact	Sea son	Area	Square	Depth	Object	Material / Type	Description	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Field Number	Treatment	Remarks
EdBt-3:7683	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Porringer	Majolica	Porringer with horizontal handles and concave base, base fragment, blue floral decoration covering entire surface (2 half-circles with dots on lines as well as in spaces in between and in the center, blue band on rim). decoration painted in cobalt blue on bluish white glaze, pinkish beige paste, prob. Muel workshops	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		
EdBt-3:7684	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Porringer	Majolica	rim fragment, blue band on rim	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		
EdBt-3:7685	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Porringer	Majolica	rim fragment, blue band on rim	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		
EdBt-3:7686	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, one extremity of half-circle on lower area of sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		
EdBt-3:7687	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Porringer	Majolica	body fragment, one extremity of half-circle on lower area of sherd	1	Historical	Fragmentary					2		
EdBt-3:7688	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Wedge	Wood, worked	fragment shrunk during slowdrying	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,2 x 0,8 cm	6 mm		?	slowdrying	
EdBt-3:7689	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Wedge	Wood, worked	fragment shrunk during slowdrying	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,5 x 0,7 cm	5 mm		?	slowdrying	
n/d	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Fragment	Wood, worked	small fragment	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,0 cm			?	slowdrying	
n/d	2013	Underwater	C3-?		Corroded Fragment	Iron	two fragments of corrosion containing a square-section void from and iron rod or large spine, one nodule with one flat side	3	Historical	Fragmentary		5,8 x 4,8 x 4,0 cm (void: 1,1 x 1,1 cm to 1,0 x 1,0 cm); 5,5 x 3,2 x 3,1 cm (void: 1,0 x 1,0 cm to 0,9 x 0,9 cm); 4,0 x 2,8 x 2,4 cm			102		
EdBt-3:7690	2013	Underwater	n/d		Whalebone	Bone, Mammal	cross-section of a whale disc	1	Historical	Fragmentary		19,7 x 9,2 cm	13 mm		?		
EdBt-3:7691	2013	Underwater	n/d		Whalebone	Bone, Mammal	caudal vertebrae?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 5,8 cm, diameter: 7,0 x 8,3 cm			?		
EdBt-3:7692	2013	Underwater	n/d		Soil Sample	Soil	Marine sample of clay	1	Historical	Fragmentary				60,6 g			Sample of marine site clay

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
Borden Code No.: EIBh-47
Date of Collection: 08-2013
Date of Inventory: 05-2014

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
Catalog: Anja Herzog

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Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Weight	Description	Comment
EIBh-47:66	5, 7, 8, 9	House 1, Unit 1	141, 143, 137, 115	Nail	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	2 complete, 2 fragmentary		Length: 11.0 cm, 6.6 cm, 5.3 cm, 4.2 cm		two large nails with very large flat heads, one of which with traces of mineralised wood around stem, one stem fragment with flattened tip, 1 small (roof?) nail	17-18/08/2013
EIBh-47:67	6	House 1, Unit 1	145	Holy Water Basin?	Saintonge Polychrome Earthenware	1	Historical, French (16th-17th century)	Fragmentary		Height: 4.1 cm; diameter of vessel at rim: 8 - 9 cm		rim fragment of a small carinated jar or bowl, possibly of a Holy Water Basin, of Saintonge Earthenware, thin white slip on interior surface and rim?, green glaze on interior surface and polychrome green and brown (and yellow?) glaze on exterior surface (brown horizontal band on shoulder and above carination and part of rim, vertical bands(?) of brown and green glaze on exterior surface, salmon pinkish paste, red ochre inclusions	Collection de référence
EIBh-47:68	15a or b	House 1, Unit 2	160	Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 19.7 cm		large head	
EIBh-47:69	15a or b, 14?	House 1, Unit 2 (4-1)	160?	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Complete		Lengths: 10.5 cm, 4.3 cm		1 large nail with traces of mineralized wood, 1 small (roof?) nail with curved tip	Rebecca
EIBh-47:70	14?, 16	House 1, Unit 2 (4-1)	160	Nail?	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary?		Lengths: 11.2 cm et 7.2 cm		1 stem with square section and flattened tip, no head; 1 stem with round section, one end possibly flattened but broken	Rebecca
EIBh-47:71	1 or 13	House 1, Unit 4	158 or 190	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EIBh-47:72 and 109	4.4 x 4.6 cm		body fragment, red, coarse paste, traces of (green?) glaze on interior surface, exterior surface blackened	
EIBh-47:72	1 or 13	House 1, Unit 4	158 or 190	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EIBh-47:71 and 109	1.7 x 3.3 cm		body fragment, red, coarse paste, traces of (green?) glaze on interior surface, exterior surface blackened	
EIBh-47:73	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	5	Prehistoric?	Complete		max. 3.4 x 2.7 cm	6.8 g	large flakes of stratified dark and light grey chert	
EIBh-47:74	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1.4 x 2.0 cm	0.7 g	flake of light grey chert with dark irregular streaks	
EIBh-47:75	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	5	Prehistoric?	Complete		max. 4.2 x 1.6 cm	6.8 g	large flakes of stratified light grey, porous chert	
EIBh-47:76	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	4	Prehistoric?	Complete		max. 1.3 x 1.9 cm	1.4 g	medium flakes of speckled grey chert	
EIBh-47:77	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert?	2	Prehistoric?	Complete		max. 1.5 x 2.2 cm	2.0 g	medium-sized flakes of porous grey chert?	
EIBh-47:78	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	3	Prehistoric?	Complete		max. 1.2 x 2.3 cm	1.5 g	medium-sized flakes of light grey speckled chert	
EIBh-47:79	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1.2 x 1.3 cm	0.2 g	small flake of dark and light grey fine-grained chert	

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Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Weight	Description	Comment
EIBh-47:80	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Flake	Chert	20	Prehistoric?	Complete		max 2,8 x 3,2 cm	10,1 g	small to large flakes of whitish grey chert	
EIBh-47:81	3	House 1, Unit 4	190, top of grey sand	Borer?	Chert	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3,0 x 1,7 cm	3,1 g	pointed borer of dark and light great chert	
EIBh-47:82	2, 10, 11, 12	House 1, Unit 4	189, 151, 163, 158	Nail	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	1 complete, 3 fragmentary		Lengths: 3,7 cm, 4,9 cm, 4,4 cm, 1,3 cm		1 small (roof?) nail with large head, 1 nail without tip, 1 nail without head and flattened tip, 1 head fragment	
EIBh-47:83	1	Test Pit 2		Holy Water Basin?	Saintonge Polychrome Earthenware	1	Historical, French (16th-17th century)	Fragmentary		4,5 x 3,9 cm, diameter of exterior pointed base: 1,8 - 2,1 cm; height: 1,1 cm		base fragment with large pointed base and widely flaring wall, exterior entirely blackened, probably unglazed, interior largely altered/eroded but tiny traces of green (?) glaze	Collection de reference
EIBh-47:84	2	Test Pit 4		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French (16th-18th Century)	Fragmentary		Diameter of base: ca. 13 cm, height: 3,0 cm		base/wall fragment, flat base, vertical wall, reddish paste	
EIBh-47:85	10	Test Pit 4		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French (16th-18th Century)	Fragmentary		2,7 x 3,1 cm		wall fragment, reddish paste with grey interior	
EIBh-47:86	1	Test Pit 4		Pièce esquillée?	Quartz, cristalline	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		3,9 x 2,4 x 2,1 cm	14,0 g	irregular, partially shattered edges, other areas "crushed" by impact	
EIBh-47:87	5	Test Pit 4	135	Ring	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter of ring: 5,8 - 6,2 cm; thickness of strip: 1,1 - 1,4 cm		thick strip of iron of square section forming a ring with both ends flattened and superimposed	
EIBh-47:88	3, 4, 7, 8, 9, ?	Test Pit 4	132, 134, 142,	Nail	Iron, wrought	6	Historical	5 complete, 1 fragmentary		Lengths: 7,5 cm, ca. 7,8 cm, 6,2 cm, 6,1 cm (2x), 3,2 cm		5 medium-sized nails, 3 of which with bent stems or tips, 1 without head, 1 small (roof?) nail with bent tip	
EIBh-47:89	?	Test Pit 4		"Barbed" Iron Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,1 cm		curved, twisted iron fragment with "barbed", pointed triangular-shaped tip and second "barb" with fish-tail-shaped base, edges bevelled	
EIBh-47:90		Test Pit 4		Whalebone Fragment	Bone, Whale	1	Historical	Fragmentary		8,9 x 4,0 cm		one flat surface and bevelled edge, other surface missing (eroded?)	
EIBh-47:91	6	Test Pit 4	132	Bird Beak	Bone, Bird	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,9 cm		probably duck	
EIBh-47:92		Test Pit 4		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	19	Historical	Fragmentary				various mammal bone fragments, 8 of which blackened	Sarai, RM, Bag 2
EIBh-47:93		Test Pit 4		Mammal Bone, white	Bone, Mammal	1	Historical	Fragmentary				bone fragment, white (cooked?)	Sarai, RM, Bag 2
EIBh-47:94		Test Pit 4		Mammal Bone, worked	Bone, Mammal	1	Historical	Fragmentary				bone fragment with several striations	Sarai, RM, Bag 2

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Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Weight	Description	Comment
EIBh-47:95	20	Test Pit 4 extension		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French (16th-18th Century)	Fragmentary		2,7 x 2,7 cm		wall fragment, reddish paste with grey interior and reddish grey exterior surface	
EIBh-47:96	21	Test Pit 4 extension		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French (16th-18th Century)	Fragmentary		3,8 x 3,4 cm		wall fragment, reddish paste with reddish grey interior and exterior surface	
EIBh-47:97	12	Test Pit 4 extension		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French (16th-18th Century)	Fragmentary		6,7 x 6,3 cm		thick wall fragment with red-brown paste and exterior surface, blackened on interior surface	
EIBh-47:98	14	Test Pit 4, extension		Iron Loop	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Loop: 3,3 x 1,7 cm; overall length: 6,6 cm		Oval-shaped iron loop attached to a flattened rod of subrectangular section	Restoration recommandée, collection de référence
EIBh-47:99	15	Test Pit 4, extension		Knifeblade?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 12,6 cm; max. width: 1,6 cm		Pointed blade with one straight and one convex edge, larger end curved	Restoration recommandée, collection de référence
EIBh-47:100	22	Test Pit 4, extension	150	Arrowpoint	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Point: 4,0 x 2,0 cm; total length: 9,3 cm		flat, irregular diamond shape, rounded stem with flat broken end, unfinished?	Restoration recommandée, collection de référence
EIBh-47:101		Test Pit 4, extension		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,8 x 1,5 cm		scrap from cut fragments?	
EIBh-47:102	11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19	Test Pit 4, extension		Nail	Iron, wrought	9	Historical	4 complete, 5 fragmentary		Lengths: 8,4 cm, 7,0 cm, 6,6 cm, ca. 6,0 cm (bent), 4,5 cm, 5,1 cm, 3,5 cm, 4,1 cm, 0,9 cm		1 complete nail with bent stem, 1 fragment with tip missing, 3 stem fragments, 1 of which very thin, 1 tip fragment	
EIBh-47:103		Test Pit 4, extension		Mammal Bone, Caribou?	Bone, Mammal	162	Historical	Fragmentary				probably mostly caribou bones, including 14 teeth and 4 mandible fragments with and without teeth	
EIBh-47:104		Test Pit 4, extension		Bird Bone?	Bone, Bird	8	Historical	Fragmentary				possible fragmentary bird bones	
EIBh-47:105	1	Test Pit 5		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Whole		Length: 4,4 cm		large head	Willi Richard
EIBh-47:106		Test Pit 5		Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	64	Historical	Fragmentary				28 blackened fragments, 1 tooth	
EIBh-47:107		Test Pit 5		Codbone?	Bone, Fish	1	Historical	Fragmentary				probably cod	
EIBh-47:108		Test Pit 5		Bird Bone?	Bone, Bird	7	Historical	Fragmentary					
EIBh-47:109	7	Test Pit 7	107	Cooking Vessel?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EIBh-47:71 and 72	1,6 x 2,5 cm		wall fragment, red-brown pasted, traces of green (?) glaze on interior surface	
EIBh-47:110	9	Test Pit 7	89	Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 3,0 cm; thickness: 2,33 mm		flat fragment, bottle or window glass	

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Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
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Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Weight	Description	Comment
EIBh-47:111		5 Test Pit 7		96 Glassbead	Glass, monochrome, blue	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 0,571 cm; thickness: 3,78 mm		large, circular bead, turquoise, opaque; type Ia37	
EIBh-47:112		Test Pit 7		Flake	Chert	1	Historical	Complete		2,1 x 1,1 cm	0,6 g	medium-sized flake of light grey chert	
EIBh-47:113	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Test Pit 7	95, 99, 93, 80	Nail	Iron, wrought	21	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: max. ca. 16,4 cm (bent) to 4,2 cm (roof nail?)		wrought nails of various sizes, for stem fragments without heads, some with traces of mineralized wood surrounding the stem	
EIBh-47:114		House 2, Test Pit 7 and extension		Mammal Bones	Bone, Mammal	197	Historical	Fragmentary				caribou? 1 mandible fragment with tooth, 4 more teeth	
EIBh-47:115		House 2, Test Pit 7 and extension		Mammal Bones	Bone, Mammal	123	Historical	Fragmentary				caribou? including 2 teeth	
EIBh-47:116		House 2, Test Pit 7 and extension		Whalebone Fragment	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical	Fragmentary		10,8 x 2,8 cm		worked rectangular-shaped whalebone fragment	

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2013 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Salmon Bay River
 Borden Code No.: EIBj-33
 Date of Collection: 08-2013
 Date of Inventory: 05-2014

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Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
 Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Weight	Description	Comment
EIBj-33-28		House 1		Rimsherd	White Earthenware	1	Historical, 19th century	Fragmentary	-	2,1 x 1,7 cm		small, flat rimsherd, flow blue transfer print decoration, floral design; partially broken	22/08/2013

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